## Table of Contents

## 2009 Commission Summary

## 2009 Opinions of the Property Tax Administrator

## Residential Reports

Preliminary Statistics
Residential Assessment Actions
Residential Assessment Survey
R\&O Statistics

## Residential Correlation

Residential Real Property
I. Correlation
II. Analysis of Percentage of Sales Used
III. Analysis of the Preliminary, Trended Preliminary, and R\&O Median Ratio
IV. Analysis of Percentage Change in Total Assessed Value in the Sales File to Percentage Change in Assessed Value
V. Analysis of the R\&O Median, Weighted Mean, and Mean Ratios
VI. Analysis of R\&O COD and PRD
VII. Analysis of Change in Statistics Due to the Assessor Actions
VIII. Trended Ratio Analysis

## Commercial Reports

Preliminary Statistics
Commercial Assessment Actions
Commercial Assessment Survey
R\&O Statistics

## Commercial Correlation

Commercial Real Property
I. Correlation
II. Analysis of Percentage of Sales Used
III. Analysis of the Preliminary, Trended Preliminary, and R\&O Median Ratio
IV. Analysis of Percentage Change in Total Assessed Value in the Sales File to Percentage Change in Assessed Value
V. Analysis of the R\&O Median, Weighted Mean, and Mean Ratios
VI. Analysis of R\&O COD and PRD
VII. Analysis of Change in Statistics Due to the Assessor Actions

## Agricultural or Special Valuation Reports

Preliminary Statistics
Agricultural Assessment Actions
Agricultural Assessment Survey
R\&O Statistics
2009 Special Valuation Methodology

## Agricultural or Special Valuation Correlation

Agricultural or Special Valuation Land
I. Correlation
II. Analysis of Percentage of Sales Used
III. Analysis of the Preliminary, Trended Preliminary, and R\&O Median Ratio
IV. Analysis of Percentage Change in Total Assessed Value in the Sales File to Percentage Change in Assessed Value
V. Analysis of the R\&O Median, Weighted Mean, and Mean Ratios
VI. Analysis of R\&O COD and PRD
VII. Analysis of Change in Statistics Due to the Assessor Actions

## County Reports

2009 County Abstract of Assessment for Real Property, Form 45
2009 County Agricultural Land Detail
2009 County Abstract of Assessment for Real Property Compared with the 2008
Certificate of Taxes Levied (CTL)
County Assessor's Three Year Plan of Assessment
Assessment Survey - General Information

## Certification

Maps
Market Areas
Registered Wells > 500 GPM
Geo Codes
Soil Classes
Valuation History Charts

## 2009 Commission Summary

## 21 Custer

## Residential Real Property - Current

| Number of Sales | 320 | COD | 21.85 |
| :--- | ---: | :--- | ---: |
| Total Sales Price | $\$ 17,230,641$ | PRD | 111.71 |
| Total Adj. Sales Price | $\$ 17,424,641$ | COV | 38.46 |
| Total Assessed Value | $\$ 16,103,646$ | STD | 39.70 |
| Avg. Adj. Sales Price | $\$ 54,452$ | Avg. Absolute Deviation | 21.18 |
| Avg. Assessed Value | $\$ 50,324$ | Average Assessed Value |  |
|  |  | of the Base | $\$ 42,304$ |
| Median | 97 | Wgt. Mean |  |
| Mean | 103 | Max | 92 |
| Min | 18.22 |  | 349 |

## Confidenence Interval - Current

| $95 \%$ Median C.I | 95.48 to 98.43 |
| :--- | ---: |
| $95 \%$ Mean C.I | 98.89 to 107.59 |
| $95 \%$ Wgt. Mean C.I | 89.92 to 94.91 |


| \% of Value of the Class of all Real Property Value in the County | 15.82 |
| :--- | ---: |
| \% of Records Sold in the Study Period | 6.78 |
| \% of Value Sold in the Study Period | 8.07 |

## Residential Real Property - History

| Year | Number of Sales | Median | COD | PRD |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | ---: |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 8}$ | 368 | 98 | 20.87 | 111.19 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 7}$ | 365 | 96 | 17.84 | 111.34 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 6}$ | 439 | 97 | 33.81 | 119.78 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 5}$ | 428 | 97 | 33.72 | 117.28 |

## 2009 Commission Summary

## 21 Custer

## Commercial Real Property - Current

| Number of Sales | 69 | COD | 25.73 |
| :--- | ---: | :--- | ---: |
| Total Sales Price | $\$ 6,725,530$ | PRD | 125.27 |
| Total Adj. Sales Price | $\$ 6,725,530$ | COV | 39.83 |
| Total Assessed Value | $\$ 5,346,749$ | STD | 39.67 |
| Avg. Adj. Sales Price | $\$ 97,471$ | Avg. Absolute Deviation | 24.55 |
| Avg. Assessed Value | $\$ 77,489$ | Average Assessed Value <br> of the Base | $\$ 79,552$ |
| Median | 95 | Wgt. Mean | 80 |
| Mean | 100 | Max | 244 |
| Min | 38 |  |  |

## Confidenence Interval - Current

| $95 \%$ Median C.I | 92.95 to 97.73 |
| :--- | ---: |
| $95 \%$ Mean C.I | 90.23 to 108.95 |
| $95 \%$ Wgt. Mean C.I | 57.96 to 101.04 |


| $\%$ of Value of the Class of all Real Property Value in the County | 4.92 |
| :--- | :--- |
| $\%$ of Records Sold in the Study Period | 8.85 |
| $\%$ of Value Sold in the Study Period | 8.62 |

## Commercial Real Property - History

| Year | Number of Sales | Median | COD | PRD |
| ---: | :---: | :---: | ---: | ---: |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 8}$ | 69 | 97 | 24.01 | 129.77 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 7}$ | 62 | 98 | 13 | 127.24 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 6}$ | 59 | 99 | 24.4 | 111.71 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 5}$ | 46 | 86 | 33.22 | 97.75 |

## 2009 Commission Summary

## 21 Custer

Agricultural Land - Current

| Number of Sales | 124 | COD | 25.38 |
| :--- | ---: | :--- | ---: |
| Total Sales Price | $\$ 29,240,267$ | PRD | 102.60 |
| Total Adj. Sales Price | $\$ 29,240,267$ | COV | 80.79 |
| Total Assessed Value | $\$ 21,405,103$ | STD | 60.68 |
| Avg. Adj. Sales Price | $\$ 235,809$ | Avg. Absolute Deviation | 18.13 |
| Avg. Assessed Value | $\$ 172,622$ | Average Assessed Value |  |
| of the Base | $\$ 114,503$ |  |  |
| Median | 71 | Wgt. Mean |  |
| Mean | 75 | Max | 73 |
| Min | 30.21 |  | 719.13 |

## Confidenence Interval - Current

| $95 \%$ Median C.I | 66.99 to 73.77 |
| :--- | :--- |
| $95 \%$ Mean C.I | 64.43 to 85.79 |
| $95 \%$ Wgt. Mean C.I | 59.58 to 86.83 |


| \% of Value of the Class of all Real Property Value in the County | 79.26 |
| :--- | :--- |

$\%$ of Records Sold in the Study Period 1.42
$\%$ of Value Sold in the Study Period 1.73

| Agricultural Land - History |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Year | Number of Sales | Median | COD | PRD |
| 2008 | 119 | 69 | 18.11 | 103.13 |
| 2007 | 140 | 71 | 20.55 | 101.62 |
| 2006 | 166 | 76 | 22.34 | 102.5 |
| 2005 | 149 | 74 | 17.24 | 102.32 |

Opinions

# 2009 Opinions of the Property Tax Administrator for Custer 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 Custer County is $97.00 \%$ of actual value. It is my opinion that the quality of assessment for the class of residential real property in Custer 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 Custer County is $95.00 \%$ of actual value. It is my opinion that the quality of assessment for the class of commercial real property in Custer 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 Custer County is $71.00 \%$ of actual value. It is my opinion that the quality of assessment for the class of agricultural land in Custer County is in compliance with generally accepted mass appraisal practices.

Dated this 7th day of April, 2009.


Ruth A. Sorensen<br>Property Tax Administrato

## PAD 2009 Preliminary Statistics



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


## PAD 2009 Preliminary Statistics



## PAD 2009 Preliminary Statistics



|  |  | 320 | 96.28 | 103.63 | 90.26 | 26.48 | 114.81 | 18.22 | 376.47 | 94.76 to 98.27 | 53,286 | 48,097 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ASSESSED VALUE * | VALUE * |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 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 | 29 | 82.34 | 101.38 | 72.04 | 56.98 | 140.72 | 18.22 | 317.14 | 60.10 to 113.28 | 2,812 | 2,026 |
| 5000 TO | 9999 | 12 | 86.44 | 107.21 | 82.39 | 53.37 | 130.12 | 35.87 | 280.17 | 56.26 to 118.58 | 8,339 | 6,870 |
| Total \$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 TO | 9999 | 41 | 82.34 | 103.08 | 77.74 | 56.70 | 132.60 | 18.22 | 317.14 | 72.69 to 106.40 | 4,430 | 3,444 |
| 10000 TO | 29999 | 105 | 100.37 | 115.84 | 99.45 | 32.09 | 116.48 | 42.20 | 376.47 | 96.76 to 105.20 | 19,693 | 19,585 |
| 30000 TO | 59999 | 78 | 96.58 | 102.88 | 92.13 | 24.42 | 111.67 | 43.86 | 293.77 | 91.86 to 100.41 | 46,734 | 43,056 |
| 60000 TO | 99999 | 55 | 96.05 | 92.86 | 88.70 | 10.99 | 104.69 | 44.45 | 140.14 | 92.53 to 98.83 | 83,429 | 74,005 |
| 100000 TO | 149999 | 28 | 92.87 | 87.08 | 84.84 | 10.90 | 102.64 | 44.52 | 100.08 | 87.38 to 96.16 | 138,119 | 117,187 |
| 150000 TO | 249999 | 12 | 94.86 | 92.31 | 91.63 | 6.00 | 100.75 | 65.56 | 99.45 | 92.27 to 98.73 | 202,179 | 185,257 |
| 250000 то | 499999 | 1 | 94.76 | 94.76 | 94.76 |  |  | 94.76 | 94.76 | N/A | 275,000 | 260,577 |
| ALL |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 320 | 96.28 | 103.63 | 90.26 | 26.48 | 114.81 | 18.22 | 376.47 | 94.76 to 98.27 | 53,286 | 48,097 |
| QUALITY |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Avg. Adj. | Avg. |
| RANGE |  | COUNT | MEDIAN | MEAN | WGT. MEAN | COD | PRD | MIN | MAX | 95\% Median C.I. | Sale Price | Assd Val |
| (blank) |  | 38 | 96.07 | 107.94 | 105.28 | 50.44 | 102.53 | 18.22 | 317.14 | 75.15 to 112.05 | 6,825 | 7,185 |
| 10 |  | 1 | 92.36 | 92.36 | 92.36 |  |  | 92.36 | 92.36 | N/A | 5,000 | 4,618 |
| 20 |  | 133 | 97.30 | 111.86 | 93.68 | 31.78 | 119.40 | 42.20 | 376.47 | 94.89 to 100.89 | 32,056 | 30,030 |
| 30 |  | 142 | 95.41 | 95.20 | 88.49 | 15.91 | 107.58 | 43.86 | 239.31 | 92.87 to 97.83 | 83,389 | 73,787 |
| 40 ALL |  | 6 | 98.29 | 95.53 | 94.00 | 4.75 | 101.62 | 82.06 | 102.38 | 82.06 to 102.38 | 113,783 | 106,959 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 320 | 96.28 | 103.63 | 90.26 | 26.48 | 114.81 | 18.22 | 376.47 | 94.76 to 98.27 | 53,286 | 48,097 |

AVG. Adj. Sales Price:

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

| SALE PRICE * |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| RANGE |  | COUNT |
| Low \$ |  |  |
| 1 TO | 4999 | 26 |
| 5000 TO | 9999 | 22 |
| Total \$ |  |  |
| 1 TO | 9999 | 48 |
| 10000 TO | 29999 | 95 |
| 30000 то | 59999 | 72 |
| 60000 то | 99999 | 55 |
| 100000 TO | 149999 | 28 |
| 150000 TO | 249999 | 20 |
| 250000 TO | 499999 | 2 |
| _ALL |  |  |

320
$16,857,792$
$17,051,792$
$15,391,333$
53,286
48,097

Type Range: 07/01/2006 to 06/30/2008 Posted Before: 01/22/2009
Date
MEDIAN:
MEDIAN:
MEAN: 90
90 STD:
44.47

95\% Median C.I.: 94.76 to 98.27
95\% Wgt. Mean C.I.: 87.38 to 93.14
25.50

COD: 26.48 MAX Sales Ratio: 376.47
95\% Mean C.I.: 98.58 to 108.68

PRD: 114.81 MIN Sales Ratio: 18.22

Exhibit 21 - Page 8


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

## Residential

For assessment year 2009 the assessor appears to be on tract with planned assessment work.

It was scheduled within the three-year plan of assessment to review the towns of Arnold and Anselmo, this work has been completed and the properties were re-priced with 2007 costing.

Work that is progressing on the six-year cycle continues as such; in 2008 Delight, Custer and Wood River townships were done, for 2009 the townships of Grant, Wayne, Elim, Arnold, Hayes, Cliff, Triumph, Kilfoil, and Ryno were all reviewed.

After analyses of the residential market the following actions were taken; land values in Mason City and Arnold were changed, good quality homes in Callaway were adjusted, and rural residential properties and the older homes and mobile homes in Sargent were revalued with 2007 costing.

