## 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

29 Dundy

## Residential Real Property - Current

| Number of Sales | 42 | COD | 13.11 |
| :--- | ---: | :--- | ---: |
| Total Sales Price | $\$ 1,902,200$ | PRD | 103.71 |
| Total Adj. Sales Price | $\$ 2,077,200$ | COV | 16.58 |
| Total Assessed Value | $\$ 1,760,331$ | STD | 14.57 |
| Avg. Adj. Sales Price | $\$ 49,457$ | Avg. Absolute Deviation | 11.60 |
| Avg. Assessed Value | $\$ 41,913$ | Average Assessed Value <br> of the Base | $\$ 26,582$ |
| Median | 89 | Wgt. Mean | 85 |
| Mean | 88 | Max | 120 |
| Min | 54.20 |  |  |

## Confidenence Interval - Current

| $95 \%$ Median C.I | 83.74 to 94.12 |
| :--- | :--- |
| $95 \%$ Mean C.I | 83.48 to 92.30 |
| $95 \%$ Wgt. Mean C.I | 80.48 to 89.01 |


| \% of Value of the Class of all Real Property Value in the County | 7.77 |
| :--- | :--- |
| $\%$ of Records Sold in the Study Period | 4.53 |
| $\%$ of Value Sold in the Study Period | 7.14 |

## Residential Real Property - History

| Year | Number of Sales | Median | COD | PRD |
| ---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | ---: |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 8}$ | 50 | 94 | 11.72 | 103.89 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 7}$ | 51 | 98 | 8.74 | 103.41 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 6}$ | 64 | 100 | 18.4 | 106.98 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 5}$ | 52 | 97 | 18.4 | 104.88 |

## 2009 Commission Summary

29 Dundy

Commercial Real Property - Current

| Number of Sales | 11 | COD | 15.24 |
| :--- | :---: | :--- | :---: |
| Total Sales Price | $\$ 540,593$ | PRD | 90.49 |
| Total Adj. Sales Price | $\$ 540,593$ | COV | 28.96 |
| Total Assessed Value | $\$ 538,236$ | STD | 26.09 |
| Avg. Adj. Sales Price | $\$ 49,145$ | Avg. Absolute Deviation | 15.07 |
| Avg. Assessed Value | $\$ 48,931$ | Average Assessed Value |  |
| of the Base | $\$ 25,789$ |  |  |
| Median |  | Wgt. Mean | 100 |
| Mean | 99 | Max | 114 |
| Min | 90 |  | 1 |

## Confidenence Interval - Current

| $95 \%$ Median C.I | 42.70 to 107.74 |
| :--- | :--- |
| $95 \%$ Mean C.I | 72.57 to 107.63 |
| $95 \%$ Wgt. Mean C.I | 95.72 to 103.40 |


| \% of Value of the Class of all Real Property Value in the County | 1.64 |
| :--- | ---: |
| $\%$ of Records Sold in the Study Period | 5.45 |
| $\%$ of Value Sold in the Study Period | 10.33 |

## Commercial Real Property - History

| Year | Number of Sales | Median | COD | PRD |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | ---: |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 8}$ | 11 | 98 | 18.48 | 93.86 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 7}$ | 11 | 99 | 11.25 | 100.08 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 6}$ | 19 | 99 | 21.77 | 104.9 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 5}$ | 18 | 99 | 20.4 | 106 |

## 2009 Commission Summary

29 Dundy

Agricultural Land - Current

| Number of Sales | 56 | COD | 14.78 |
| :--- | ---: | :--- | ---: |
| Total Sales Price | $\$ 19,587,122$ | PRD | 109.51 |
| Total Adj. Sales Price | $\$ 18,472,152$ | COV | 19.99 |
| Total Assessed Value | $\$ 11,692,524$ | STD | 13.86 |
| Avg. Adj. Sales Price | $\$ 329,860$ | Avg. Absolute Deviation | 10.06 |
| Avg. Assessed Value | $\$ 208,795$ | Average Assessed Value <br> of the Base | $\$ 107,659$ |
| Median | 68 | Wgt. Mean |  |
| Mean | 69 | Max | 63 |
| Min | 37.50 |  | 101.70 |

## Confidenence Interval - Current

| $95 \%$ Median C.I | 65.06 to 70.62 |
| :--- | :--- |
| $95 \%$ Mean C.I | 65.69 to 72.95 |
| $95 \%$ Wgt. Mean C.I | 58.83 to 67.76 |

\% of Value of the Class of all Real Property Value in the County 83.42
$\%$ of Records Sold in the Study Period 2.28
$\%$ of Value Sold in the Study Period 7.88

| Agricultural Land - History |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | ---: |
|  | Number of Sales | Median | COD | PRD

Opinions

# 2009 Opinions of the Property Tax Administrator for Dandy 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 Dandy County is $89.00 \%$ of actual value. It is my opinion that the quality of assessment for the class of residential real property in Dundy County is not in compliance with generally accepted mass appraisal practices.
In order to move the level of value of Assessor Location of assessor location Benkelman with-in the acceptable range, I have recommended an adjustment of $9.00 \%$.

## Commercial Real Property

It is my opinion that the level of value of the class of commercial real property in Dundy County is $100.00 \%$ of actual value. It is my opinion that the quality of assessment for the class of commercial real property in Dundy 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 Dandy County is $69.00 \%$ of actual value. It is my opinion that the quality of assessment for the class of agricultural land in Dundy County is not in compliance with generally accepted mass appraisal practices.
In order to move the level of value of Assessor Location of Market Area one with-in the acceptable range, I have recommended an adjustment of $11.00 \%$.

Dated this 7th day of April, 2009.


Truth a. Soenseen
Ruth A. Sorensen
Property Tax Administrato

## PAD 2009 Preliminary Statistics



Exhibit 29 - Page 5


Exhibit 29 - Page 6

## PAD 2009 Preliminary Statistics



Exhibit 29 - Page 7

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


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

## Residential

As of February 15, 2009 the Dundy County Assessor reports the following for Assessment Actions to address the Residential Property Class:

The assessor's first analysis of residential property statistics for 2009 indicated 46 sales, all improved, with a Median Ratio of 92.05, a COD of 15.84 and a PRD of 104.23.

A comparison of the sales to the pending property information updates revealed three sales which should be eliminated from the study due to changes to the properties. Two of the sale properties were improved after the sale date with the addition of metal buildings to be used for garages. One of the sale properties was changed by the addition of an uninhabitable mobile home and three other old, poor quality structures placed on a lot with an uninhabitable residential structure.

On January 15, after elimination of the three sales, the assessor's indicated statistics were Median-91.93, COD-12.93 and PRD-102.53.

Location statistics involve 34 of the 43 remaining sales within assessor's location Benkelman, with a Median of 87.87 . That being an obvious problem location, other statistical parameters were considered.

15 sales were of Fair Quality and 16 sales of Average Quality. Both qualities had a 92 Median Ratio and COD's and PRD's within the acceptable range, but other ratios, such as weighted mean and mean, were somewhat lower than the medians. Other qualities contained too few sales to provide reliable statistics.

The assessor did not find a rational procedure for adjusting residential property values that will improve or correct the statistical measures. One can look to the economy, the impact of one speculative buyer purchasing several properties, the aging population of a small town, or other realistic factors for causes, or even excuses, for aberrant statistics, but there has not yet emerged a measurable pattern.