## 2009 Assessment Survey for Custer County

## Residential Appraisal Information

(Includes Urban, Suburban and Rural Residential)

| 1. | Data collection done by: |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | 2 part-time listers |
| 2. | Valuation done by: |
|  | The assessor makes the final determination of value. |
| 3. | Pickup work done by whom: |
|  | All pickup work will be done by the part-time listers. |
| 4. | What is the date of the Replacement Cost New data (Marshall-Swift) that are used to value this property class? |
|  | July of 2004; going into the new six-year cycle as the towns and rural homes are repriced the July of 2007 costing tables will be utilized. |
| 5. | What was the last year a depreciation schedule for this property class was developed using market-derived information? |
|  | This would vary by town depending upon the statistical analyses and re-calibration of depreciation tables manually prepared by the assessor using data derived from the market. The new depreciation tables are not entered into the CAMA system, instead the assessor will manually override the CAMA generated depreciation as the parcels are reviewed. |
| 6. | What approach to value is used in this class or subclasses to estimate the market value of properties? |
|  | The cost approach and utilizing sales to establish depreciation. The sales comparison approach as it pertains to the use of plus or minus adjustments to comparable properties to arrive at a value for a subject property is not utilized. The TerraScan CAMA System has this capability, but the procedures to set the parameters to pull comparables for subject properties are not known. |
| 7. | Number of Market Areas/Neighborhoods/Assessor Locations? |
|  | There are eleven towns or villages, the suburban area which is designated as a three mile area outside the city limits of Broken Bow and a one mile area outside the limits of each of the other towns or villages, and the rural area out in the remainder of the county. |
| 8. | How are these Market Areas/Neighborhoods/Assessor Locations defined? |
|  | These areas are defined by the political boundaries of each town or village, the suburban area is that area outside of the city limits where a city may be granted legal zoning jurisdiction for a specific area based on the class of the city, and the rural |


|  | area is anything past these described boundaries, including unincorporated villages. <br> Each town is uniquely different in its distance from Broken Bow and its proximity <br> to major highways. |
| :--- | :--- |
| 9. | Is "Market Area/Neighborhoods/Assessor Locations" a unique usable <br> valuation grouping? If not, what is a unique usable valuation grouping? |
|  | Yes |
| 10. | Is there unique market significance of the suburban location as defined in Reg. <br> 10-001.07B? (Suburban shall mean a parcel of real estate property located outside <br> of the limits of an incorporated city or village, but within the legal jurisdiction of an <br> incorporated city or village.) |
|  | No - Suburban properties seem to experience similar market influences as those <br> properties located within the town or village they are associated with. Therefore <br> under the substrata "Assessor Location" the suburban sales have been included with <br> the adjoining town or village. |
| 11. | Are dwellings on agricultural parcels and dwellings on rural residential parcels <br> valued in a manner that would provide the same relationship to the market? <br> Explain? |
|  | Yes - the same costing tables and processes to develop depreciation are used so <br> both would have the same relationship to market. |

## Residential Permit Numbers:

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

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

|  |  |  |  |  | Date Rang | 07/0 | 01/2006 to 06/30/2 | Posted | ore: 01/ | 009 |  | ( $:$ AVTot=0) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| NUMBER of | f Sales: |  | 320 | MEDIAN: | 97 |  | COV: | 38.46 | 95\% | edian C.I.: 95.4 | to 98.43 | (!: Derived) |
| total Sales | s Price: |  | , 641 | WGT. MEAN: | 92 |  | STD: | 39.70 | 95\% Wg | Mean C.I.: 89.9 | to 94.91 |  |
| TOTAL Adj.Sale | s Price: |  | , 641 | MEAN : | 103 |  | AVG.ABS.DEV: | 21.18 |  | Mean C.I.: 98. | to 107.59 |  |
| TOTAL Assessed | d Value: |  | 646 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| AVG. Adj. Sale | s Price: |  | 452 | COD : | 21.85 | MAX | Sales Ratio: | 349.00 |  |  |  |  |
| AVG. Assessed | d Value: |  | 323 | PRD : | 111.71 | MIN | Sales Ratio: | 18.22 |  |  | Printed: 04/01 | 12:41:07 |
| DATE OF SALE * |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Avg. Adj. | Avg. |
| RANGE | COUNT | MEDIAN | MEAN | WGT. MEAN | COD |  | PRD | MIN | MAX | 95\% Median C.I. | Sale Price | Assd Val |
| Qrtrs |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 07/01/06 TO 09/30/06 | 50 | 98.24 | 104.99 | 96.35 | 18.81 |  | 108.98 | 25.93 | 214.00 | 95.24 to 100.60 | 47,367 | 45,635 |
| 10/01/06 то 12/31/06 | 44 | 98.15 | 97.00 | 96.07 | 10.49 |  | 100.97 | 18.22 | 170.89 | 94.89 to 99.67 | 63,361 | 60,871 |
| 01/01/07 то 03/31/07 | 28 | 97.44 | 100.38 | 96.63 | 16.71 |  | 103.87 | 52.56 | 188.11 | 92.72 to 99.70 | 60,583 | 58,542 |
| 04/01/07 то 06/30/07 | 45 | 96.91 | 96.98 | 93.13 | 11.81 |  | 104.14 | 45.70 | 205.02 | 92.77 to 100.00 | 49,234 | 45,849 |
| 07/01/07 то 09/30/07 | 51 | 98.43 | 107.82 | 94.45 | 22.86 |  | 114.16 | 40.40 | 239.31 | 95.85 to 100.89 | 55,526 | 52,442 |
| 10/01/07 то 12/31/07 | 27 | 94.23 | 95.80 | 84.75 | 17.00 |  | 113.03 | 48.98 | 194.42 | 90.21 to 99.99 | 65,329 | 55,369 |
| 01/01/08 то 03/31/08 | 34 | 98.22 | 122.84 | 93.97 | 47.85 |  | 130.72 | 35.87 | 349.00 | 88.73 to 118.04 | 48,527 | 45,602 |
| 04/01/08 то 06/30/08 | 41 | 89.65 | 99.55 | 81.54 | 32.52 |  | 122.10 | 43.48 | 317.14 | 75.15 to 100.56 | 51,482 | 41,976 |
| __Study Years |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 07/01/06 TO 06/30/07 | 167 | 97.57 | 99.95 | 95.53 | 14.43 |  | 104.63 | 18.22 | 214.00 | 95.58 to 98.72 | 54,300 | 51,871 |
| 07/01/07 T0 06/30/08 | 153 | 96.49 | 106.82 | 89.05 | 29.96 |  | 119.96 | 35.87 | 349.00 | 92.87 to 99.15 | 54,617 | 48,634 |
| Calendar Yrs |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 01/01/07 тO 12/31/07 | 151 | 96.99 | 101.06 | 92.53 | 17.54 |  | 109.22 | 40.40 | 239.31 | 94.56 to 98.73 | 56,341 | 52,132 |
|  | 320 | 96.91 | 103.24 | 92.42 | 21.85 |  | 111.71 | 18.22 | 349.00 | 95.48 to 98.43 | 54,452 | 50,323 |
| ASSESSOR LOCATION |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Avg. Adj. | Avg. |
| RANGE | COUNT | MEDIAN | MEAN | WGT. MEAN | COD |  | PRD | MIN | MAX | 95\% Median C.I. | Sale Price | Assd Val |
| AnSELMO | 4 | 101.40 | 111.19 | 99.87 | 12.36 |  | 111.33 | 98.48 | 143.50 | N/A | 18,325 | 18,302 |
| ANSLEY | 22 | 96.80 | 96.17 | 84.11 | 30.63 |  | 114.33 | 18.22 | 214.00 | 78.96 to 105.20 | 22,435 | 18,871 |
| ARNOLD | 33 | 99.41 | 110.57 | 102.11 | 16.83 |  | 108.28 | 81.33 | 212.63 | 95.85 to 110.71 | 27,890 | 28,479 |
| BERWYN | 5 | 87.42 | 79.64 | 87.84 | 16.68 |  | 90.66 | 40.40 | 98.98 | N/A | 18,300 | 16,075 |
| BROKEN BOW | 140 | 96.23 | 102.64 | 90.97 | 20.90 |  | 112.83 | 43.48 | 349.00 | 93.89 to 98.42 | 75,417 | 68,604 |
| CALLAWAY | 25 | 96.82 | 102.51 | 94.99 | 20.61 |  | 107.92 | 35.87 | 205.37 | 92.28 to 99.70 | 71,536 | 67,953 |
| COMSTOCK | 16 | 94.46 | 92.28 | 78.84 | 12.13 |  | 117.05 | 53.00 | 118.40 | 87.38 to 103.37 | 28,033 | 22,102 |
| MASON CITY | 7 | 91.00 | 93.59 | 102.18 | 36.41 |  | 91.59 | 25.93 | 156.79 | 25.93 to 156.79 | 9,957 | 10,174 |
| MERNA | 14 | 94.75 | 96.51 | 90.53 | 17.54 |  | 106.61 | 68.65 | 141.63 | 72.76 to 131.65 | 43,771 | 39,626 |
| OCONTO | 7 | 99.75 | 125.80 | 95.61 | 37.39 |  | 131.57 | 79.40 | 303.50 | 79.40 to 303.50 | 30,428 | 29,092 |
| RURAL RES | 11 | 95.28 | 98.02 | 97.74 | 9.01 |  | 100.29 | 73.47 | 132.54 | 91.89 to 105.60 | 127,032 | 124,156 |
| SARGENT | 36 | 100.20 | 112.62 | 98.00 | 28.87 |  | 114.91 | 52.56 | 317.14 | 95.21 to 110.47 | 21,046 | 20,625 |
| _ ALL |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 320 | 96.91 | 103.24 | 92.42 | 21.85 |  | 111.71 | 18.22 | 349.00 | 95.48 to 98.43 | 54,452 | 50,323 |



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


Exhibit 21 - Page 15

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


Exhibit 21 - Page 16

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

## Residential Real Property

## I. Correlation

RESIDENTIAL:It is the opinion of the Division that the level of value for the residential class of property as evidenced by the calculated median from the statistical sampling is $97 \%$ and is supported by the trended preliminary ratio and somewhat by the trended statistics produced by the Division using the assessed value for the year prior to the sale factored by the annual movement in the population. The sample is representative of the population. Low dollar sales are effecting the qualitative measures and the effects are mitigated after their hypothetical removal from the analysis and the measures improve considerably even though still just out of range. It is believed that the residential properties are being treated in a uniform and proportionate manner. The assessor has tried to utilize as many sales as possible through the verification and review process conducted by the office. No funds are allowed to have the contracted appraiser (Stanard Appraisal Service) assist with the residential properties. The assessor tries to stay on task with purposed goals in the three-year plan of assessment and six-year review and physical inspection. There will be no non-binding recommendations made for the residential class of property in Custer County.

## II. Analysis of Percentage of Sales Used

This section documents the utilization of total sales compared to qualified sales in the sales file. Neb. Rev. Stat. 77-1327(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 | 493 | 320 | $\mathbf{6 4 . 9 1}$ |
| 2008 | 508 | 368 | 72.44 |
| 2007 | 506 | 365 | 72.13 |
| 2006 | 547 | 439 | $\mathbf{8 0 . 2 6}$ |
| 2005 | 533 | 428 | $\mathbf{8 0 . 3 0}$ |

RESIDENTIAL:The table indicates that residential transactions are declining, as is the percent of usable sales. The greatest percent of non-usable sales occurs with family transactions (approximately $24 \%$ ), transactions involving foreclosures, sheriff sales, or other legal actions account for approximately $19 \%$, and then substantially changed parcels that are no longer representative of the property at time of sale (approximately $13 \%$ ), the remainder of those disqualified are a mixture of such things as; gifts, corrective deeds, combination sales, splits, use changes, centrally assessed (Burlington Northern Santa Fe Railroad), estates, partial interests, and land exchanges. The assessor states the review process in Custer County is done by mailing a survey document to the new owner and in some instances sending the lister out to determine if the data on the property record card is accurate. Occasionally phone calls will be made to other parties involved in the sale, such as the seller, the title company, or to the attorney.

## 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

for Custer 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 | 1.37 | 97 | 97 |
| 2008 | 94.93 | 6.23 | 101 | 97.78 |
| 2007 | 94 | 3.39 | 98 | 96 |
| 2006 | 91 | 8.18 | 98 | 97 |
| 2005 | 91 | 10.35 | 101 | 97 |

RESIDENTIAL:There is less than a one point (.32) difference between the Trended Preliminary Ratio and the R\&O Ratio, this comparison indicates the two measures are very similar and strongly support one another and an acceptable level of value has been attained.

## 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 \% Change in Total Assessed
Value (excl. growth)
Assessed Value in the Sales File

| 3.49 | 2009 | 1.37 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 17.89 | 2008 | 6.52 |
| 6.51 | 2007 | 3.39 |
| 9.98 | 2006 | 8.18 |
| 15.31 | 2005 | 10.35 |

RESIDENTIAL:There is a 2.12 point difference between the \% Change in Total Assessed Value in Sales File and the \% Change in Assessed Value (excluding growth) and appears to be more pronounced in the sales file. The percent change in the sales file is a reflection of the assessment actions and routine maintenance, there would be a lesser effect to the population as whole.