## 2009 Assessment Survey for Dundy County

## Residential Appraisal Information

(Includes Urban, Suburban and Rural Residential)

| 1. | Data collection done by: |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | Assessor |
| 2. | Valuation done by: |
|  | Assessor |
| 3. | Pickup work done by whom: |
|  | Assessor |
| 4. | What is the date of the Replacement Cost New data (Marshall-Swift) that are used to value this property class? |
|  | 06/2003 |
| 5. | What was the last year a depreciation schedule for this property class was developed using market-derived information? |
|  | 2007 |
| 6. | What approach to value is used in this class or subclasses to estimate the market value of properties? |
|  | Cost- Sales Comparison |
| 7. | Number of Market Areas/Neighborhoods/Assessor Locations? |
|  | 5 |
| 8. | How are these Market Areas/Neighborhoods/Assessor Locations defined? |
|  | By city, town, village, rural site, rural home site |
| 9. | Is "Market Area/Neighborhoods/Assessor Locations" a unique usable 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. 10-001.07B? (Suburban shall mean a parcel of real estate property located outside of the limits of an incorporated city or village, but within the legal jurisdiction of an incorporated city or village.) |
|  | Not distinguishable |
| 11. | Are dwellings on agricultural parcels and dwellings on rural residential parcels valued in a manner that would provide the same relationship to the market? Explain? |
|  | Yes; costs, depreciation, quality, condition are consistent. |

Residential Permit Numbers:

| Permits | Information Statements | Other | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 22 | 5 | 0 | 27 |

# PAD 2009 R\&O Statistics 



## RESIDENTIAL

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


# PAD 2009 R\&O Statistics 



PAD 2009 R\&O Statistics
Type: Qualified


## Residential Real Property

## I. Correlation

RESIDENTIAL:The 2009 R\&O residential statistics are comprised of 42 qualified sales. $81 \%$ of the sold properties, or 34 sales are within the assessor location of Benkelman. This appears to be a fair representation for residential properties in Benkelman. The small locations of Haigler, with 5 sales and Rural areas of 3 sales are not representing a fair sample of these subclasses. The calculated median of 88 for Benkelman is near the county median of 89 . Table VIII supports the low statistic with 45 sales used in the trended study, with a median level of residential value of $82 \%$. The statistics within Benkelman may be reflecting a horizontal inequity. Similar properties in one assessor location may be valued at a different level than similar properties in a different location. Although the lack of sales in all assessor locations are not supporting evidence to this theory. All three measures of central tendency reflect unacceptable levels of value. The recommendation for the residential property class is to increase the assessor location of Benkelman, by land and improvements to the midpoint of the acceptable parameters. Due to the lack of assessment actions to equalize this assessor location and the price related differential statistic for Benkelman, no uniformity appears to exist.

## II. Analysis of Percentage of Sales Used

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

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

|  | Total Sales | Qualified Sales | Percent Used |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2009 | $\mathbf{8 3}$ | $\mathbf{4 2}$ | $\mathbf{5 0 . 6 0}$ |
| 2008 | $\mathbf{9 2}$ | $\mathbf{5 0}$ | $\mathbf{5 4 . 3 5}$ |
| 2007 | $\mathbf{8 9}$ | $\mathbf{5 1}$ | $\mathbf{5 7 . 3 0}$ |
| 2006 | $\mathbf{8 2}$ | $\mathbf{6 4}$ | $\mathbf{7 8 . 0 5}$ |
| 2005 | $\mathbf{7 5}$ | $\mathbf{5 2}$ | $\mathbf{6 9 . 3 3}$ |

RESIDENTIAL:Historically Table II reflects the lowest percent of residential property sales used for measurement purposes by the county since 2001.

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

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

## Adjusting for Selective Reappraisal

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

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

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

 Continued|  | Preliminary <br> Median | \% Change in Assessed <br> Value (excl. growth) | Trended <br> Preliminary Ratio | R\&O <br> Median |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2009 | 92 | -0.07 | 92 | $\mathbf{8 9}$ |
| 2008 | 94.01 | -1.11 | 93 | 94.03 |
| 2007 | 101 | -2.90 | 98 | 98 |
| 2006 | 104 | -2.67 | 101 | 100 |
| 2005 | 97 | -0.67 | 97 | 97 |

RESIDENTIAL:The overall residential value decreased which is consistant which reflects no overall changes to the residential property class for 2009. The R\&O Ratio would represent the level of value for this residential property in Dundy County and any annual review work done by the assessor.

## 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.

# 2009 Correlation Section 

for Dundy County

## 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
Assessed Value in the Sales File
Value (excl. growth)

| -2.33 | 2009 | -0.07 |
| :---: | :---: | :--- |
| -0.09 | 2008 | -1.11 |
| -1.67 | 2007 | -2.90 |
| -11.32 | 2006 | -2.67 |
| 0.00 | 2005 | -0.67 |

RESIDENTIAL:Historically Table IV reflects a negative change in the Total Assessed Value in the Sales File and the Assessed Value County base (excl. growth) for the past five years.

## 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 | $\mathbf{8 9}$ | $\mathbf{8 5}$ | $\mathbf{8 8}$ |

RESIDENTIAL:Every indication reflects all three statistical measures of central tendency are below the acceptable ranges for residential property. The sample is represented by 42 sales.The sample size and average value appears to be representative of the population with 34 of those being located within the assessor location of Benkelman. No apparent assessment actions are reflected in the statistical measures from the preliminary statistics. For direct equalization purposes, the median measure will be used to describe the level of value for this 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 | 13.11 | 103.71 |
| Difference | 0.00 | 0.71 |

RESIDENTIAL:Only the price related differential is slightly above the standards that are accepted for residential property. There is no other information available that indicates the county has not met the standards for assessment uniformity and proportionality.

## 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 | 45 | 42 | -3 |
| Median | 92 | 89 | -3 |
| Wgt. Mean | 86 | 85 | -1 |
| Mean | 90 | 88 | -2 |
| COD | 15.82 | 13.11 | -2.71 |
| PRD | 104.19 | 103.71 | -0.48 |
| Minimum | 53.68 | 54.20 | 0.52 |
| Maximum | 198.03 | 119.63 | -78.40 |

RESIDENTIAL:Changes shown between the preliminary and R\&O statistics were done by the assessor. The elimination of three sales was reported by the assessor after a review showed changes to the properties after the sale date.

## VIII. Trended Ratio Analysis

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

|  | R\&O Statistics | Trended Ratio | Difference |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Number of Sales | 42 | 45 | -3 |
| Median | 89 | 82 | 7 |
| Wgt. Mean | 85 | 81 | 4 |
| Mean | 88 | 96 | -8 |
| COD | 13.11 | 35.26 | -22.15 |
| PRD | 103.71 | 119.63 | -15.92 |
| Minimum | 54.20 | 52.05 | 2.15 |
| Maximum | 119.63 | 287.82 | -168.19 |

Table VIII is a result of comparing the R\&O statistics to a set of trending statistics that are generated beginning with the taxable value of the sold property prior to the sale date. Each year thereafter the value is trended by the county overall percent of change in the residential base.

In reviewing both sets of statistics, all indications lean towards the level of value for residential property in the $80-89$ percentile. The median is over $7 \%$ different between the R\&O and trended ratio. Neither are acceptable as a level of value. The weighted mean is supporting the low median measure of central tendency. The trended coefficient of dispersion is over 22 points higher than the R\&O COD. The price related differential is reflecting a spread of nearly 16 points.


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



## COMMERCIAL

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


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

## Commercial

As of February 15, 2009 the Dundy County Assessor reports the following for Assessment Actions to address the Commercial Property Class:

Again this year, preliminary statistics and the assessor's findings involved eleven (11) sales in the Commercial class. Some of those sales, of course, were in the commercial class sales population for the 2008 assessment.

Qualified sales for the 2009 assessment include:

- 3 - Metal Storage Buildings
- 1-Tavern
- 1 - Restaurant
- 2 - Office Buildings
- 1 - Steel Building (Light Manufacturing)
- 1-Salon
- 1 - Vacant Lot
- 1 - Historic (8x12) Jail

Preliminary statistics rendered a textbook median ratio, but a price related differential and a coefficient of dispersion from hell.

Further study indicated commercial metal buildings were the basic culprit in the PRD and COD misadventures.