## 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 | $\mathbf{9 2}$ | 103 |

RESIDENTIAL:Of the three measures of central tendency only the mean is outside of the acceptable range. The mean is heavily affected by the low dollar sales that are scattered among the twelve assessor locations throughout the county. Excluding Broken Bow and the rural residential the remaining ten towns have a population ranging from approximately 110 to 649 . If all sales under $\$ 7000$ ( 35 in number) were hypothetically removed from the analysis the median would be 96.51 , the weighted mean 91.89 (both virtually no change when rounded), and the mean would move to 98.98 . Therefore, all three measures would be supportive of one another and supported by the trended preliminary ratio. For direct equalization purposes the median measure of central tendency will be used as the best indicator in determining the level of value for the residential class of property and is supported by 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 | 21.85 | 111.71 |
| Difference | 6.85 | 8.71 |

RESIDENTIAL:The coefficient of dispersion and price related differential are above the acceptable ranges and would typically indicate issues with uniformity. The preliminary coefficient of dispersion was 26.48 and the price related differential was 114.81. The qualitative measures are more an indication of the disparity within the twelve assessor locations in the county and the disproportionate measurements between low dollar sales. Hypothetically removing the low dollar sales under $\$ 7,000$ would move the COD to 16.83 and the PRD to 107.72, however still above the range. It is believed the residential properties are being treated in the most uniform and proportionate manner as possible.

## 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 | 320 | 320 | 0 |
| Median | 96 | 97 | 1 |
| Wgt. Mean | 90 | 92 | 2 |
| Mean | 104 | 103 | -1 |
| COD | 26.48 | 21.85 | -4.63 |
| PRD | 114.81 | 111.71 | -3.10 |
| Minimum | 18.22 | 18.22 | 0.00 |
| Maximum | 376.47 | 349.00 | -27.47 |

RESIDENTIAL:The table is a reflection of the assessment actions taken for 2009 in that after analyses of the residential market the following actions were taken: Arnold and Anselmo were reviewed and re-priced with 2007 costing; rural residential properties and the older homes and mobile homes in Sargent were revalued with 2007 costing.

Land values in Mason City and Arnold were changed, and good quality homes in Callaway were adjusted.

## 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 |
| :--- |
| Number of Sales |
| Median |

The table is a direct comparison of the statistics in the Reports and Opinions, created using the 2009 assessed values, and the statistics produced using the assessed value for the year prior to the sale factored by the annual movement in the population. In Custer County the trending percent is within reason and has a direct relationship to the assessed value ratio suggesting the sales file is representative of the population. The qualitative measures are significantly different and suggest a lack of assessment uniformity and vertical inequities within the residential class.

## PAD 2009 Preliminary Statistics

## Type: Qualified



Exhibit 21 - Page 29


## PAD 2009 Preliminary Statistics

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





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

## Commercial

After an analysis of the commercial sales by the assessor and contracted appraisal company the determination was made to adjusted the highway land values along the downtown square in Broken Bow. The values for the apartments known as Callie Court in Broken Bow were also updated.

When the residential lot values were changed in Mason City the few commercial lots there were changed as well, and the commercial lots in Arnold were also reviewed.

There was nothing significant planned within the three-year plan of assessment or the six-year physical inspection and review agenda for the commercial class.

Funding is still allowed for the continued assistance of Stanard Appraisal Service in the maintenance of the commercial class of property.

## 2009 Assessment Survey for Custer County

## Commercial/Industrial Appraisal Information

| 1. | Data collection done by: |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | Stanard Appraisal Service |
| 2. | Valuation done by: |
|  | Stanard Appraisal Service will assist the assessor in establishing value. |
| 3. | Pickup work done by whom: |
|  | Stanard Appraisal Service with the possible assistance of one of the part-time listers. |
| 4. | What is the date of the Replacement Cost New data (Marshall-Swift) that are used to value this property class? |
|  | June of 2004. |
| 5. | What was the last year a depreciation schedule for this property class was developed using market-derived information? |
|  | In 2006 Stanard Appraisal Service established new depreciation tables. The new tables were not entered into the CAMA system. The assessor manually overrode the CAMA generated depreciation as the parcels were reviewed. |
| 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 will be utilized on some properties where rents and income and expense data can be obtained from the market. However, there is not enough data available for the income approach to be utilized for all properties. |
| 7. | What approach to value is used in this class or subclasses to estimate the market value of properties? |
|  | Along with the income approach the cost approach will be utilized and depreciation set from the sales. A true sales comparison approach is not used even though the TerraScan CAMA System has the capability. The procedures to set the parameters to use this function are not known. The appraisal service has also done spreadsheet analyses. |
| 8. | Number of Market Areas/Neighborhoods/Assessor Locations? |
|  | There are eleven towns or villages, the suburban area which is designated as a three mile area outside the city limits of Broken Bow and a one mile area outside the limits of each of the other towns or villages, and the rural area out in the remainder of the county. |


| 9. | How are these Market Areas/Neighborhoods/Assessor Locations defined? |
| :--- | :--- |
|  | These areas are defined by the political boundaries of each town or village, the <br> suburban area is that area outside of the city limits where a city may be granted legal <br> zoning jurisdiction for a specific area based on the class of the city, and the rural <br> area is anything past these described boundaries, including unincorporated villages. <br> Each town is uniquely different in its distance from Broken Bow and its proximity <br> to major highways. |
| 10. | Is "Market Area/Neighborhood/Assessor Location" a unique usable valuation <br> grouping? If not, what is a unique usable valuation grouping? <br> Yes |
| 11. | Do the various subclasses of Commercial Property such as convenience stores, <br> warehouses, hotels, etc. have common value characteristics? |
|  | Not always will there be enough sales of a particular occupancy code to determine if <br> there are common value characteristics; especially in some of the smaller less <br> populated towns and villages. |
| 12. | Is there unique market significance of the suburban location as defined in Reg. <br> 10-001.07B? <br> limits of an incorporated city or village, but within the legal jurisdiction of an |
| incorporated city or village.) |  |$|$| No - Suburban properties seem to experience similar market influences as those |
| :--- |
| properties located within the town or village they are associated with. Therefore |
| under the substrata "Assessor Location" the suburban sales have been included with |
| the adjoining town or village. |

Commercial Permit Numbers:

| Permits | Information Statements | Other | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\mathbf{1 1}$ | $\mathbf{0}$ | $\mathbf{0}$ | $\mathbf{1 1}$ |

# PAD 2009 R\&O Statistics 



Exhibit 21 - Page 37

## Type: Qualified <br> 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 21 - Page 39

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


## Commerical Real Property

## I. Correlation

COMMERCIAL:It is the opinion of the Division that the level of value for the commercial class of property as evidenced by the calculated median from the statistical sampling is $95 \%$ and is reflective of the assessment actions. A high dollar sale is affecting the qualitative measures, when it is hypothetically removed from the "mix" the qualitative measures are improved. It is believed the dispersion among the assessor locations and the diversity of the commercial properties are having an effect on these measures. It is believed the commercial properties are being treated in the most uniform and proportionate manner possible. The assessor has tried to utilize as many sales as possible through the verification and review process conducted by the office and with the assistance of the contracted appraiser (Stanard Appraisal Service). The assessor tries to stay on task with purposed goals in the three-year plan of assessment and six-year review and physical inspection. There will be no non-binding recommendations made for the commercial class of property.

## 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 | 115 | 69 | $\mathbf{6 0 . 0 0}$ |
| 2008 | 106 | 69 | 65.09 |
| 2007 | 106 | 62 | 58.49 |
| 2006 | 88 | 59 | 67.05 |
| 2005 | 86 | 46 | 53.49 |

COMMERCIAL:The above table indicates that over the previous four years there has been a continuous up and down movement in the percent of usable commercial sales, and the trend continues for 2009. Of those deemed to be non-qualified the highest percentage goes to sales that have been substantially changed and no longer represent what was sold (approximately $35 \%$ ), next are sales involving foreclosures, sheriff sales, or other legal actions (approximately $15 \%$ ), the remainder of those disqualified are a mixture of such things as; corrective deeds, splits, use changes, government entity (Custer County), partial interests, family, and land exchanges. The assessor states the review process in Custer County is done by mailing a survey document to the new owner and many times sending the lister out to determine if the data on the property record card is accurate. Occasionally phone calls will be made to other parties involved in the sale, such as the seller, the title company, the attorney, and maybe an accountant to determine allocation of personal property. Stanard Appraisal Service also assistances in the verification and maintenance of the commercial properties.

## 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.

## 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 | 85 | 2.46 | 87 | 95 |
| 2008 | 96.72 | 1.31 | 98 | 97.03 |
| 2007 | 98 | 0.63 | 99 | 98 |
| 2006 | 93 | 18.14 | 109 | 99 |
| 2005 | 78 | 6.18 | 83 | 86 |

COMMERCIAL:There is an approximate eight point (7.9) difference between the Trended Preliminary Ratio and the R\&O Ratio, the statistics are dissimilar and do not support each other. However, the R\&O Ratio is reflective of the assessment actions to the base and there is no other information available to suggest that the R\&O Ratio is not the best indicator of the level of value for the commercial class of property.

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

This section analyzes the percentage change of the assessed values in the sales file, between the 2009 Preliminary Statistical Reports and the 2009 R\&O Statistical Reports, to the percentage change in the assessed value of all real property base, by class, reported in the 2008 County Abstract of Assessment for Real Property, Form 45, excluding growth valuation, compared to the 2008 Certificate of Taxes Levied (CTL) Report. For purposes of calculating the percentage change in the sales file, only the sales in the most recent year of the study period are used. If assessment practices treat sold and unsold properties consistently, the percentage change in the sales file and assessed base will be similar. The analysis of this data assists in determining if the statistical representations calculated from the sales file are an accurate measure of the population. The following is justification for such an analysis:

## Comparison of Average Value Changes

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

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

| \% Change in Total <br> Assessed Value in the Sales File | \% Change in Total Assessed <br> Value (excl. growth) |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 13.95 | 2009 | 2.46 |
| 5.71 | 2008 | 1.30 |
| 0.64 | 2007 | 0.63 |
| 24.10 | 2006 | 18.14 |
| 20.00 | 2005 | 6.18 |

COMMERCIAL:An examination of the $\%$ Change in Total Assessed Value in Sales File compared to the $\%$ Change in Assessed Value (excluding growth) reveals an 11.49 point difference and appears more pronounced in the sales file. The assessment actions and their effect need to be taken into account. The calculation for the percent change in the sales file is based on 30 sales within the last year of the study period, $07 / 01 / 07$ to $06 / 30 / 08$, in which approximately ninety-percent of the value of these thirty sales is attributable to Broken Bow, and the remaining value is attributable to seven other assessor locations. In the assessment actions it has been noted that after a review of the sales by the assessor and contracted appraisal company land values were adjusted on the highway along the downtown square in Broken Bow, and values for the apartments known as Callie Court in Broken Bow were also updated. Lots values in Mason City and Arnold were also addressed. The percent change in the base would best reflect the assessment actions to the county as a whole.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

|  | Median | Wgt. Mean | Mean |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| R\&O Statistics | $\mathbf{9 5}$ | $\mathbf{8 0}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 0}$ |

COMMERCIAL:Of the three measures of central tendency the median and arithmetic mean are within the prescribed parameter. The weighted mean is being effected by a high dollar sale in the amount of $\$ 2,750,000$ (a care home for the elderly) book 216 page 996 sale date $03 / 14 / 06$. When this sale is hypothetically removed the effects are mitigated and the weighted mean is improved 97.14, the median and mean are 95.76 and 100.30 respectively. All three measures are similar and supportive of each other. For direct equalization purposes the median measure of central tendency will be used to describe the level of value for the commercial class of property.

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

In analyzing the statistical data of assessment quality, there are two measures primarily relied upon by assessment officials. The Coefficient of Dispersion, COD, is produced to measure assessment uniformity. A low COD tends to indicate good assessment uniformity as there is a smaller spread or dispersion of the ratios in the sales file. 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 | 25.73 | 125.27 |
| Difference | 5.73 | 22.27 |

COMMERCIAL:Both of the qualitative measures, the coefficient of dispersion and the price related differential, are above the prescribed standards. However, when the outlier, a high dollar sale in the amount of $\$ 2,750,000$ (a care home for the elderly) book 216 page 995 sale date $03 / 14 / 06$, is hypothetically removed from the "mix" the coefficient of dispersion is slightly improved (25.43) but still above the standard. The PRD is greatly improved (103.25) and when rounded meets the acceptable requirement. It is believed the dispersion among the assessor locations and the diversity of the commercial properties are having an affect on these measurements.

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

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

|  | Preliminary Statistics | R\&O Statistics | Change |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Number of Sales | $\mathbf{6 9}$ | $\mathbf{6 9}$ | $\mathbf{0}$ |
| Median | 85 | $\mathbf{9 5}$ | $\mathbf{1 0}$ |
| Wgt. Mean | 74 | $\mathbf{8 0}$ | $\mathbf{6}$ |
| Mean | 89 | 100 | 11 |
| COD | 38.05 | 25.73 | -12.32 |
| PRD | 119.84 | 125.27 | 5.43 |
| Minimum | 22.86 | 37.90 | 15.04 |
| Maximum | 243.98 | 243.98 | 0.00 |

COMMERCIAL:The table is a reflection of the assement action taken within the commercial class of property. After a review of the sales by the assessor and contracted appraisal company land values were adjusted on the highway along the downtown square in Broken Bow, and the values for the apartments known as Callie Court in Broken Bow were also updated.

When the residential lot values were changed in Mason City the few commercial lots there were changed as well, and the commercial lots in Arnold were also reviewed.

## PAD 2009 Preliminary Statistics

Type: Qualified
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


Exhibit 21 - Page 53

## 21 - CuSter County

## AGRICULTURAL UNTMPROVED



Exhibit 21 - Page 54

# PAD 2009 Preliminary Statistics 

## AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED

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


## PAD 2009 Preliminary Statistics

|  |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
|  | NUMBER of Sales: | 129 |
| (AgLand) | TOTAL Sales Price: | $29,474,407$ |
| (AgLand) | TOTAL Adj.Sales Price: | $30,167,407$ |
| (AgLand) | TOTAL Assessed Value: | $18,262,787$ |
|  | AVG. Adj. Sales Price: | 233,855 |
|  | AVG. Assessed Value: | 141,571 |



## PAD 2009 Preliminary Statistics

|  |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
|  | NUMBER of Sales: | 129 |
| (AgLand) | TOTAL Sales Price: | $29,474,407$ |
| (AgLand) | TOTAL Adj.Sales Price: | $30,167,407$ |
| (AgLand) | TOTAL Assessed Value: | $18,262,787$ |
|  | AVG. Adj. Sales Price: | 233,855 |
|  | AVG. Assessed Value: | 141,571 |

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

| RANGE |  | COUNT |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Low \$ |  |  |
| 1 TO | 4999 | 2 |
| 5000 TO | 9999 | 1 |
| Total \$ |  |  |
| 1 TO | 9999 | 3 |
| 10000 то | 29999 | 7 |
| 30000 то | 59999 | 14 |
| 60000 то | 99999 | 8 |
| 100000 то | 149999 | 24 |
| 150000 то | 249999 | 19 |
| 250000 то | 499999 | 39 |
| 500000 + |  | 15 |
| ALL |  |  |


| ALL |  |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | 129 |


| MEDIAN | MEAN | WGT. MEAN |
| ---: | ---: | ---: |
|  |  |  |
| 197.49 | 197.49 | 288.93 |
| 86.82 | 86.82 | 86.82 |
|  |  |  |
| 86.82 | 160.60 | 170.50 |
| 74.36 | 72.11 | 69.33 |
| 65.02 | 60.76 | 60.34 |
| 72.66 | 74.17 | 74.23 |
| 61.72 | 63.55 | 63.18 |
| 60.88 | 59.67 | 59.39 |
| 59.79 | 60.52 | 59.80 |
| 66.33 | 61.03 | 59.97 |

$+$
Printed: 01/22/2009 21 . 3 Avg. Adj.


## PAD 2009 Preliminary Statistics



## PAD 2009 Preliminary Statistics



Exhibit 21 - Page 59

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



## PAD 2009 Preliminary Statistics



## MINIMAL NON-AG

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


## PAD 2009 Preliminary Statistics



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

## Agricultural

A software program, AgriData, is being used to convert soil types from an apha/numeric system to a seamless numeric system that will be recognized across the United States. The new conversion will be completed for assessment year 2010.

An analysis of each market area was done and as a result of the changing market conditions the values changed per each market area as follows:

|  | area-1 |  | \% Chg | area - 2 |  | \% Chg | area - 3 |  | \% Chg |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2008 | 2009 |  | 2008 | 2009 |  | 2008 | 2009 |  |
| 1A1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1A | 1872 | 1755 | -6.25\% | 800 | 800 | 0.00\% | 955 | 960 | 0.52\% |
| 2A1 | 1658 | 1554 | -6.27\% | 670 | 670 | 0.00\% | 925 | 935 | 1.08\% |
| 2A | 1487 | 1394 | -6.25\% | 550 | 550 | 0.00\% | 874 | 880 | 0.69\% |
| 3A1 | 1394 | 1307 | -6.24\% | 500 | 500 | 0.00\% | 815 | 820 | 0.61\% |
| 3A | 1227 | 1150 | -6.28\% | 430 | 430 | 0.00\% | 788 | 790 | 0.25\% |
| 4A1 | 1224 | 1147 | -6.29\% | 385 | 385 | 0.00\% | 551 | 560 | 1.63\% |
| 4A | 1115 | 1045 | -6.28\% | 340 | 340 | 0.00\% | 416 | 505 | 21.39\% |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1D1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1D | 714 | 720 | 0.84\% | 500 | 450 | $10.00 \%$ | 470 | 470 | 0.00\% |
| 2D1 | 661 | 661 | 0.00\% | 440 | 440 | 0.00\% | 465 | 465 | 0.00\% |
| 2D | 642 | 642 | 0.00\% | 400 | 400 | 0.00\% | 460 | 460 | 0.00\% |
| 3D1 | 590 | 589 | -0.17\% | 305 | 305 | 0.00\% | 335 | 335 | 0.00\% |
| 3D | 489 | 488 | -0.20\% | 285 | 285 | 0.00\% | 330 | 330 | 0.00\% |
| 4D1 | 354 | 354 | 0.00\% | 255 | 255 | 0.00\% | 300 | 305 | 1.67\% |
| 4D | 307 | 307 | 0.00\% | 155 | 155 | 0.00\% | 250 | 250 | 0.00\% |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1G1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1G | 421 | 465 | 10.45\% | 210 | 235 | 11.90\% | 350 | 360 | 2.86\% |
| 2G1 | 416 | 460 | 10.58\% | 205 | 235 | 14.63\% | 345 | 355 | 2.90\% |
| 2G | 410 | 455 | 10.98\% | 200 | 235 | 17.50\% | 340 | 350 | 2.94\% |
| 3G1 | 405 | 450 | 11.11\% | 195 | 235 | 20.51\% | 330 | 348 | 5.45\% |
| 3G | 403 | 445 | 10.42\% | 190 | 235 | 23.68\% | 330 | 345 | 4.55\% |
| 4G1 | 400 | 440 | 10.00\% | 180 | 235 | 30.56\% | 325 | 343 | 5.54\% |
| 4G | 394 | 435 | 10.41\% | 170 | 235 | 38.24\% | 320 | 340 | 6.25\% |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| waste | 35 | 35 | 0.00\% | 25 | 25 | 0.00\% | 35 | 35 | 0.00\% |
| accret |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |


|  | area-4 |  | \% Chg | area - 5 |  | \% Chg | area-6 |  | \% Chg |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2008 | 2009 |  | 2008 | 2009 |  | 2008 | 2009 |  |
| 1A1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1A | 1380 | 1420 | 2.90\% | 1045 | 1155 | 10.53\% | 1390 | 1455 | 4.68\% |
| 2A1 | 1260 | 1265 | 0.40\% | 1025 | 1135 | 10.73\% | 1220 | 1225 | 0.41\% |
| 2A | 1050 | 1055 | 0.48\% | 875 | 915 | 4.57\% | 1105 | 1215 | 9.95\% |
| 3A1 | 840 | 900 | 7.14\% | 850 | 910 | 7.06\% | 1080 | 1085 | 0.46\% |
| 3A | 835 | 850 | 1.80\% | 785 | 800 | 1.91\% | 1075 | 1080 | 0.47\% |
| 4A1 | 830 | 840 | 1.20\% | 745 | 790 | 6.04\% | 865 | 885 | 2.31\% |
| 4A | 540 | 600 | 11.11\% | 645 | 720 | 11.63\% | 785 | 805 | 2.55\% |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1D1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1D | 470 | 560 | 19.15\% | 635 | 670 | 5.51\% | 655 | 655 | 0.00\% |
| 2D1 | 410 | 420 | 2.44\% | 615 | 640 | 4.07\% | 630 | 630 | 0.00\% |
| 2D | 395 | 415 | 5.06\% | 605 | 630 | 4.13\% | 620 | 620 | 0.00\% |
| 3D1 | 390 | 410 | 5.13\% | 555 | 590 | 6.31\% | 570 | 570 | 0.00\% |
| 3D | 345 | 405 | 17.39\% | 450 | 475 | 5.56\% | 470 | 470 | 0.00\% |
| 4D1 | 340 | 360 | 5.88\% | 310 | 320 | 3.23\% | 330 | 330 | 0.00\% |
| 4D | 300 | 355 | 18.33\% | 265 | 315 | 18.87\% | 280 | 280 | 0.00\% |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1G1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1G | 340 | 365 | 7.35\% | 405 | 445 | 9.88\% | 380 | 395 | 3.95\% |
| 2G1 | 305 | 325 | 6.56\% | 390 | 440 | 12.82\% | 375 | 390 | 4.00\% |
| 2G | 280 | 322 | 15.00\% | 380 | 440 | 15.79\% | 370 | 385 | 4.05\% |
| 3G1 | 275 | 320 | 16.36\% | 350 | 435 | 24.29\% | 368 | 382 | 3.80\% |
| 3G | 270 | 318 | 17.78\% | 345 | 435 | 26.09\% | 365 | 380 | 4.11\% |
| 4G1 | 268 | 315 | 17.54\% | 340 | 430 | 26.47\% | 360 | 375 | 4.17\% |
| 4G | 265 | 310 | 16.98\% | 330 | 430 | 30.30\% | 355 | 370 | 4.23\% |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| waste | 35 | 35 | 0.00\% | 35 | 35 | 0.00\% | 35 | 35 | 0.00\% |
| accret |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## 2009 Assessment Survey for Custer County

## Agricultural Appraisal Information

| 1. | Data collection done by: |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | 2 part-time listers |
| 2. | Valuation done by: |
|  | The assessor makes the final determination of value. |
| 3. | Pickup work done by whom: |
|  | The part-time listers. |
| 4. | Does the county have a written policy or written standards to specifically define agricultural land versus rural residential acreages? |
|  | Yes |
| a. | How is agricultural land defined in this county? |
|  | - Agricultural - A parcel of land used exclusively for the production of agricultural products. <br> - Rural Acreages - A parcel of land under 40 acres that has no influence of adjoining agricultural parcels under the same ownership. <br> - Suburban - An area outside the limits of an incorporated city of village but within the legal jurisdiction of an incorporated city of village. An area of residential expansion shall be valued as suburban; Broken Bow shall be within 3 miles of the city and all other towns and villages shall be within 1 mile. <br> - Urban - A parcel of real property located within the limits of an incorporated city of village. |
| 5. | When was the last date that the Income Approach was used to estimate or establish the market value of the properties in this class? |
|  | Not applicable |
| 6. | If the income approach was used, what Capitalization Rate was used? |
|  | Not applicable |
| 7. | What is the date of the soil survey currently used? |
|  | 1982 |
| 8. | What date was the last countywide land use study completed? |
|  | The office procedure is to handle this on an annual basis from all forms of discovery, including but not limited to, while doing pickup work, re-appraisal work, requested inspections, property protests and so on. The GIS will be a real asset in this work when it is fully implemented. |


| a. | By what method? (Physical inspection, FSA maps, etc.) |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | Through discovery by, including but not limited to, physical inspection, NRD and FSA maps, well registrations, taxpayers, real estate agents, personal property listings, and so forth. |
| b. | By whom? |
|  | Office staff and the part-time listers. |
| c. | What proportion is complete / implemented at this time? |
|  | Monitored on an annual basis and anxiously awaiting the implementation of the new GIS system. |
| 9. | Number of Market Areas/Neighborhoods/Assessor Locations in the agricultural property class: |
|  | 6 |
| 10. | How are Market Areas/Neighborhoods/Assessor Locations developed? |
|  | Market Area 1 - this is the predominant market area and is considered the better farm ground. It is made up of harder soils and has the best irrigation potential. <br> Market Area 2 - is the Sandhills and best suited for pasture only. The bulk of this land consists of a soil type known as valentine sand. <br> Market Area 3 - is considered a buffer zone between the better farmland and the Sandhills. This ground is still sandy but the loamier soils are starting to show up to start farming. The sales will start to show that a higher amount will be paid in this area than in area two, but still less than what would be paid in area one. <br> Market Area 4 - this area has a carryover market influence from Lincoln County. It is farm ground with deep wells. <br> Market Area 5 - this area is primarily canyons with some farming done on the plateaus. The bulk of the sales will be for grass. This area lies south of the South Loup River in the southern part of the county. <br> Market Area 6 - this area is north of the Middle Loup River in the northern part of the county and will show a slight variance from market area one because of being north of the river. |
| 11. | In the assessor's opinion, are there any other class or subclass groupings, other than LCG groupings, that are more appropriate for valuation? <br> Yes or No |
|  | No |


| a. | If yes, list. |
| :---: | :--- |
|  | Not applicable |
| 12. | In your opinion, what is the level of value of these groupings? |
|  | Not applicable |
| 13. | Has the county implemented (or is in the process of implementing) special <br> valuation for agricultural land within the county? |
|  | No |

Agricultural Permit Numbers:

| Permits | Information Statements | Other | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\mathbf{6 6}$ | $\mathbf{0}$ | $\mathbf{0}$ | $\mathbf{6 6}$ |

21 - CUSTER COUNTY AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED

|  |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
|  | NUMBER of Sales: | 124 |
| (AgLand) | TOTAL Sales Price: | $29,240,267$ |
| (AgLand) | TOTAL Adj.Sales Price: | $29,240,267$ |
| (AgLand) | TOTAL Assessed Value: | $21,405,103$ |
|  | AVG. Adj. Sales Price: | 235,808 |
|  | AVG. Assessed Value: | 172,621 |