Realizing a review of commercial metal buildings would probably "fix" the ratio problem, but that those buildings are a small percentage of commercial properties overall, the assessor quickly reviewed 144 commercial properties for classification, condition, effective age and depreciation. Metal buildings are assessed on 29 of those properties.

Only commercial structures were reviewed. Commercial land, including vacant lots, was not considered.

Depreciation schedules for commercial metal buildings were adjusted, based loosely on the four sales in the 2009 study. Some commercial buildings were previously valued from the "farm" occupation codes. When appropriate, the "commercial" occupation codes were applied for the 2009 assessment.

Other commercial structures were adjusted according to effective age and condition, but the depreciation schedules were unchanged and the occupancy codes were not altered.

## 2009 Assessment Survey for Dundy County

## Commercial/Industrial Appraisal Information

| 1. | Data collection done by: |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | Assessor |
| 2. | Valuation done by: |
|  | Assessor |
| 3. | Pickup work done by whom: |
|  | Assessor |
| 4. | What is the date of the Replacement Cost New data (Marshall-Swift) that are used to value this property class? |
|  | 06/2003 |
| 5. | What was the last year a depreciation schedule for this property class was developed using market-derived information? |
|  | 2004 |
| 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? |
|  | Prior to 1977 |
| 7. | What approach to value is used in this class or subclasses to estimate the market value of properties? |
|  | Cost, Sales Comparison |
| 8. | Number of Market Areas/Neighborhoods/Assessor Locations? |
|  | 3 |
| 9. | How are these Market Areas/Neighborhoods/Assessor Locations defined? |
|  | City, Village, Rural |
| 10. | Is "Market Area/Neighborhood/Assessor Location" a unique usable valuation grouping? If not, what is a unique usable valuation grouping? |
|  | Yes |
| 11. | Do the various subclasses of Commercial Property such as convenience stores, warehouses, hotels, etc. have common value characteristics? |
|  | Yes |
| 12. | Is there unique market significance of the suburban location as defined in Reg. 10-001.07B? (Suburban shall mean a parcel of real property located outside of the limits of an incorporated city or village, but within the legal jurisdiction of an incorporated city or village.) |
|  | None distinguishable |

Commercial Permit Numbers:

| Permits | Information Statements | Other | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 6 | 0 | 0 | 6 |



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

Exhibit 29 - Page 32

## 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 29 - Page 34

29 - DUNDY COUNTY

## COMMERCIAL

PAD 2009 R\&O Statistics
Type: Qualified


Exhibit 29 - Page 35

## Commerical Real Property

## I. Correlation

COMMERCIAL:Dundy County typically has a very small commercial sample for statistical purposes. A review of the 11 qualified sales indicates that these are not a fair representation of the population of commercial class of property. The commercial sector value of the total county is approximately $1.4 \%$. The assessor location of Benkelman would represent over $70 \%$ of the commercial base, whereas only 8 qualified sales are located in the major location.

With no additional information available, and the misrepresentation of the sample size, it is believed the County has attained the level of value and has uniform and proportionate assessment practices.

## 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 | 26 | 11 | 42.31 |
| 2008 | 26 | 11 | 42.31 |
| 2007 | 26 | 11 | 42.31 |
| 2006 | 30 | 19 | 63.33 |
| 2005 | 27 | 18 | 66.67 |

COMMERCIAL:The total and qualified number of commercial sales are identical for the past 3 years. Dundy County has a small commercial property base, which has typically a very limited number of sales available for measurement purposes.

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

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

## Adjusting for Selective Reappraisal

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

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

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

 Continued|  | Preliminary <br> Median | \% Change in Assessed <br> Value (excl. growth) | Trended <br> Preliminary Ratio | R\&O <br> Median |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2009 | 98 | -0.33 | $\mathbf{9 8}$ | $\mathbf{9 9}$ |
| 2008 | 98.09 | 0.06 | 98 | 98.09 |
| 2007 | 88 | -2.58 | 86 | 99 |
| 2006 | 99 | 0.14 | 99 | 99 |
| 2005 | 99 | 0.05 | 99 | 99 |

COMMERCIAL:A 1.33 point spread is shown between the Trended Preliminary Ratio and the R\&O Ratio. No increase to the overall commercial base is reflected in the percent change in assessed value excluding growth. The assessor reported that depreciation schedules for commercial metal buildings were adjusted based loosely on the four sales in the study period. Some commercial buildings were previously valued based on farm occupancy codes. Other commercial structures were adjusted according to effective age and condition, but the depreciation schedules and occupancy codes were unchanged.

## 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.

# 2009 Correlation Section 

for Dundy County

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

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

| 62.3 | 2009 | -0.33 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 0.00 | 2008 | 0.06 |
| 0.00 | 2007 | -2.58 |
| 0.00 | 2006 | 0.14 |
| 0.00 | 2005 | 0.05 |

COMMERCIAL:The large $62 \%$ difference is not an acceptable assessment practice and only the county can explain any actions taken to calculate these percentages.

## 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 | $\mathbf{9 9}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{9 0}$ |

COMMERCIAL:After a review of the small sample of 11 sold commercial properties, it is determined that the sample is not representative of the population. Only three sales occurred in Haigler and eight sales within Benkelman. The variety of uses within the sample in a small county creates a difficult representation issue. Based on the lack of representativeness, there is not information that indicates the statutory level of $100 \%$ has not been met for the commercial class of real 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 | 15.24 | 90.49 |
| Difference | 0.00 | -7.51 |

COMMERCIAL:Although the price related differential is under the acceptable range by 7.51 points, the small sample of 11 sales do not represent the population of the county base of commercial properties. With the coefficient of dispersion being withing the accepted standards, and no other information available, it is believed the county has uniform and proportionate assessment practices.

## 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 | 11 | 11 | 0 |
| Median | 98 | 99 | 1 |
| Wgt. Mean | 67 | 100 | 33 |
| Mean | 83 | 90 | 7 |
| COD | 29.42 | 15.24 | -14.18 |
| PRD | $\mathbf{1 2 3 . 3 9}$ | $\mathbf{9 0 . 4 9}$ | -32.90 |
| Minimum | 126.93 | 35.00 | 7.47 |
| Maximum |  | 113.77 | -13.16 |

COMMERCIAL:Changes reported by the county includes; depreciation schedules for commercial metal buildings were adjusted, based loosely on the four sales in the study. Other commercial structures were adjusted according to effective age and condition, but the depreciation schedules were unchanged and the occupancy codes were not altered.

## PAD 2009 Preliminary Statistics

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


## PAD 2009 Preliminary Statistics

## AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED

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



Exhibit 29 - Page 47

## 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

## AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED

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



## 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


# PAD 2009 Preliminary Statistics 




# PAD 2009 Preliminary Statistics 



## PAD 2009 Preliminary Statistics

Type: Qualified
nUMBER of Sales: TOTAL Sales Price: TOTAL Adj.Sales Price: TOTAL Assessed Value: AVG. Adj. Sales Price:
AVG. Assessed Value:

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


Exhibit 29 - Page 55

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

## Agricultural

As of February 15, 2009 the Dundy County Assessor reports the following for Assessment Actions to address the Agricultural Property Class:

The assessor began the implementation of a new soil survey during 2008. At this time, approximately one-third of the county's agricultural acres have been counted. At the same time, a review of land use and crop acres is being conducted. It is the assessor's plan to complete implementation of the new soil survey during the summer of 2009. The old soils are being used in assessment records until all parcels have been subjected to the new soil survey, with full implementation scheduled for 2010. The new survey was first presented to the assessor in 2004, but the soil names have since been converted to number codes and some have been consolidated. The survey replaces the soil survey from 1957.

Land use changes, as reported to or discovered by the assessor, have been inducted into the agricultural records, as have added, removed and changed structure information.

The assessor conducted a sales study of agricultural land which included unimproved and minimally-improved sales.

The lengthy study, complete with spreadsheets for all three major land uses, is available to interested persons, groups or boards in print or electronically and will be provided to the county board of equalization within the assessor's presentation to them in July.

The beginning median ratio for all unimproved agricultural land was 66, indicating a need for some adjustment. Irrigated land, dry cropland and grassland were all adjusted in one or more of the county's five market areas.

The assessor was unable to make adjustments that provide perfect medians, COD's and PRD's for all land uses.

## 2009 Assessment Survey for Dundy County

## Agricultural Appraisal Information

| 1. | Data collection done by: |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | Assessor |
| 2. | Valuation done by: |
|  | Assessor |
| 3. | Pickup work done by whom: |
|  | Assessor |
| 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? |
|  | By Statute: 77-1359 and 77-1363 |
| 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? |
|  | Approximately 1986 |
| 6. | If the income approach was used, what Capitalization Rate was used? |
|  | Approximately 13 years ago or more. 8\% (estimate) |
| 7. | What is the date of the soil survey currently used? |
|  | 1957, with a 1995 conversion |
| 8. | What date was the last countywide land use study completed? |
|  | On-going every year |
| a. | By what method? (Physical inspection, FSA maps, etc.) |
|  | Owner/operator Information, FSA Photos, NRD Certifications, Observation |
| b. | By whom? |
|  | Assessor |
| c. | What proportion is complete / implemented at this time? |
|  | On-going, approximately $1 / 3$ of the county is completed with the 2008 soil survey acre count. |
| 9. | Number of Market Areas/Neighborhoods/Assessor Locations in the agricultural property class: |
|  | 5 |
| 10. | How are Market Areas/Neighborhoods/Assessor Locations developed? |
|  | Township lines based upon sale comparisons and geographic features such as river, well water availability, canal irrigation districts, typical productivity by common soils and desirability. |
| 11. | In the assessor's opinion, are there any other class or subclass groupings, other than LCG groupings, that are more appropriate for valuation? |
|  | No |


| a. | If yes, list. |
| :---: | :--- |
| 12. | In your opinion, what is the level of value of these groupings? |
| 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 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 10 | 8 | 0 | 18 |

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

|  | NUMBER of Sales: | 56 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
| (AgLand) | TOTAL Sales Price: | $19,587,122$ |
| (AgLand) | TOTAL Adj.Sales Price: | $18,472,152$ |
| (AgLand) | TOTAL Assessed Value: | $11,692,524$ |
|  | AVG. Adj. Sales Price: | 329,859 |
|  | AVG. Assessed Value: | 208,795 |


|  |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| DATE OF SALE * <br> RANGE | COUNT |
| Qrtrs |  |
| 07/01/05 TO 09/30/05 | 1 |
| 10/01/05 TO 12/31/05 | 1 |
| 01/01/06 то 03/31/06 | 6 |
| 04/01/06 то 06/30/06 | 10 |
| 07/01/06 то 09/30/06 | 4 |
| 10/01/06 то 12/31/06 | 2 |
| 01/01/07 то 03/31/07 | 12 |
| 04/01/07 тO 06/30/07 | 3 |
| 07/01/07 то 09/30/07 | 1 |
| 10/01/07 TO 12/31/07 | 1 |
| 01/01/08 тO 03/31/08 | 13 |
| 04/01/08 TO 06/30/08 | 2 |
| ___Study Years__ |  |
| 07/01/05 TO 06/30/06 | 18 |
| 07/01/06 TO 06/30/07 | 21 |
| 07/01/07 TO 06/30/08 | 17 |
| ___Calendar Yrs__ |  |
| 01/01/06 TO 12/31/06 | 22 |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { 01/01/07 TO } 12 / 31 / 07 \\ \text { ALL__ } \end{gathered}$ | 17 |
|  |  |
|  | 56 |


| MEDIAN | MEAN | WGT. MEAN |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  |  |  |
| 90.04 | 90.04 | 90.04 |
| 89.41 | 89.41 | 89.41 |
| 65.06 | 68.24 | 62.45 |
| 79.23 | 80.14 | 79.54 |
| 74.79 | 74.97 | 75.21 |
| 69.22 | 69.22 | 69.44 |
| 68.05 | 71.94 | 69.13 |
| 72.54 | 67.04 | 70.73 |
| 37.50 | 37.50 | 37.50 |
| 75.59 | 75.59 | 75.59 |
| 60.21 | 57.83 | 55.66 |
| 62.04 | 62.04 | 62.19 |
| 73.55 | 77.24 | 71.44 |
| 70.61 | 71.56 | 69.84 |
| 60.99 | 58.17 | 56.95 |
| 70.24 | 74.96 | 71.05 |
| 68.47 | 69.26 | 69.60 |
| 68.12 | 69.32 | 63.30 |


| COD | PRD |
| ---: | ---: |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| 10.53 | 109.26 |
| 12.79 | 100.76 |
| 5.83 | 99.69 |
| 0.94 | 99.69 |
| 9.70 | 104.06 |
| 9.69 | 94.79 |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| 14.82 | 103.88 |
| 0.67 | 99.75 |
|  |  |
| 15.89 | 108.11 |
| 8.55 | 102.46 |
| 15.14 | 102.14 |
|  |  |
| 12.45 | 105.51 |
| 12.24 | 99.52 |
|  |  |
| 14.78 | 109.51 |

MIN
90.04
89.41
57.47
66.07
70.61
68.57
63.95
53.75
37.50
75.59
41.87
61.62
57.47
53.75
37.50
57.47
37.50
37.50
90
89.41
91.24
101.29

95\% Median C.I.: 65.06 to 70.62
(!: Derived)
68 COV: 19.99

5\% Wgt Mean C.I. 58.83 to 67
(.. Derived) l: land+NAT=0) 95\% Mean C.I.: 65.69 to 72.95

9,859
5\% Median C.I.
A. Adj. Avg.

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


Exhibit 29 - Page 60


# PAD 2009 R\&O Statistics 

|  |  | 56 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
| (AgLand) | NUMBER of Sales: | 50 |
| (AgLand) | TOTAL Adj.Sales Price: | $19,587,122$ |
| (AgLand) | TOTAL Assessed Value: | $11,692,524$ |
|  | AVG. Adj. Sales Price: | 329,859 |
|  | AVG. Assessed Value: | 208,795 |


| MAJORITY LAND USE > |  |
| :--- | ---: |
| RANGE | COUNT |
| DRY | 19 |
| DRY-N/A | 10 |
| GRASS | 10 |
| GRASS-N/A | 15 |
| IRRGTD | 8 |
| IRRGTD-N/A |  |

MEDIAN
68.82
75.59
69.54
68.06
66.50
65.22

|  |  |
| ---: | ---: |
| MEAN | WGT. MEAN |
| 70.60 | 69.49 |
| 75.59 | 75.59 |
| 72.52 | 62.97 |
| 66.57 | 60.35 |
| 67.09 | 59.63 |
| 66.69 | 68.25 |

CO
Avg. Adj. Avg.