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

| DATE OF SALE * | COUNT |
| :---: | :---: |
| Qrtrs |  |
| 07/01/05 TO 09/30/05 | 6 |
| 10/01/05 то 12/31/05 | 8 |
| 01/01/06 то 03/31/06 | 11 |
| 04/01/06 то 06/30/06 | 13 |
| 07/01/06 то 09/30/06 | 4 |
| 10/01/06 то 12/31/06 | 7 |
| 01/01/07 то 03/31/07 | 8 |
| 04/01/07 то 06/30/07 | 14 |
| 07/01/07 то 09/30/07 | 5 |
| 10/01/07 тO 12/31/07 | 16 |
| 01/01/08 то 03/31/08 | 23 |
| 04/01/08 то 06/30/08 | 9 |
| Study Years |  |
| 07/01/05 TO 06/30/06 | 38 |
| 07/01/06 TO 06/30/07 | 33 |
| 07/01/07 то 06/30/08 | 53 |
| Calendar Yrs |  |
| 01/01/06 тO 12/31/06 | 35 |
| 01/01/07 то 12/31/07 | 43 |
| _ALL |  |
|  | 124 |


| MEDIAN | MEAN | WGT. MEAN |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
|  |  |  |
| 70.13 | 70.98 | 70.26 |
| 85.97 | 76.78 | 82.13 |
| 73.68 | 69.02 | 62.66 |
| 86.37 | 132.27 | 148.29 |
| 70.72 | 73.64 | 84.65 |
| 73.21 | 73.26 | 75.84 |
| 75.68 | 75.59 | 72.54 |
| 64.07 | 64.69 | 63.12 |
| 76.42 | 85.09 | 62.03 |
| 60.26 | 61.00 | 56.94 |
| 66.98 | 66.42 | 64.13 |
| 54.07 | 60.84 | 60.86 |
|  |  |  |
| 79.83 | 92.60 | 103.67 |
| 71.26 | 70.23 | 70.36 |
| 66.93 | 65.60 | 61.22 |
|  |  |  |
| 76.54 | 93.89 | 101.62 |
| 69.45 | 67.72 | 62.12 |
| 71.44 | 75.11 | 73.20 |

COD
14.31
13.34
19.06
67.15
15.52
11.23
10.49
20.92
28.99
23.88
11.00
18.42
36.90
16.50
18.26
39.82
21.43
101
93
110
89
86
96
104
102
137
107
103
99
89
99
107
92
109

| MAX | $95 \%$ Median C.I. | Avg. Adj. <br> Sale Price | Avg. <br> Assd Val |
| ---: | :---: | ---: | ---: |
| 85.70 | 59.44 to 85.70 | 75,709 | 53,192 |
| 89.77 | 47.62 to 89.77 | 181,589 | 149,140 |
| 100.04 | 47.18 to 87.45 | 175,847 | 110,182 |
| 719.13 | 70.74 to 101.85 | 216,835 | 321,550 |
| 90.65 | N/A | 109,937 | 93,067 |
| 88.04 | 46.74 to 88.04 | 270,234 | 204,944 |
| 89.98 | 54.72 to 89.98 | 265,913 | 192,896 |
| 108.70 | 42.52 to 77.04 | 210,130 | 132,639 |
| 141.90 | N/A | 121,886 | 75,608 |
| 83.22 | 48.02 to 77.72 | 303,242 | 172,680 |
| 82.65 | 62.42 to 73.28 | 316,650 | 203,069 |
| 79.99 | 50.29 to 78.27 | 270,592 | 164,680 |
|  |  |  | 175,266 |

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


Exhibit 21 - Page 70

## PAD 2009 R\&O Statistics <br> Type: Qualified



Exhibit 21 - Page 71

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


Exhibit 21 - Page 72

21 - CUSTER COUNTY AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED

|  |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
|  | NUMBER of Sales: | 124 |
| (AgLand) | TOTAL Sales Price: | $29,240,267$ |
| (AgLand) | TOTAL Adj.Sales Price: | $29,240,267$ |
| (AgLand) | TOTAL Assessed Value: | $21,405,103$ |
|  | AVG. Adj. Sales Price: | 235,808 |
|  | AVG. Assessed Value: | 172,621 |

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 21 - Page 74


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


Exhibit 21 - Page 76

PAD 2009 R\&O Statistics
Type: Qualified

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


Exhibit 21 - Page 77



## 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:It is the opinion of the Division that the level of value for the agricultural unimproved class of property as evidenced by the calculated median from the statistical sampling is $71 \%$. The assessor also considered the inclusion of fifteen minimally improved agricultural sales in the analysis of the agricultural market. The statistical profile for the minimally improved agricultural also indicates an acceptable level of value has been met. Even though the price related differential is within the acceptable range, the coefficient of dispersion is indicating issues with assessment uniformity. However it would not only be affected by the various subclasses ( 6 market areas) but also by the diversity of the land classes within each. It is believed, from a review of the sales file, that the agricultural properties are being treated in a uniform and proportionate manner. The assessor has tried to utilize as many sales as possible through the verification process. The assessor tries to stay on task with purposed goals in the three-year plan of assessment and six-year review and physical inspection.

Within the sub-stratus Majority Land Use $>50 \%$ strata Dry is showing a median of 66.68 with 12 sales, and strata Irrigated is showing a median of 57.69 with 25 sales, and within the sub-stratus Majority Land Use $>80 \%$ strata Irrigated is showing a median of 56.13 with 17 sales. These sub-strata?s are not valid valuation groupings as they are a culmination of sales involving six different market areas that would be affected by the diversity of the land classes within each and the values applied to each of the land classification groupings within each.

There will be no non-binding recommendations made for the agricultural unimproved class of property in Custer County.

## II. Analysis of Percentage of Sales Used

This section documents the utilization of total sales compared to qualified sales in the sales file. Neb. Rev. Stat. 77-1327(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 | 294 | 124 | 42.18 |
| 2008 | 282 | 119 | 42.20 |
| 2007 | 270 | 140 | 51.85 |
| 2006 | 264 | 166 | 62.88 |
| 2005 | 261 | 149 | 57.09 |

AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED:The table is indicating that the percent of sales used is somewhat consistent with 2008. The largest percent of non-qualified sales goes to family transactions (approximately 29\%). The remainder of those disqualified are a culmination of; centrally assessed (in particular the Burlington Northern Santa Fe Railroad) approximately 12\%, partial interests approximately $11 \%$, land use changes (primarily land going to irrigation) approximately $12 \%$, and the rest such things as; deeds involving legal action, corrective deeds, splits, land exchanges, coding errors and substantially changed (new construction). The assessor states the review process in Custer County is done by mailing a survey document to the new owner, possibly sending the lister out to determine if the data on the property record card is accurate, and occassionaly making phone calls to other parties involved in the sale, such as the seller, the title company, the attorney, or perhaps a surveyor if the sale involves splitting parcels or an accountant to determine amount of personal property.

## 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.

## 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 | 64 | 6.26 | 68 | 71 |
| 2008 | 61.1 | $\mathbf{1 0 . 0 3}$ | 67 | 68.76 |
| 2007 | 72 | 1.75 | 73 | 71 |
| 2006 | 71 | 13.11 | 80 | 76 |
| 2005 | 73 | 0.35 | 73 | 74 |

AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED:There is an approximate three point (2.99) difference between the Trended Preliminary Ratio and the R\&O Ratio, the statistics are barely similar and offer weak support of each other. However, the R\&O Ratio is reflective of the assessment actions to the base and there is no other information available to suggest that the R\&O Ratio is not the best indicator of the level of value for the agricultural unimproved class of property within Custer County.

## 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 |
| :---: |
| 10.91 2009 \% Change in Total Assessed <br> Value (excl. growth) <br> 11.68 2008 6.26 <br> 1.35 2007 5.54 <br> 7.55 2006 1.75 <br> 3.08 2005 13.11 |

AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED:There is a 4.65 point difference between the percent change in the sales file compared to the percent change in the base (excluding growth). The percent change in the sales file is a reflection of six markets areas with a varying degree of change based on the number of sales and the differing land classification groups and values within. Fifty-percent or 27 of the sales are in market area one, six-percent or 3 are in market area two, eight-percent or 4 are in market area three, ten-percent or 5 are in market area four, seventeen and a half percent or 14 are in market area five, and two-percent or 1 sale is in market area six.

The assessment actions were done from an analysis of each market area and as a result of the changing market conditions the values were adjusted accordingly in each area. The percent of change would not be an equal amount for each market area and would be dependent upon the amount of the various land classifications within each.

## 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 | 71 | 73 | 75 |

AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED:All three measures of central tendency are within the acceptable range and somewhat supportive of one another. For direct equalization purposes the median measure of central tendency will be used to describe the level of value for the agricultural class of property.

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

In analyzing the statistical data of assessment quality, there are two measures primarily relied upon by assessment officials. The Coefficient of Dispersion, COD, is produced to measure assessment uniformity. A low COD tends to indicate good assessment uniformity as there is a smaller spread or dispersion of the ratios in the sales file. 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 | 25.38 | 102.60 |
| Difference | 5.38 | 0.00 |

AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED:Of the two qualitative measures only the coefficient of dispersion is above the acceptable standard. For assessment year 2009 the assessor reacted to inflationary market conditions after an analysis of the sales and adjusted the land classification groups within each market area as indicated by the study. The COD is not only affected by the diversity of the market areas but by the land classes within each. It is believed because of the action taken by the assessor the agricultural unimproved properties have been treated in a uniform and proportionate manner within Custer County.

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

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

|  | Preliminary Statistics | R\&O Statistics | Change |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Number of Sales | 129 | 124 | -5 |
| Median | 64 | 71 | 7 |
| Wgt. Mean | 61 | 73 | 12 |
| Mean | 65 | 75 | 10 |
| COD | 23.91 | 25.38 | 1.47 |
| PRD | 107.12 | 102.60 | -4.52 |
| Minimum | 0.00 | 30.21 | 30.21 |
| Maximum | 338.08 | 719.13 | 381.05 |

AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED:There is a difference of five sales between the Preliminary Statistics and the R\&O Statistics, four of these sales were removed since they were substantially changed from time of sale and one removed that had been coded unimproved (2) when it should have been coded improved (1). The R\&O Statistics are a reflection of the assessment actions taken for 2009 in that after an analysis of the market conditions the values changed within each of the six market areas as deemed necessary from the study.

| Total Real Property | Records : 14,231 | Value : 1,261,588,846 | Growth 11,731,687 |
| ---: | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Sum Lines 17, 25, \& 30 |  |  |  |


| Schedule I : Non-Agricultural Records |  |  | SubUrban |  | Rural |  | Total |  | Growth |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Urban |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Records | Value | Records | Value | Records | Value | Records | Value |  |
| 01. Res UnImp Land | 638 | 1,149,905 | 154 | 1,168,875 | 80 | 844,434 | 872 | 3,163,214 |  |
| 02. Res Improve Land | 3,190 | 11,476,976 | 310 | 5,439,114 | 261 | 5,033,235 | 3,761 | 21,949,325 |  |
| 03. Res Improvements | 3,235 | 125,678,010 | 312 | 25,682,515 | 298 | 23,109,392 | 3,845 | 174,469,917 |  |
| 04. Res Total | 3,873 | 138,304,891 | 466 | 32,290,504 | 378 | 28,987,061 | 4,717 | 199,582,456 | 1,794,526 |
| \% of Res Total | 82.11 | 69.30 | 9.88 | 16.18 | 8.01 | 14.52 | 33.15 | 15.82 | 15.30 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 05. Com UnImp Land | 114 | 567,999 | 16 | 120,333 | 8 | 89,877 | 138 | 778,209 |  |
| 06. Com Improve Land | 542 | 6,431,555 | 52 | 704,469 | 9 | 208,722 | 603 | 7,344,746 |  |
| 07. Com Improvements | 565 | 36,546,447 | 56 | 6,320,345 | 17 | 5,414,571 | 638 | 48,281,363 |  |
| 08. Com Total | 679 | 43,546,001 | 72 | 7,145,147 | 25 | 5,713,170 | 776 | 56,404,318 | 3,648,947 |
| \% of Com Total | 87.50 | 77.20 | 9.28 | 12.67 | 3.22 | 10.13 | 5.45 | 4.47 | 31.10 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 09. Ind UnImp Land | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  |
| 10. Ind Improve Land | 2 | 84,813 | 2 | 260,225 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 345,038 |  |
| 11. Ind Improvements | 2 | 241,395 | 2 | 5,059,441 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 5,300,836 |  |
| 12. Ind Total | 2 | 326,208 | 2 | 5,319,666 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 5,645,874 | 149,111 |
| \% of Ind Total | 50.00 | 5.78 | 50.00 | 94.22 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.03 | 0.45 | 1.27 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 13. Rec UnImp Land | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  |
| 14. Rec Improve Land | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  |
| 15. Rec Improvements | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 5,636 | 1 | 5,636 |  |
| 16. Rec Total | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 5,636 | 1 | 5,636 | 0 |
| \% of Rec Total | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 0.01 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Res \& Rec Total | 3,873 | 138,304,891 | 466 | 32,290,504 | 379 | 28,992,697 | 4,718 | 199,588,092 | 1,794,526 |
| \% of Res \& Rec Total | 82.09 | 69.30 | 9.88 | 16.18 | 8.03 | 14.53 | 33.15 | 15.82 | 15.30 |
| Com \& Ind Total | 681 | 43,872,209 | 74 | 12,464,813 | 25 | 5,713,170 | 780 | 62,050,192 | 3,798,058 |
| \% of Com \& Ind Total | 87.31 | 70.70 | 9.49 | 20.09 | 3.21 | 9.21 | 5.48 | 4.92 | 32.37 |
| 17. Taxable Total | 4,554 | 182,177,100 | 540 | 44,755,317 | 404 | 34,705,867 | 5,498 | 261,638,284 | 5,592,584 |
| \% of Taxable Total | 82.83 | 69.63 | 9.82 | 17.11 | 7.35 | 13.26 | 38.63 | 20.74 | 47.67 |