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


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





29 - DUNDY COUNTY

## MINIMAL NON-AG

PAD 2009 R\&O Statistics
Type: Qualified


## Agricultural Land

## I. Correlation

AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED:The 2009 R\&O Statistics provide two sets of agricultural data for the review of the levels of value within the agricultural real property class in Dundy County. The statistics were reviewed after the county submitted the annual Form 45 and Assessed Value Update. Changes sent by the assessor are included on the Dundy County 2009 Assessment Actions for the Agricultural Class. A list of 2009 agricultural land values for the five market areas are reflecting changes as follows:Irrigated land: No changes in market areas 1, 2, 3, 5. Area 4 increased $\$ 90-\$ 100$ per acre. Dry land: No changes in market areas 3, 4, and 5. 1D increased $\$ 15$ in Area 2; market area 1 experienced $\$ 25-\$ 100$ per acre. Grass land: No change in $1 \mathrm{G}, 2 \mathrm{G} 1$, or 2 G in all market areas; all market areas increased 3G1, 3G, $4 \mathrm{G} 1 \$ 20$. No change made to 4 G or waste value in all areas. Irrigated grassland subclasses increased $\$ 40$ for this assessment year, with the exclusion of 1 AC (canal) water. The first set of statistics provided is 56 unimproved agricultural land sales in the county. The overall median at 68 and weighted mean at 63 are both below the acceptable levels of value. The individual market areas show representativeness in each sample for market area 1 with 19 sales and a median of 65.06; market area 2 with 21 sales and a median of 68.82 ; and market area 4 with 12 sales and a median of 68.33. Areas 3 and 5 are not representing a reasonable sample of the base population. With these calculations, market area 2 is within the acceptable statutory ranges for agricultural land, although areas 1 and 4 do not. The three study years reflect nearly a ten percent decrease when comparing the middle study year to the most current year used for analysis. This is another support of the $68 \%$ percent level of value for this set of data. The second set of statistics provides 70 minimally improved agricultural sales in Dundy County. Area One added 8 additional sales, area two added two sales, area three added one, area four added three, and area five remained with two sales. Similar to the unimproved set, market areas three and five remain unrepresentative of the population base due to $2-3$ sales in each location. Market area one calculates the identical median and a lower weighted mean, both at 65.06 and the weighted mean falling to 59.90. Market Area 4 improved when adding the minimally improved sales to a median level of value at 71.34 . The three study years are also indicating the decrease of the level of value at nearly $10 \%$. Market Area 4 experienced the only irrigated land value increases for 2009 , which are resulting in an acceptable median and mean measures of central tendency. Due to the added 14 sales and the additional $9,075,949$ in total assessed value to calculate the minimally improved agricultural statistics; this set appears to be more representative of the calculations to determine recommendations for improvements in Dundy County.To improve the overall level of agricultural land value in Dundy County, it is recommended to increase Market Area 1 based on all three measures of central tendency in this area for the minimally improved set of sales. The median for Market Area 1 is 65.06. An increase of $11 \%$ is the recommendation for this area. Market Area 1 also contains the largest number of irrigated acres $(62,839.96)$ as reported in the 2009 Form 45 . This Market Area borders Chase County to the north and western portion near the State border. Irrigated land values in Dundy County for this area range from $\$ 895-\$ 985$. The irrigated values right across the border from Market Area 1 in Chase County range from $\$ 1240-\$ 1290$. This difference ranges from $\$ 305-\$ 345$. An increase to this area would improve the equalization between the two counties. The County may want to review any market significance shown through each of the five market areas. Market Areas 3 and 5 have not shown more than 7 sales in the subclass since prior to 2005.

## II. Analysis of Percentage of Sales Used

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

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

|  | Total Sales | Qualified Sales | Percent Used |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2009 | $\mathbf{7 7}$ | $\mathbf{5 6}$ | $\mathbf{7 2 . 7 3}$ |
| 2008 | $\mathbf{8 2}$ | $\mathbf{6 0}$ | $\mathbf{7 3 . 1 7}$ |
| 2007 | $\mathbf{7 4}$ | $\mathbf{5 3}$ | $\mathbf{7 1 . 6 2}$ |
| 2006 | $\mathbf{6 7}$ | $\mathbf{4 9}$ | $\mathbf{7 3 . 1 3}$ |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 5}$ | $\mathbf{6 2}$ | $\mathbf{5 0}$ | $\mathbf{8 0 . 6 5}$ |

AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED:Historically Table II reflects that Dundy County typically utilizes over $70 \%$ of the total agricultural unimproved sales for measurement purposes. This would indicate a fair number of sales were qualified for statistical reasons and there are no signs of excessive trimming.

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

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

## Adjusting for Selective Reappraisal

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

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

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

 Continued|  | Preliminary <br> Median | \% Change in Assessed <br> Value (excl. growth) | Trended <br> Preliminary Ratio | R\&O <br> Median |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2009 | 66 | 4.43 | 69 | 68 |
| 2008 | 66.12 | 11.21 | 74 | 71.39 |
| 2007 | 75 | -1.24 | 74 | 74 |
| 2006 | 68 | 9.02 | 75 | 75 |
| 2005 | 78 | -0.98 | 77 | 77 |

AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED:The $4.43 \%$ increase in the overall county agricultural base represents the various increases the assessor applied to some land classification groups for 2009 in all five market areas. Only a .92 point difference is shown between the Trended Preliminary Ratio and the R\&O Ratio. No indication is apparent that unfair treatment was shown between the sold and unsold properties.

## 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.

## 2009 Correlation Section

for Dundy County

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

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

| 5.56 | 2009 | 4.43 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 8.88 | 2008 | 11.21 |
| -0.72 | 2007 | -1.24 |
| 4.84 | 2006 | 9.02 |
| -0.55 | 2005 | -0.98 |

AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED:A slight difference (1.13) is shown between the percent change in the total assessed value in the sales file versus the assessed value in the county base (excl. growth). This would be reflective of the new agricultural land values applied to this property class by the county.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

|  | Median | Wgt. Mean | Mean |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| R\&O Statistics | 68 | 63 | 69 |

AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED:After a review of the agricultural unimproved sales and the minimal agricultural sales; the indicators support the median measure of 68.00 best describing the county level of value for the unimproved agricultural land class of property. Market Areas 1 and 2 are weighted with approximately $71 \%$ of the qualified sales.

## 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 | 14.78 | 109.51 |
| Difference | 0.00 | 6.51 |

AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED:The coefficient of dispersion is within the acceptable parameters for the agricultural unimproved class of property. A review of the statistics reflects a lower level of value for irrigated land use, causing a higher price related differential. Irrigation represents the higher valued property. This may be an indicator; the subclass of $>80 \%$ majority land use includes 15 irrigated sales with a median of 66.50 and PRD of 112.51.

## 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 | 58 | 56 | -2 |
| Median | 66 | 68 | 2 |
| Wgt. Mean | 60 | 63 | 3 |
| Mean | 66 | 69 | 3 |
| COD | 15.73 | 14.78 | -0.95 |
| PRD | 109.16 | 109.51 | 0.35 |
| Minimum | 35.10 | 37.50 | 2.40 |
| Maximum | 98.81 | 101.70 | 2.89 |

AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED:Changes shown between the preliminary and R\&O statistics were made by the assessor in the attempt to equalize this property class. New agricultural land values were used in all five market areas.

| Total Real Property <br> Sum Lines 17, 25, \& 30 | Records : 3,880 | Value : 317,610,441 | Growth $3,641,160$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |


| Schedule I : Non-Agricultural Records |  |  | SubUrban |  | Rural |  | Total |  | Growth |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Schedule I : Non-Agricul | Urban |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Records | Value | Records | Value | Records | Value | Records | Value |  |
| 01. Res UnImp Land | 100 | 196,623 | 5 | 13,163 | 50 | 90,858 | 155 | 300,644 |  |
| 02. Res Improve Land | 632 | 1,524,521 | 5 | 21,197 | 122 | 619,794 | 759 | 2,165,512 |  |
| 03. Res Improvements | 634 | 17,623,664 | 5 | 537,593 | 129 | 3,913,143 | 768 | 22,074,400 |  |
| 04. Res Total | 734 | 19,344,808 | 10 | 571,953 | 179 | 4,623,795 | 923 | 24,540,556 | 227,986 |
| \% of Res Total | 79.52 | 78.83 | 1.08 | 2.33 | 19.39 | 18.84 | 23.79 | 7.73 | 6.26 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 05. Com UnImp Land | 32 | 61,933 | 3 | 13,675 | 17 | 69,019 | 52 | 144,627 |  |
| 06. Com Improve Land | 108 | 253,486 | 9 | 44,580 | 22 | 122,138 | 139 | 420,204 |  |
| 07. Com Improvements | 112 | 3,545,987 | 12 | 257,855 | 26 | 840,715 | 150 | 4,644,557 |  |
| 08. Com Total | 144 | 3,861,406 | 15 | 316,110 | 43 | 1,031,872 | 202 | 5,209,388 | 526,073 |
| \% of Com Total | 71.29 | 74.12 | 7.43 | 6.07 | 21.29 | 19.81 | 5.21 | 1.64 | 14.45 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 09. Ind UnImp Land | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  |
| 10. Ind Improve Land | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  |
| 11. Ind Improvements | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  |
| 12. Ind Total | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| \% of Ind Total | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 13. Rec UnImp Land | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  |
| 14. Rec Improve Land | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 62,680 | 2 | 62,680 |  |
| 15. Rec Improvements | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 64,880 | 5 | 64,880 |  |
| 16. Rec Total | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 127,560 | 5 | 127,560 | 0 |
| \% of Rec Total | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 0.13 | 0.04 | 0.00 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Res \& Rec Total\% of Res \& Rec Total | 734 | 19,344,808 | 10 | 571,953 | 184 | 4,751,355 | 928 | 24,668,116 | 227,986 |
|  | 79.09 | 78.42 | 1.08 | 2.32 | 19.83 | 19.26 | 23.92 | 7.77 | 6.26 |
| Com \& Ind Total$\%$ of Com \& Ind Total | 144 | 3,861,406 | 15 | 316,110 | 43 | 1,031,872 | 202 | 5,209,388 | 526,073 |
|  | 71.29 | 74.12 | 7.43 | 6.07 | 21.29 | 19.81 | 5.21 | 1.64 | 14.45 |
| 17. Taxable Total | 878 | 23,206,214 | 25 | 888,063 | 227 | 5,783,227 | 1,130 | 29,877,504 | 754,059 |
| \% of Taxable Total | 77.70 | 77.67 | 2.21 | 2.97 | 20.09 | 19.36 | 29.12 | 9.41 | 20.71 |

Exhibit 29 - Page 79

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 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 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 Value Excess |
| 18. Residential | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 19. Commercial | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 20. Industrial | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 21. Other | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 22. Total Sch II |  |  |  | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Schedule III : Mineral Interest Records

| Mineral Interest | Records | Urban | Value | Records | SubUrban | Value | Records | Rural | Value | Records | Total | Value | Growth |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 23. Producing | 0 |  | 0 | 0 |  | 0 | 130 |  | 22,689,980 | 130 |  | 22,689,980 | 2,232,190 |
| 24. Non-Producing | 0 |  | 0 | 0 |  | 0 | 159 |  | 95,250 | 159 |  | 95,250 | 2,029 |
| 25. Total | 0 |  | 0 | 0 |  | 0 | 289 |  | 22,785,230 | 289 |  | 22,785,230 | 2,234,219 |


| Schedule IV : Exempt Records : Non-Agricultural |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Urban Records | SubUrban Records | Rural Records | Total Records |
| 26. Producing | 73 | 12 | 56 | 141 |


| Schedule V : Agricultural Records |  |  | SubUrban |  | Rural |  | Total |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Urban |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Records | Value | Records | Value | Records | Value | Records | Value |
| 27. Ag-Vacant Land | 0 | 0 | 2 | 138,026 | 1,824 | 167,671,970 | 1,826 | 167,809,996 |
| 28. Ag-Improved Land | 1 | 3,855 | 3 | 158,828 | 585 | 73,100,956 | 589 | 73,263,639 |
| 29. Ag Improvements | 1 | 100,421 | 3 | 7,382 | 631 | 23,766,269 | 635 | 23,874,072 |
| 30. Ag Total |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2,461 | 264,947,707 |

Exhibit 29 - Page 80


Exhibit 29 - Page 81
Schedule VII : Agricultural Records :Ag Land Detail - Game \& Parks

42. Game \& Parks
Records

|  | 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 | $\begin{gathered} 0.00 \\ \text { Total } \\ \text { Acres } \end{gathered}$ | 0 Value |
| 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 29 Dundy

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 | 2,975.90 | 4.74\% | 2,931,264 | 4.76\% | 985.00 |
| 47. 2A1 | 449.00 | 0.71\% | 442,265 | 0.72\% | 985.00 |
| 48. 2A | 1,201.50 | 1.91\% | 1,183,480 | 1.92\% | 985.00 |
| 49.3A1 | 6,056.40 | 9.64\% | 5,906,770 | 9.59\% | 975.29 |
| 50.3A | 16,314.03 | 25.96\% | 16,064,064 | 26.09\% | 984.68 |
| 51.4A1 | 33,894.93 | 53.94\% | 33,309,844 | 54.10\% | 982.74 |
| 52. 4A | 1,948.20 | 3.10\% | 1,737,702 | 2.82\% | 891.95 |
| 53. Total | 62,839.96 | 100.00\% | 61,575,389 | 100.00\% | 979.88 |
| Dry |  |  |  |  |  |
| 54. 1D1 | 0.00 | 0.00\% | 0 | 0.00\% | 0.00 |
| 55. 1D | 2,325.79 | 30.96\% | 1,046,606 | 33.56\% | 450.00 |
| 56. 2D1 | 244.00 | 3.25\% | 97,600 | 3.13\% | 400.00 |
| 57. 2D | 578.40 | 7.70\% | 231,360 | 7.42\% | 400.00 |
| 58.3D1 | 2,155.42 | 28.69\% | 862,168 | 27.64\% | 400.00 |
| 59.3D | 1,024.50 | 13.64\% | 409,800 | 13.14\% | 400.00 |
| 60.4D1 | 1,137.22 | 15.14\% | 454,888 | 14.59\% | 400.00 |
| 61. 4D | 47.00 | 0.63\% | 16,450 | 0.53\% | 350.00 |
| 62. Total | 7,512.33 | 100.00\% | 3,118,872 | 100.00\% | 415.17 |
| Grass |  |  |  |  |  |
| 63. 1G1 | 0.00 | 0.00\% | 0 | 0.00\% | 0.00 |
| 64. 1G | 692.29 | 0.50\% | 179,995 | 0.54\% | 260.00 |
| 65. 2G1 | 236.30 | 0.17\% | 61,438 | 0.19\% | 260.00 |
| 66. 2G | 374.40 | 0.27\% | 97,344 | 0.29\% | 260.00 |
| 67.3G1 | 3,722.31 | 2.71\% | 911,968 | 2.75\% | 245.00 |
| 68. 3G | 15,520.93 | 11.28\% | 3,802,633 | 11.47\% | 245.00 |
| 69.4G1 | 104,551.31 | 75.99\% | 25,615,113 | 77.23\% | 245.00 |
| 70. 4 G | 12,486.63 | 9.08\% | 2,497,326 | 7.53\% | 200.00 |
| 71. Total | 137,584.17 | 100.00\% | 33,165,817 | 100.00\% | 241.06 |
| Irrigated Total | 62,839.96 | 29.98\% | 61,575,389 | 62.84\% | 979.88 |
| Dry Total | 7,512.33 | 3.58\% | 3,118,872 | 3.18\% | 415.17 |
| Grass Total | 137,584.17 | 65.63\% | 33,165,817 | 33.85\% | 241.06 |
| Waste | 1,697.50 | 0.81\% | 127,314 | 0.13\% | 75.00 |
| Other | 0.00 | 0.00\% | 0 | 0.00\% | 0.00 |
| Exempt | 116.90 | 0.06\% | 0 | 0.00\% | 0.00 |
| Market Area Total | 209,633.96 | 100.00\% | 97,987,392 | 100.00\% | 467.42 |