Exhibit 21 - Page 91

Schedule II : Tax Increment Financing (TIF)

|  | Records | Urban <br> Value Base | Value Excess | Records | SubUrban <br> Value Base | Value Excess |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 18. Residential | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 19. Commercial | 7 | 245,158 | 2,691,480 | 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 <br> Value Base | 0 <br> Value Excess |
| 18. Residential | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 19. Commercial | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 245,158 | 2,691,480 |
| 20. Industrial | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 21. Other | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 22. Total Sch II |  |  |  | 7 | 245,158 | 2,691,480 |

Schedule III : Mineral Interest Records

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


| Schedule IV : Exempt Records : Non-Agricultural |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Urban Records | SubUrban Records | Rural Records | Total Records |
| 26. Producing | 505 | 41 | 536 | 1,082 |


| Schedule V : Agricultural Records |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Urban |  | SubUrban |  | Rural |  | Total |  |
|  | Records | Value | Records | Value | Records | Value | Records | Value |
| 27. Ag-Vacant Land | 45 | 392,207 | 15 | 357,854 | 6,559 | 603,702,222 | 6,619 | 604,452,283 |
| 28. Ag-Improved Land | 5 | 36,386 | 12 | 306,173 | 2,038 | 285,710,095 | 2,055 | 286,052,654 |
| 29. Ag Improvements | 8 | 261,071 | 13 | 544,020 | 2,093 | 108,640,534 | 2,114 | 109,445,625 |
| 30. Ag Total |  |  |  |  |  |  | 8,733 | 999,950,562 |

Exhibit 21 - Page 92


Exhibit 21 - Page 93

|  | Urban |  |  | SubUrban |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Records | Acres | Value | Records | Acres | Value |
| 42. Game \& Parks | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 |
|  | Records | Rural <br> Acres | Value | Records | Total Acres | Value |
| 42. Game \& Parks | 13 | 2,353.07 | 226,115 | 13 | 2,353.07 | 226,115 |


| Schedule VIII : Agricultural Records : Special Value |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Records | Urban Acres | Value | Records | SubUrban Acres | Value |
| 43. Special Value | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 |
| 44. Recapture Value N/A |  |  | 0 Value | 0 Records |  |  |
| 43. Special Value | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 |
| 44. Recapture Value | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

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


## County 21 Custer

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 | 68,356.62 | 39.82\% | 117,908,517 | 48.54\% | 1,724.90 |
| 47. 2A1 | 13,559.83 | 7.90\% | 20,549,347 | 8.46\% | 1,515.46 |
| 48. 2A | 18,926.77 | 11.03\% | 26,095,957 | 10.74\% | 1,378.79 |
| 49.3A1 | 14,057.07 | 8.19\% | 18,026,756 | 7.42\% | 1,282.40 |
| 50.3A | 3,495.29 | 2.04\% | 4,003,219 | 1.65\% | 1,145.32 |
| 51.4A1 | 24,309.58 | 14.16\% | 27,237,997 | 11.21\% | 1,120.46 |
| 52. 4A | 28,939.06 | 16.86\% | 29,099,945 | 11.98\% | 1,005.56 |
| 53. Total | 171,644.22 | 100.00\% | 242,921,738 | 100.00\% | 1,415.26 |
| Dry |  |  |  |  |  |
| 54. 1D1 | 0.00 | 0.00\% | 0 | 0.00\% | 0.00 |
| 55. 1D | 26,599.82 | 26.74\% | 19,154,166 | 36.17\% | 720.09 |
| 56. 2D1 | 8,775.74 | 8.82\% | 5,800,798 | 10.95\% | 661.00 |
| 57. 2D | 8,735.53 | 8.78\% | 5,608,194 | 10.59\% | 642.00 |
| 58.3D1 | 15,213.28 | 15.30\% | 8,962,058 | 16.92\% | 589.09 |
| 59.3D | 882.24 | 0.89\% | 430,533 | 0.81\% | 488.00 |
| 60.4D1 | 20,289.67 | 20.40\% | 7,182,535 | 13.56\% | 354.00 |
| 61. 4D | 18,965.71 | 19.07\% | 5,822,635 | 10.99\% | 307.01 |
| 62. Total | 99,461.99 | 100.00\% | 52,960,919 | 100.00\% | 532.47 |
| Grass |  |  |  |  |  |
| 63. 1G1 | 0.00 | 0.00\% | 0 | 0.00\% | 0.00 |
| 64. 1G | 17,755.98 | 3.04\% | 8,305,826 | 3.30\% | 467.78 |
| 65. 2G1 | 15,442.06 | 2.64\% | 7,108,660 | 2.82\% | 460.34 |
| 66. 2G | 14,108.18 | 2.41\% | 6,427,108 | 2.55\% | 455.56 |
| 67.3G1 | 8,174.65 | 1.40\% | 3,700,151 | 1.47\% | 452.64 |
| 68. 3G | 3,893.17 | 0.67\% | 1,735,099 | 0.69\% | 445.68 |
| 69.4G1 | 46,728.73 | 7.99\% | 20,499,007 | 8.14\% | 438.68 |
| 70.4G | 478,718.46 | 81.86\% | 203,903,435 | 81.02\% | 425.94 |
| 71. Total | 584,821.23 | 100.00\% | 251,679,286 | 100.00\% | 430.35 |
| Irrigated Total | 171,644.22 | 20.02\% | 242,921,738 | 44.36\% | 1,415.26 |
| Dry Total | 99,461.99 | 11.60\% | 52,960,919 | 9.67\% | 532.47 |
| Grass Total | 584,821.23 | 68.21\% | 251,679,286 | 45.96\% | 430.35 |
| Waste | 1,405.87 | 0.16\% | 49,237 | 0.01\% | 35.02 |
| Other | 19.20 | 0.00\% | 5,920 | 0.00\% | 308.33 |
| Exempt | 4,041.27 | 0.47\% | 0 | 0.00\% | 0.00 |
| Market Area Total | 857,352.51 | 100.00\% | 547,617,100 | 100.00\% | 638.73 |

Exhibit 21 - Page 95

## County 21 Custer

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 | 31.90 | 1.49\% | 25,071 | 3.02\% | 785.92 |
| 47. 2A1 | 44.50 | 2.09\% | 26,290 | 3.17\% | 590.79 |
| 48. 2A | 103.40 | 4.85\% | 51,842 | 6.25\% | 501.37 |
| 49.3A1 | 2.10 | 0.10\% | 1,050 | 0.13\% | 500.00 |
| 50.3A | 376.10 | 17.63\% | 156,474 | 18.85\% | 416.04 |
| 51.4A1 | 717.30 | 33.61\% | 272,001 | 32.77\% | 379.20 |
| 52. 4A | 858.60 | 40.24\% | 297,387 | 35.82\% | 346.36 |
| 53. Total | 2,133.90 | 100.00\% | 830,115 | 100.00\% | 389.01 |
| Dry |  |  |  |  |  |
| 54. 1D1 | 0.00 | 0.00\% | 0 | 0.00\% | 0.00 |
| 55. 1D | 80.80 | 11.31\% | 36,360 | 17.72\% | 450.00 |
| 56. 2D1 | 43.90 | 6.15\% | 19,316 | 9.41\% | 440.00 |
| 57. 2D | 78.30 | 10.96\% | 31,320 | 15.26\% | 400.00 |
| 58.3D1 | 41.20 | 5.77\% | 12,567 | 6.12\% | 305.02 |
| 59.3D | 87.80 | 12.29\% | 25,024 | 12.20\% | 285.01 |
| 60.4D1 | 213.35 | 29.87\% | 54,409 | 26.52\% | 255.02 |
| 61. 4D | 168.88 | 23.65\% | 26,182 | 12.76\% | 155.03 |
| 62. Total | 714.23 | 100.00\% | 205,178 | 100.00\% | 287.27 |
| Grass |  |  |  |  |  |
| 63. 1G1 | 0.00 | 0.00\% | 0 | 0.00\% | 0.00 |
| 64. 1G | 140.93 | 0.08\% | 33,127 | 0.08\% | 235.06 |
| 65. 2G1 | 192.64 | 0.11\% | 45,271 | 0.11\% | 235.00 |
| 66. 2G | 1,521.11 | 0.86\% | 357,489 | 0.86\% | 235.02 |
| 67.3G1 | 296.20 | 0.17\% | 69,614 | 0.17\% | 235.02 |
| 68. 3G | 3,126.32 | 1.78\% | 734,710 | 1.78\% | 235.01 |
| 69.4G1 | 14,076.41 | 7.99\% | 3,308,033 | 7.99\% | 235.01 |
| 70.4G | 156,757.08 | 89.01\% | 36,828,498 | 89.01\% | 234.94 |
| 71. Total | 176,110.69 | 100.00\% | 41,376,742 | 100.00\% | 234.95 |
| Irrigated Total | 2,133.90 | 1.19\% | 830,115 | 1.96\% | 389.01 |
| Dry Total | 714.23 | 0.40\% | 205,178 | 0.48\% | 287.27 |
| Grass Total | 176,110.69 | 98.32\% | 41,376,742 | 97.55\% | 234.95 |
| Waste | 155.00 | 0.09\% | 3,877 | 0.01\% | 25.01 |
| Other | 0.00 | 0.00\% | 0 | 0.00\% | 0.00 |
| Exempt | 161.89 | 0.09\% | 0 | 0.00\% | 0.00 |
| Market Area Total | 179,113.82 | 100.00\% | 42,415,912 | 100.00\% | 236.81 |

Exhibit 21 - Page 96

## County 21 Custer

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 | 2,366.64 | 15.63\% | 2,222,066 | 20.24\% | 938.91 |
| 47. 2A1 | 809.40 | 5.34\% | 744,049 | 6.78\% | 919.26 |
| 48. 2A | 3,483.60 | 23.00\% | 2,979,513 | 27.14\% | 855.30 |
| 49.3A1 | 659.18 | 4.35\% | 531,047 | 4.84\% | 805.62 |
| 50.3A | 1,485.86 | 9.81\% | 1,162,304 | 10.59\% | 782.24 |
| 51.4A1 | 3,207.05 | 21.18\% | 1,763,666 | 16.06\% | 549.93 |
| 52. 4A | 3,133.58 | 20.69\% | 1,577,467 | 14.37\% | 503.41 |
| 53. Total | 15,145.31 | 100.00\% | 10,980,112 | 100.00\% | 724.98 |
| Dry |  |  |  |  |  |
| 54. 1D1 | 0.00 | 0.00\% | 0 | 0.00\% | 0.00 |
| 55. 1D | 1,217.74 | 14.69\% | 572,338 | 18.47\% | 470.00 |
| 56. 2D1 | 160.50 | 1.94\% | 74,641 | 2.41\% | 465.05 |
| 57. 2D | 2,541.96 | 30.67\% | 1,169,299 | 37.74\% | 460.00 |
| 58.3D1 | 532.31 | 6.42\% | 178,333 | 5.76\% | 335.02 |
| 59.3D | 578.79 | 6.98\% | 191,001 | 6.16\% | 330.00 |
| 60.4D1 | 1,791.05 | 21.61\% | 546,310 | 17.63\% | 305.02 |
| 61.4D | 1,464.93 | 17.68\% | 366,234 | 11.82\% | 250.00 |
| 62. Total | 8,287.28 | 100.00\% | 3,098,156 | 100.00\% | 373.84 |
| Grass |  |  |  |  |  |
| 63. 1G1 | 0.00 | 0.00\% | 0 | 0.00\% | 0.00 |
| 64. 1G | 1,382.87 | 1.91\% | 497,834 | 2.13\% | 360.00 |
| 65. 2G1 | 589.59 | 0.81\% | 209,315 | 0.90\% | 355.02 |
| 66. 2G | 4,832.09 | 6.66\% | 1,691,233 | 7.23\% | 350.00 |
| 67.3G1 | 1,664.14 | 2.29\% | 579,123 | 2.48\% | 348.00 |
| 68.3G | 2,239.14 | 3.09\% | 772,541 | 3.30\% | 345.02 |
| 69.4G1 | 9,925.12 | 13.68\% | 3,400,496 | 14.54\% | 342.62 |
| 70.4G | 51,924.89 | 71.56\% | 16,233,070 | 69.42\% | 312.63 |
| 71. Total | 72,557.84 | 100.00\% | 23,383,612 | 100.00\% | 322.28 |
| Irrigated Total | 15,145.31 | 15.75\% | 10,980,112 | 29.31\% | 724.98 |
| Dry Total | 8,287.28 | 8.62\% | 3,098,156 | 8.27\% | 373.84 |
| Grass Total | 72,557.84 | 75.47\% | 23,383,612 | 62.41\% | 322.28 |
| Waste | 152.12 | 0.16\% | 5,331 | 0.01\% | 35.04 |
| Other | 0.00 | 0.00\% | 0 | 0.00\% | 0.00 |
| Exempt | 218.20 | 0.23\% | 0 | 0.00\% | 0.00 |
| Market Area Total | 96,142.55 | 100.00\% | 37,467,211 | 100.00\% | 389.70 |

Exhibit 21 - Page 97

## County 21 Custer

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 | 11,686.15 | 37.41\% | 16,448,032 | 47.97\% | 1,407.48 |
| 47. 2A1 | 2,393.01 | 7.66\% | 3,020,363 | 8.81\% | 1,262.16 |
| 48. 2A | 3,353.42 | 10.73\% | 3,509,105 | 10.23\% | 1,046.43 |
| 49.3A1 | 4,735.69 | 15.16\% | 4,255,569 | 12.41\% | 898.62 |
| 50.3A | 407.10 | 1.30\% | 334,015 | 0.97\% | 820.47 |
| 51.4A1 | 6,611.05 | 21.16\% | 5,503,470 | 16.05\% | 832.47 |
| 52. 4A | 2,053.69 | 6.57\% | 1,219,386 | 3.56\% | 593.75 |
| 53. Total | 31,240.11 | 100.00\% | 34,289,940 | 100.00\% | 1,097.63 |
| Dry |  |  |  |  |  |
| 54. 1D1 | 0.00 | 0.00\% | 0 | 0.00\% | 0.00 |
| 55. 1D | 8,398.97 | 29.19\% | 4,706,818 | 37.12\% | 560.40 |
| 56. 2D1 | 2,025.80 | 7.04\% | 851,458 | 6.72\% | 420.31 |
| 57. 2D | 2,659.43 | 9.24\% | 1,103,725 | 8.70\% | 415.02 |
| 58.3D1 | 7,243.60 | 25.18\% | 2,969,878 | 23.42\% | 410.00 |
| 59.3D | 139.73 | 0.49\% | 56,595 | 0.45\% | 405.03 |
| 60.4D1 | 6,562.38 | 22.81\% | 2,362,457 | 18.63\% | 360.00 |
| 61. 4D | 1,740.13 | 6.05\% | 628,699 | 4.96\% | 361.29 |
| 62. Total | 28,770.04 | 100.00\% | 12,679,630 | 100.00\% | 440.72 |
| Grass |  |  |  |  |  |
| 63. 1G1 | 0.00 | 0.00\% | 0 | 0.00\% | 0.00 |
| 64. 1G | 5,579.09 | 5.84\% | 2,036,515 | 6.97\% | 365.03 |
| 65. 2G1 | 2,553.47 | 2.67\% | 829,956 | 2.84\% | 325.03 |
| 66. 2G | 3,545.30 | 3.71\% | 1,141,583 | 3.91\% | 322.00 |
| 67.3G1 | 3,308.06 | 3.46\% | 1,058,577 | 3.63\% | 320.00 |
| 68. 3G | 622.11 | 0.65\% | 197,831 | 0.68\% | 318.00 |
| 69.4G1 | 10,931.68 | 11.44\% | 3,429,794 | 11.75\% | 313.75 |
| 70.4G | 69,045.53 | 72.23\% | 20,504,974 | 70.22\% | 296.98 |
| 71. Total | 95,585.24 | 100.00\% | 29,199,230 | 100.00\% | 305.48 |
| Irrigated Total | 31,240.11 | 20.06\% | 34,289,940 | 45.02\% | 1,097.63 |
| Dry Total | 28,770.04 | 18.48\% | 12,679,630 | 16.65\% | 440.72 |
| Grass Total | 95,585.24 | 61.39\% | 29,199,230 | 38.33\% | 305.48 |
| Waste | 101.90 | 0.07\% | 3,569 | 0.00\% | 35.02 |
| Other | 0.00 | 0.00\% | 0 | 0.00\% | 0.00 |
| Exempt | 643.25 | 0.41\% | 0 | 0.00\% | 0.00 |
| Market Area Total | 155,697.29 | 100.00\% | 76,172,369 | 100.00\% | 489.23 |

Exhibit 21 - Page 98

## County 21 Custer

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 | 14,432.36 | 43.09\% | 16,506,463 | 49.42\% | 1,143.71 |
| 47. 2A1 | 3,783.44 | 11.30\% | 4,272,599 | 12.79\% | 1,129.29 |
| 48. 2A | 4,745.72 | 14.17\% | 4,315,529 | 12.92\% | 909.35 |
| 49.3A1 | 2,363.33 | 7.06\% | 2,135,154 | 6.39\% | 903.45 |
| 50.3A | 1,293.07 | 3.86\% | 1,020,145 | 3.05\% | 788.93 |
| 51.4A1 | 4,037.16 | 12.05\% | 3,149,900 | 9.43\% | 780.23 |
| 52.4A | 2,836.42 | 8.47\% | 2,003,832 | 6.00\% | 706.47 |
| 53. Total | 33,491.50 | 100.00\% | 33,403,622 | 100.00\% | 997.38 |
| Dry |  |  |  |  |  |
| 54. 1D1 | 0.00 | 0.00\% | 0 | 0.00\% | 0.00 |
| 55. 1D | 5,794.83 | 30.28\% | 3,883,711 | 37.83\% | 670.20 |
| 56. 2D1 | 2,184.93 | 11.42\% | 1,398,356 | 13.62\% | 640.00 |
| 57. 2D | 1,918.21 | 10.02\% | 1,208,609 | 11.77\% | 630.07 |
| 58.3D1 | 2,746.18 | 14.35\% | 1,620,246 | 15.78\% | 590.00 |
| 59.3D | 469.50 | 2.45\% | 223,033 | 2.17\% | 475.04 |
| 60.4D1 | 3,264.61 | 17.06\% | 1,046,991 | 10.20\% | 320.71 |
| 61. 4D | 2,757.24 | 14.41\% | 884,801 | 8.62\% | 320.90 |
| 62. Total | 19,135.50 | 100.00\% | 10,265,747 | 100.00\% | 536.48 |
| Grass |  |  |  |  |  |
| 63. 1G1 | 0.00 | 0.00\% | 0 | 0.00\% | 0.00 |
| 64. 1G | 5,436.51 | 3.05\% | 2,419,457 | 3.21\% | 445.04 |
| 65. 2G1 | 5,461.38 | 3.06\% | 2,403,007 | 3.19\% | 440.00 |
| 66. 2G | 3,775.65 | 2.12\% | 1,661,287 | 2.20\% | 440.00 |
| 67.3G1 | 2,820.79 | 1.58\% | 1,227,122 | 1.63\% | 435.03 |
| 68. 3G | 1,643.97 | 0.92\% | 716,483 | 0.95\% | 435.82 |
| 69.4G1 | 11,908.72 | 6.68\% | 5,115,638 | 6.79\% | 429.57 |
| 70.4G | 147,194.31 | 82.58\% | 61,808,310 | 82.03\% | 419.91 |
| 71. Total | 178,241.33 | 100.00\% | 75,351,304 | 100.00\% | 422.75 |
| Irrigated Total | 33,491.50 | 14.47\% | 33,403,622 | 28.06\% | 997.38 |
| Dry Total | 19,135.50 | 8.27\% | 10,265,747 | 8.62\% | 536.48 |
| Grass Total | 178,241.33 | 76.99\% | 75,351,304 | 63.30\% | 422.75 |
| Waste | 636.20 | 0.27\% | 22,295 | 0.02\% | 35.04 |
| Other | 0.00 | 0.00\% | 0 | 0.00\% | 0.00 |
| Exempt | 686.64 | 0.30\% | 0 | 0.00\% | 0.00 |
| Market Area Total | 231,504.53 | 100.00\% | 119,042,968 | 100.00\% | 514.21 |

Exhibit 21 - Page 99

## County 21 Custer

2009 County Abstract of Assessment for Real Property, Form 45
Schedule IX : Agricultural Records : Ag Land Market Area Detail Market Area 6

| Irrigated | Acres | \% of Acres* | Value | \% of Value* | Average Assessed Value* |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 45. 1A1 | 0.00 | 0.00\% | 0 | 0.00\% | 0.00 |
| 46. 1A | 11,533.01 | 47.97\% | 16,779,732 | 55.46\% | 1,454.93 |
| 47. 2A1 | 554.32 | 2.31\% | 678,351 | 2.24\% | 1,223.75 |
| 48. 2A | 5,493.46 | 22.85\% | 6,650,313 | 21.98\% | 1,210.59 |
| 49.3A1 | 476.18 | 1.98\% | 511,447 | 1.69\% | 1,074.06 |
| 50.3A | 2,788.62 | 11.60\% | 2,936,455 | 9.71\% | 1,053.01 |
| 51.4A1 | 1,910.03 | 7.94\% | 1,669,308 | 5.52\% | 873.97 |
| 52.4A | 1,285.72 | 5.35\% | 1,028,470 | 3.40\% | 799.92 |
| 53. Total | 24,041.34 | 100.00\% | 30,254,076 | 100.00\% | 1,258.42 |
| Dry |  |  |  |  |  |
| 54. 1D1 | 0.00 | 0.00\% | 0 | 0.00\% | 0.00 |
| 55. 1D | 1,168.46 | 19.25\% | 765,366 | 26.18\% | 655.02 |
| 56. 2D1 | 96.20 | 1.58\% | 60,606 | 2.07\% | 630.00 |
| 57.2D | 980.07 | 16.14\% | 607,644 | 20.78\% | 620.00 |
| 58.3D1 | 1,071.43 | 17.65\% | 610,715 | 20.89\% | 570.00 |
| 59.3D | 120.00 | 1.98\% | 56,400 | 1.93\% | 470.00 |
| 60.4D1 | 1,699.55 | 27.99\% | 560,852 | 19.18\% | 330.00 |
| 61.4D | 935.63 | 15.41\% | 261,977 | 8.96\% | 280.00 |
| 62. Total | 6,071.34 | 100.00\% | 2,923,560 | 100.00\% | 481.53 |
| Grass |  |  |  |  |  |
| 63. 1G1 | 0.00 | 0.00\% | 0 | 0.00\% | 0.00 |
| 64. 1G | 1,504.18 | 2.50\% | 594,187 | 2.78\% | 395.02 |
| 65. 2G1 | 416.19 | 0.69\% | 162,314 | 0.76\% | 390.00 |
| 66.2G | 2,095.97 | 3.48\% | 807,084 | 3.78\% | 385.06 |
| 67. 3G1 | 1,092.21 | 1.82\% | 417,224 | 1.96\% | 382.00 |
| 68.3G | 5,961.68 | 9.91\% | 2,272,428 | 10.65\% | 381.17 |
| 69.4G1 | 6,901.60 | 11.47\% | 2,506,261 | 11.74\% | 363.14 |
| 70.4G | 42,175.06 | 70.12\% | 14,579,615 | 68.32\% | 345.69 |
| 71. Total | 60,146.89 | 100.00\% | 21,339,113 | 100.00\% | 354.78 |
| Irrigated Total | 24,041.34 | 26.42\% | 30,254,076 | 55.47\% | 1,258.42 |
| Dry Total | 6,071.34 | 6.67\% | 2,923,560 | 5.36\% | 481.53 |
| Grass Total | 60,146.89 | 66.10\% | 21,339,113 | 39.12\% | 354.78 |
| Waste | 729.41 | 0.80\% | 25,537 | 0.05\% | 35.01 |
| Other | 0.00 | 0.00\% | 0 | 0.00\% | 0.00 |
| Exempt | 1,192.70 | 1.31\% | 0 | 0.00\% | 0.00 |
| Market Area Total | 90,988.98 | 100.00\% | 54,542,286 | 100.00\% | 599.44 |

Schedule X : Agricultural Records :Ag Land Total

|  | Urban |  | SubUrban |  | Rural |  | Total |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Acres | Value | Acres | Value | Acres | Value | Acres | Value |
| 76. Irrigated | 231.69 | 313,285 | 239.93 | 336,740 | 277,224.76 | 352,029,578 | 277,696.38 | 352,679,603 |
| 77. Dry Land | 14.39 | 8,072 | 121.51 | 76,663 | 162,304.48 | 82,048,455 | 162,440.38 | 82,133,190 |
| 78. Grass | 103.15 | 52,885 | 272.64 | 119,613 | 1,167,087.43 | 442,156,789 | 1,167,463.22 | 442,329,287 |
| 79. Waste | 0.00 | 0 | 9.46 | 331 | 3,171.04 | 109,515 | 3,180.50 | 109,846 |
| 80. Other | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 19.20 | 5,920 | 19.20 | 5,920 |
| 81. Exempt | 62.76 | 0 | 195.61 | 0 | 6,685.58 | 0 | 6,943.95 | 0 |
| 82. Total | 349.23 | 374,242 | 643.54 | 533,347 | 1,609,806.91 | 876,350,257 | 1,610,799.68 | 877,257,846 |


|  | Acres | \% of Acres* | Value | \% of Value* | Average Assessed Value* |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Irrigated | 277,696.38 | 17.24\% | 352,679,603 | 40.20\% | 1,270.02 |
| Dry Land | 162,440.38 | 10.08\% | 82,133,190 | 9.36\% | 505.62 |
| Grass | 1,167,463.22 | 72.48\% | 442,329,287 | 50.42\% | 378.88 |
| Waste | 3,180.50 | 0.20\% | 109,846 | 0.01\% | 34.54 |
| Other | 19.20 | 0.00\% | 5,920 | 0.00\% | 308.33 |
| Exempt | 6,943.95 | 0.43\% | 0 | 0.00\% | 0.00 |
| Total | 1,610,799.68 | 100.00\% | 877,257,846 | 100.00\% | 544.61 |