Exhibit 29 - Page 83

## County 29 Dundy

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 | 8,380.00 | 72.45\% | 7,416,308 | 72.45\% | 885.00 |
| 47. 2A1 | 266.40 | 2.30\% | 235,764 | 2.30\% | 885.00 |
| 48. 2A | 82.00 | 0.71\% | 72,570 | 0.71\% | 885.00 |
| 49.3A1 | 1,459.10 | 12.62\% | 1,291,306 | 12.62\% | 885.00 |
| 50.3A | 507.70 | 4.39\% | 449,315 | 4.39\% | 885.00 |
| 51.4A1 | 693.90 | 6.00\% | 614,103 | 6.00\% | 885.00 |
| 52. 4A | 177.10 | 1.53\% | 156,735 | 1.53\% | 885.01 |
| 53. Total | 11,566.20 | 100.00\% | 10,236,101 | 100.00\% | 885.00 |
| Dry |  |  |  |  |  |
| 54. 1D1 | 0.00 | 0.00\% | 0 | 0.00\% | 0.00 |
| 55. 1D | 39,846.93 | 90.38\% | 17,931,121 | 92.77\% | 450.00 |
| 56. 2D1 | 68.70 | 0.16\% | 24,732 | 0.13\% | 360.00 |
| 57. 2D | 37.00 | 0.08\% | 13,320 | 0.07\% | 360.00 |
| 58.3D1 | 1,972.40 | 4.47\% | 710,064 | 3.67\% | 360.00 |
| 59.3D | 92.10 | 0.21\% | 27,630 | 0.14\% | 300.00 |
| 60.4D1 | 1,598.90 | 3.63\% | 479,670 | 2.48\% | 300.00 |
| 61. 4D | 473.10 | 1.07\% | 141,930 | 0.73\% | 300.00 |
| 62. Total | 44,089.13 | 100.00\% | 19,328,467 | 100.00\% | 438.40 |
| Grass |  |  |  |  |  |
| 63. 1G1 | 0.00 | 0.00\% | 0 | 0.00\% | 0.00 |
| 64. 1G | 3,121.02 | 9.19\% | 811,466 | 10.85\% | 260.00 |
| 65. 2G1 | 167.60 | 0.49\% | 43,576 | 0.58\% | 260.00 |
| 66. 2G | 84.00 | 0.25\% | 21,840 | 0.29\% | 260.00 |
| 67.3G1 | 1,167.20 | 3.44\% | 285,965 | 3.82\% | 245.00 |
| 68. 3G | 721.10 | 2.12\% | 176,673 | 2.36\% | 245.00 |
| 69.4G1 | 8,826.61 | 25.99\% | 2,162,526 | 28.92\% | 245.00 |
| 70.4G | 19,873.02 | 58.52\% | 3,974,604 | 53.16\% | 200.00 |
| 71. Total | 33,960.55 | 100.00\% | 7,476,650 | 100.00\% | 220.16 |
| Irrigated Total | 11,566.20 | 12.90\% | 10,236,101 | 27.63\% | 885.00 |
| Dry Total | 44,089.13 | 49.18\% | 19,328,467 | 52.18\% | 438.40 |
| Grass Total | 33,960.55 | 37.88\% | 7,476,650 | 20.18\% | 220.16 |
| Waste | 35.70 | 0.04\% | 2,678 | 0.01\% | 75.01 |
| Other | 0.00 | 0.00\% | 0 | 0.00\% | 0.00 |
| Exempt | 0.00 | 0.00\% | 0 | 0.00\% | 0.00 |
| Market Area Total | 89,651.58 | 100.00\% | 37,043,896 | 100.00\% | 413.20 |

Exhibit 29 - Page 84

## County 29 Dundy

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 | 1,667.48 | 37.60\% | 1,308,650 | 45.39\% | 784.81 |
| 47. 2A1 | 119.80 | 2.70\% | 69,760 | 2.42\% | 582.30 |
| 48. 2A | 172.70 | 3.89\% | 115,673 | 4.01\% | 669.79 |
| 49.3A1 | 638.70 | 14.40\% | 329,438 | 11.43\% | 515.79 |
| 50.3A | 368.31 | 8.30\% | 225,132 | 7.81\% | 611.26 |
| 51.4A1 | 1,274.50 | 28.74\% | 719,638 | 24.96\% | 564.64 |
| 52.4A | 193.85 | 4.37\% | 114,744 | 3.98\% | 591.92 |
| 53. Total | 4,435.34 | 100.00\% | 2,883,035 | 100.00\% | 650.01 |
| Dry |  |  |  |  |  |
| 54. 1D1 | 0.00 | 0.00\% | 0 | 0.00\% | 0.00 |
| 55. 1D | 1,383.73 | 42.57\% | 589,554 | 48.81\% | 426.06 |
| 56.2D1 | 98.10 | 3.02\% | 35,316 | 2.92\% | 360.00 |
| 57. 2D | 215.10 | 6.62\% | 77,436 | 6.41\% | 360.00 |
| 58.3D1 | 660.76 | 20.33\% | 237,874 | 19.69\% | 360.00 |
| 59.3D | 83.70 | 2.58\% | 25,110 | 2.08\% | 300.00 |
| 60.4D1 | 612.49 | 18.84\% | 183,747 | 15.21\% | 300.00 |
| 61. 4D | 196.30 | 6.04\% | 58,890 | 4.88\% | 300.00 |
| 62. Total | 3,250.18 | 100.00\% | 1,207,927 | 100.00\% | 371.65 |
| Grass |  |  |  |  |  |
| 63. 1G1 | 0.00 | 0.00\% | 0 | 0.00\% | 0.00 |
| 64. 1G | 1,437.57 | 3.16\% | 373,768 | 3.53\% | 260.00 |
| 65. 2G1 | 222.40 | 0.49\% | 57,824 | 0.55\% | 260.00 |
| 66. 2G | 210.30 | 0.46\% | 54,678 | 0.52\% | 260.00 |
| 67.3G1 | 3,053.53 | 6.71\% | 748,116 | 7.07\% | 245.00 |
| 68.3G | 2,303.88 | 5.07\% | 564,451 | 5.33\% | 245.00 |
| 69.4G1 | 25,158.02 | 55.32\% | 6,163,722 | 58.25\% | 245.00 |
| 70. 4G | 13,092.54 | 28.79\% | 2,618,508 | 24.75\% | 200.00 |
| 71. Total | 45,478.24 | 100.00\% | 10,581,067 | 100.00\% | 232.66 |
| Irrigated Total | 4,435.34 | 8.20\% | 2,883,035 | 19.56\% | 650.01 |
| Dry Total | 3,250.18 | 6.01\% | 1,207,927 | 8.20\% | 371.65 |
| Grass Total | 45,478.24 | 84.13\% | 10,581,067 | 71.79\% | 232.66 |
| Waste | 896.00 | 1.66\% | 67,200 | 0.46\% | 75.00 |
| Other | 0.00 | 0.00\% | 0 | 0.00\% | 0.00 |
| Exempt | 0.00 | 0.00\% | 0 | 0.00\% | 0.00 |
| Market Area Total | 54,059.76 | 100.00\% | 14,739,229 | 100.00\% | 272.65 |