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

| 21 Custer | E3 |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $2008 \text { CTL }$ <br> County Total | 2009 Form 45 County Total | Value Difference <br> (2009 form 45-2008 CTL) | Percent Change | 2009 Growth <br> (New Construction Value) | Percent Change excl. Growth |
| 01. Residential | 195,114,153 | 199,582,456 | 4,468,303 | 2.29\% | 1,794,526 | 1.37\% |
| 02. Recreational | 0 | 5,636 | 5,636 |  | 0 |  |
| 03. Ag-Homesite Land, Ag-Res Dwelling | 73,840,363 | 78,622,486 | 4,782,123 | 6.48\% | 6,139,103 | -1.84\% |
| 04. Total Residential (sum lines 1-3) | 268,954,516 | 278,210,578 | 9,256,062 | 3.44\% | 7,933,629 | 0.49\% |
| 05. Commercial | 51,354,050 | 56,404,318 | 5,050,268 | 9.83\% | 3,648,947 | 2.73\% |
| 06. Industrial | 5,496,763 | 5,645,874 | 149,111 | 2.71\% | 149,111 | 0.00\% |
| 07. Ag-Farmsite Land, Outbuildings | 37,219,388 | 44,070,230 | 6,850,842 | 18.41\% | 0 | 18.41\% |
| 08. Minerals | 0 | 0 | 0 |  | 0 |  |
| 09. Total Commercial (sum lines 5-8) | 94,070,201 | 106,120,422 | 12,050,221 | 12.81\% | 3,798,058 | 8.77\% |
| 10. Total Non-Agland Real Property | 363,024,717 | 384,331,000 | 21,306,283 | 5.87\% | 11,731,687 | 2.64\% |
| 11. Irrigated | 361,614,077 | 352,679,603 | -8,934,474 | -2.47\% |  |  |
| 12. Dryland | 76,616,848 | 82,133,190 | 5,516,342 | 7.20\% |  |  |
| 13. Grassland | 387,059,355 | 442,329,287 | 55,269,932 | 14.28\% |  |  |
| 14. Wasteland | 245,858 | 109,846 | -136,012 | -55.32\% |  |  |
| 15. Other Agland | 5,920 | 5,920 | 0 | 0.00\% |  |  |
| 16. Total Agricultural Land | 825,542,058 | 877,257,846 | 51,715,788 | 6.26\% |  |  |
| 17. Total Value of all Real Property | 1,188,566,775 | 1,261,588,846 | 73,022,071 | 6.14\% | 11,731,687 | 5.16\% |
| (Locally Assessed) |  |  |  |  |  |  |

# CUSTER COUNTY PLAN OF ASSESSMENT ASSESSMENT YEARS 2009, 2010, AND 2011 

## Introduction

Pursuant to LB 263, Section 9 the assessor shall submit a plan of assessment, which describes the assessment actions planned for the next assessment year and two years thereafter to the county board of equalization on or before July 31, 2007. The plan shall describe all the assessment actions necessary to achieve the levels of value and quality of assessment practices required by law, and the resources necessary to complete those actions. 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 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 VII, 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" NE 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 and horticultural land; and
3) $75 \%$ of special value for agricultural and horticultural land that meets the qualifications for special valuation under 77-1344 and 755 of its recapture value as defined in 77-1343 when the land is disqualified for special valuation under 77-1347.

## General Description of Real Property in Custer County

Per the 2008 county Abstract, Custer County consists of the following real property types;

|  | Parcels |  | \% of Total Parcels |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Residential of Taxable Value |  |  |  |  |
| Commercial | 4764 | $33.45 \%$ |  | $16.48 \%$ |
| Industrial | 777 | $5.45 \%$ | $4.32 \%$ |  |
| Recreational | 4 | $.03 \%$ | $.46 \%$ |  |
| Agricultural | 0 | $.00 \%$ | $.00 \%$ |  |
| Special Value | 8699 | $61.07 \%$ | $78.74 \%$ |  |
|  | 0 | $.00 \%$ | $.00 \%$ |  |

Agricultural land-taxable acres were 1,611,031.92 Acres.
Other pertinent facts: Custer County is predominately agricultural and $73 \%$ is grassland.
For more information see 2008 Reports and Opinions, Abstract, and Assessor Survey.

## Current Resources

A. Staff/Budget/Training:

Assessor/ $\$ 41,282.50 /$ I hold the assessor's certificate when I passed the test in the early 1980's. I have attended many of the IAAO courses and classes of the PA\&T. I have all the hours needed at this time to keep the certificate current. Deputy Assessor/\$30,961.88/She also holds the assessor's certificate, passing the test in 2004. She has completed all her hours needed at this time to keep the certificate current.
3 full time clerks-One clerk has 7 years experience in the assessor's office and one has 2 years experience and the third has 7 months experience.
3 part-time listers. One lister was hired in the fall of 2004, the second lister was hired in August 2007 and the third lister was hired in June 2008 for the summer.
B. The Cadastral Maps were flown in the 1970's but are in good condition. They are kept current with monthly land sales. The county board agreed to hire Great Plains GIS Consulting to help the county get started with a GIS program and we are using agridatainc.com to measure land by soil types and land use.
C. The Property Record cards list all information required by statute with current photos and sketches.
D. The county uses the TERASCAN software package. There are 5 terminals and 1 public-use terminal.
E. The county has a Web-site with all parcels listed.

## Current Assessment Procedures for Real Property

A. Discovery: The County now has zoning and has a zoning administrator. Before any construction is allowed, the property owner must file a permit with the zoning administrator and in turn the assessor is notified. At the beginning of the year each property is reviewed for \% of completion and valued accordingly. In Real Estate Transfers the name is changed within the month the deed is filed, cadastral maps updated, and a sales review is mailed to the new owner.
B. Data Collection: The 3 part-time lister's travel throughout the different areas each year, measuring each home, and outbuilding, taking new pictures, and interviewing each property owner as to the interior work. In new construction \& remodeling the property is inspected inside and out. As sales occur, the sale is used for 3 years to set property values.
C. Review assessment sales ratio studies before assessment actions: The area Field Liaison works very hard with the assessor and staff and with the help of an excel program we enter sales data to be able to adjust the problem areas.
D. Approaches to Value:

1. Market Approach; sales comparison: Using the sales of the various styles, conditions, and ages, I use the information to adjust the depreciation.
2. Cost Approach: The RCN (replacement cost new) is figured with the July 2007 Marshall and Swift values from the TerraScan software system.
3. Income Approach: income and expense data collection/analysis from the market is done by the Commercial Appraiser that is hired to value commercial and industrial properties.
4. Sales of agricultural land is mapped out and when a trend in sales indicate a market area change is required will be the only time areas will change. One market area is set with soil type boundaries and two with natural boundaries such as rivers.

After assessment action, a review of the sales ratio is a top priority.
Notices of valuation changes are mailed to all property owners that have a change of value and notices are also published in the local newspaper.

Level of Value, Quality and Uniformity of Assessment Year 2007

| Property Class | Median |
| :--- | :---: |
| Residential | $98 \%$ |
| Commercial | $97 \%$ |
| Agricultural Land | $70 \%$ |
| Special Value Ag-land | $00 \%$ |

For more information regarding statistical measures see 2008 Reports and Opinions.

## 2008 ACTION TAKEN:

The villages of Callaway and Oconto and the rural improvements in Delight, Woodriver and Custer Townships were viewed and assessed using the 2007 Marshall \& Swift RCN and depreciation set from a 3 year history of sales.

## RESIDENTIAL PLAN:

## 2009

The villages of Arnold, and Anselmo will be physically viewed and revalued. Also the improvements in the townships of Grant, Wayne, Elim, Arnold, Hayes, Triumph and Cliff will be physically viewed and revalued.

The villages of Merna and Broken Bow City and the improvements in the townships of Kilfoil, Ryno, Victoria and Broken Bow will be physically viewed and revalued.

## 2011

The villages of Ansley, Mason City, and Berwyn and the improvements in the townships of East Custer, Loup, Elk Creek, Algernon, Ansley, and Berwyn will be viewed and revalued.

## COMMERCIAL PLAN:

## 2009

Only new construction or new commercial properties will need to be revalued by Stanard Appraisal Service unless sales indicate a need for further action.

## 2010

Only new construction or new commercial properties will need to be revalued by Stanard Appraisal Service unless sales indicate a need for further action.

## 2011

Only new construction of new commercial properties will need to be revalued by Stanard Appraisal Service unless sales indicate a need for further action.

## AGRICULTURAL LAND :

2009
The soils will be measured with the program agridata.com and numeric codes used for the soil types.

The land values will be figured at $75 \%$ of sales in a 3-year history and these values will be applied to each parcel in each market area.

## 2010

Land values will be figured at $75 \%$ of sales in a 3-year history and these values will be applied to each parcel in each market area.

## 2011

Land values will be figured at $75 \%$ of sales in a 3-year history and these values will be applied to each parcel in each market area.

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

I will continue to maintain the parcel records on each property owner making changes monthly of ownership and maintain accurate cadastral maps with ownership changes.

I will continually perform the duties required of me by law to serve the property owners of Custer County and to maintain equality in assessment for all. I will file all the administrative reports required by law/regulations such as abstracts, both real and personal property, the assessor's survey, the sales information to PA\&T rosters \& annual assessed value updates, school district taxable value report, homestead exemption tax loss report, and certificate of taxes levied report. I will certify the value to political subdivisions, and report the current values to the Board of Education Lands \& Funds of prope3rties they own and report the exempt property and taxable property owned by governmental subdivisions. I will also report to the county board the annual plan of assessment.

I will continually administer the annual filing of all personal property schedules and notify the taxpayer of incomplete filings, failure to file and penalties applied.

I will send the applications for annual filings for permissive exemptions, review and make recommendations to the county board.

I will send notices of intent to tax to the governmental owned property not used for public purpose.

I will administer approximately 650 annual filings of applications for homestead exemptions and assist where necessary and continue to monitor approval/denial process and send out denial notification.

I will continue to review the centrally assessed valuation certified by PA\&T for railroads and public service entities, and establish assessment records and tax billing for tax list.

I will continue to manage the record/valuation information for properties in community redevelopment project (TIFF) and administer the reports and allocate the ad valorem tax.

I will continue to manage the tax entity boundaries making changes only when legal changes dictate and review the tax rates used for the tax billing process.

I will continue to prepare tax lists and certify these to the county treasurer for real estate, personal, and centrally assessed.

I will continue to attend the county board of equalization meetings for valuation protests and assemble and provide necessary information.

I will prepare information and attend taxpayer appeal hearings before TERC (tax equalization and review commission) to defend county valuations.

I will continue to attend hearing if applicable to the county, defend values and/or implement orders of the TERC.

I will continue to attend meetings, workshops, and educational classes to obtain required hours of continuing education for maintaining my assessor's certificate.

## CONCLUSION:

The assessor maintains two budgets; the assessor's functions budget and the reappraisal budget. The assessor's office budget will remain almost the same reflecting cost of living raises at $\$ 149,182.38$. The reappraisal budget will be almost the same at 29,400 .

Respectfully submitted:

Custer County Assessor

## 2009 Assessment Survey for Custer County

## I. General Information

## A. Staffing and Funding Information

| 1. | Deputy(ies) on staff |
| :--- | :--- |
| 2. | Appraiser(s) on staff |
|  | 0 |
| 3. | Other full-time employees |
|  | 3 |
| 4. | Other part-time employees |
|  | 2 part-time listers |
| 5. | Number of shared employees |
|  | 1 employee shared with the Register of Deeds |
| 6. | Assessor's requested budget for current fiscal year |
|  | \$148,682 |
| 7. | Part of the budget that is dedicated to the computer system |
|  | The clerk controls a budget for the computer system of the entire courthouse. |
| 8. | Adopted budget, or granted budget if different from above |
|  | Not applicable |
| 9. | Amount of the total budget set aside for appraisal work |
|  | $\$-0-$ |
| 10. | Amount of the total budget set aside for education/workshops |
|  | $\$ 500$ |
| 11. | Appraisal/Reappraisal budget, if not part of the total budget |
|  | \$29,400 is levied separately from the assessor budget. The listers are funded through <br> this budget. <br> 12. |
|  | Other miscellaneous funds |
| - - |  |
|  |  |


|  |  |
| ---: | :--- |
| 13. | Total budget |
|  | $\$ 178,082$ |$|$| a. | Was any of last year's budget not used: |
| :--- | :--- |
|  | Nothing was left in the assessor's budget; $\$ 24,000$ went unused in the appraisal <br> budget. |

## B. Computer, Automation Information and GIS

| 1. | Administrative software |
| :--- | :--- |
| TerraScan |  |
| 2. | CAMA software |
|  | TerraScan |
| 3. | Cadastral maps: Are they currently being used? |
|  | Yes |
| 4. | Who maintains the Cadastral Maps? |
|  | These maps are not digitized; the maintenance is shared between the Assessors <br> Office and the Register of Deeds. The maps were flown in the 1970's. |
| 5. | Does the county have GIS software? |
|  | Yes - but not fully implemented yet. |
| 6. | Who maintains the GIS software and maps? |
|  | Custer County is in the preliminary stages of getting GIS underway. They have a <br> signed contracted with GIS Workshop, Inc. to accomplish this goal. |
| 7. | Personal Property software: |
|  | TerraScan |
|  |  |

## C. Zoning Information

| 1. | Does the county have zoning? |
| :--- | :--- |
|  | Yes |
| 2. | If so, is the zoning countywide? |
|  | Yes |


| 3. | What municipalities in the county are zoned? |
| :--- | :--- |
|  | Broken Bow only. |
| 4. | When was zoning implemented? |
|  | 2005 |

## D. Contracted Services

| 1. | Appraisal Services |
| :--- | :--- |
|  | The commercial class of real property is contracted through a private appraisal <br> company (Stanard Appraisal Service) and the remainder of the appraisal work is <br> done in-house. |
| 2. | Other services |
|  | There are none. |

## 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 Custer County Assessor, by hand delivery.

Dated this 7th day of April, 2009.



Ruth A. Sorensen
Property Tax Administrator