Exhibit 29 - Page 85

## County 29 Dundy

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 | 3,223.78 | 7.66\% | 3,175,429 | 7.67\% | 985.00 |
| 47. 2A1 | 4,563.19 | 10.84\% | 4,494,750 | 10.86\% | 985.00 |
| 48. 2A | 1,986.90 | 4.72\% | 1,957,101 | 4.73\% | 985.00 |
| 49.3A1 | 9,246.86 | 21.96\% | 9,108,170 | 22.00\% | 985.00 |
| 50.3A | 7,324.88 | 17.39\% | 7,215,016 | 17.42\% | 985.00 |
| 51.4A1 | 14,954.16 | 35.51\% | 14,729,868 | 35.57\% | 985.00 |
| 52.4A | 811.30 | 1.93\% | 726,114 | 1.75\% | 895.00 |
| 53. Total | 42,111.07 | 100.00\% | 41,406,448 | 100.00\% | 983.27 |
| Dry |  |  |  |  |  |
| 54. 1D1 | 0.00 | 0.00\% | 0 | 0.00\% | 0.00 |
| 55. 1D | 6,505.92 | 22.37\% | 2,765,031 | 26.94\% | 425.00 |
| 56. 2D1 | 3,540.60 | 12.17\% | 1,274,616 | 12.42\% | 360.00 |
| 57.2D | 2,009.16 | 6.91\% | 723,298 | 7.05\% | 360.00 |
| 58.3D1 | 6,523.75 | 22.43\% | 2,348,550 | 22.89\% | 360.00 |
| 59.3D | 4,743.24 | 16.31\% | 1,422,972 | 13.87\% | 300.00 |
| 60.4D1 | 5,198.12 | 17.87\% | 1,559,436 | 15.20\% | 300.00 |
| 61.4D | 560.80 | 1.93\% | 168,240 | 1.64\% | 300.00 |
| 62. Total | 29,081.59 | 100.00\% | 10,262,143 | 100.00\% | 352.87 |
| Grass |  |  |  |  |  |
| 63. 1G1 | 0.00 | 0.00\% | 0 | 0.00\% | 0.00 |
| 64. 1G | 2,889.13 | 2.72\% | 751,175 | 3.02\% | 260.00 |
| 65. 2G1 | 2,042.92 | 1.92\% | 531,159 | 2.13\% | 260.00 |
| 66.2G | 1,970.56 | 1.85\% | 512,346 | 2.06\% | 260.00 |
| 67. 3G1 | 5,450.74 | 5.13\% | 1,335,440 | 5.36\% | 245.00 |
| 68. 3G | 6,140.57 | 5.78\% | 1,504,448 | 6.04\% | 245.00 |
| 69.4G1 | 60,415.69 | 56.86\% | 14,801,893 | 59.43\% | 245.00 |
| 70.4G | 27,340.29 | 25.73\% | 5,468,058 | 21.96\% | 200.00 |
| 71. Total | 106,249.90 | 100.00\% | 24,904,519 | 100.00\% | 234.40 |
| Irrigated Total | 42,111.07 | 23.52\% | 41,406,448 | 53.99\% | 983.27 |
| Dry Total | 29,081.59 | 16.24\% | 10,262,143 | 13.38\% | 352.87 |
| Grass Total | 106,249.90 | 59.35\% | 24,904,519 | 32.47\% | 234.40 |
| Waste | 1,580.30 | 0.88\% | 118,523 | 0.15\% | 75.00 |
| Other | 0.00 | 0.00\% | 0 | 0.00\% | 0.00 |
| Exempt | 99.55 | 0.06\% | 0 | 0.00\% | 0.00 |
| Market Area Total | 179,022.86 | 100.00\% | 76,691,633 | 100.00\% | 428.39 |

Exhibit 29 - Page 86

## County 29 Dundy

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 | 828.40 | 46.70\% | 733,137 | 47.96\% | 885.00 |
| 47. 2A1 | 307.60 | 17.34\% | 272,227 | 17.81\% | 885.00 |
| 48. 2A | 180.80 | 10.19\% | 160,008 | 10.47\% | 885.00 |
| 49.3A1 | 15.00 | 0.85\% | 11,925 | 0.78\% | 795.00 |
| 50.3A | 134.00 | 7.55\% | 106,530 | 6.97\% | 795.00 |
| 51.4A1 | 238.50 | 13.44\% | 189,609 | 12.40\% | 795.01 |
| 52. 4A | 69.60 | 3.92\% | 55,332 | 3.62\% | 795.00 |
| 53. Total | 1,773.90 | 100.00\% | 1,528,768 | 100.00\% | 861.81 |
| Dry |  |  |  |  |  |
| 54. 1D1 | 0.00 | 0.00\% | 0 | 0.00\% | 0.00 |
| 55. 1D | 8,166.60 | 61.80\% | 3,470,816 | 67.57\% | 425.00 |
| 56. 2D1 | 1,277.70 | 9.67\% | 459,972 | 8.95\% | 360.00 |
| 57. 2D | 384.60 | 2.91\% | 138,456 | 2.70\% | 360.00 |
| 58.3D1 | 865.10 | 6.55\% | 311,436 | 6.06\% | 360.00 |
| 59.3D | 1,055.50 | 7.99\% | 316,650 | 6.16\% | 300.00 |
| 60.4D1 | 1,193.90 | 9.03\% | 358,170 | 6.97\% | 300.00 |
| 61.4D | 271.30 | 2.05\% | 81,390 | 1.58\% | 300.00 |
| 62. Total | 13,214.70 | 100.00\% | 5,136,890 | 100.00\% | 388.73 |
| Grass |  |  |  |  |  |
| 63. 1G1 | 0.00 | 0.00\% | 0 | 0.00\% | 0.00 |
| 64. 1G | 2,083.33 | 6.99\% | 541,666 | 8.27\% | 260.00 |
| 65. 2G1 | 815.60 | 2.74\% | 212,056 | 3.24\% | 260.00 |
| 66. 2G | 202.00 | 0.68\% | 52,520 | 0.80\% | 260.00 |
| 67.3G1 | 488.90 | 1.64\% | 119,781 | 1.83\% | 245.00 |
| 68. 3G | 827.90 | 2.78\% | 202,837 | 3.10\% | 245.00 |
| 69.4G1 | 7,534.44 | 25.28\% | 1,845,947 | 28.20\% | 245.00 |
| 70. 4G | 17,855.54 | 59.90\% | 3,571,108 | 54.55\% | 200.00 |
| 71. Total | 29,807.71 | 100.00\% | 6,545,915 | 100.00\% | 219.60 |
| Irrigated Total | 1,773.90 | 3.95\% | 1,528,768 | 11.56\% | 861.81 |
| Dry Total | 13,214.70 | 29.43\% | 5,136,890 | 38.86\% | 388.73 |
| Grass Total | 29,807.71 | 66.39\% | 6,545,915 | 49.52\% | 219.60 |
| Waste | 98.60 | 0.22\% | 7,396 | 0.06\% | 75.01 |
| Other | 0.00 | 0.00\% | 0 | 0.00\% | 0.00 |
| Exempt | 0.00 | 0.00\% | 0 | 0.00\% | 0.00 |
| Market Area Total | 44,894.91 | 100.00\% | 13,218,969 | 100.00\% | 294.44 |

Exhibit 29 - Page 87

Schedule X : Agricultural Records :Ag Land Total

|  | Urban |  | SubUrban |  | Rural |  | Total |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Acres | Value | Acres | Value | Acres | Value | Acres | Value |
| 76. Irrigated | 0.00 | 0 | 230.26 | 226,807 | 122,496.21 | 117,402,934 | 122,726.47 | 117,629,741 |
| 77. Dry Land | 0.00 | 0 | 40.05 | 12,975 | 97,107.88 | 39,041,324 | 97,147.93 | 39,054,299 |
| 78. Grass | 5.21 | 1,355 | 223.61 | 47,247 | 352,851.75 | 82,625,366 | 353,080.57 | 82,673,968 |
| 79. Waste | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 4,308.10 | 323,111 | 4,308.10 | 323,111 |
| 80. Other | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 |
| 81. Exempt | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 216.45 | 0 | 216.45 | 0 |
| 82. Total | 5.21 | 1,355 | 493.92 | 287,029 | 576,763.94 | 239,392,735 | 577,263.07 | $\mathbf{2 3 9 , 6 8 1 , 1 1 9}$ |


|  | Acres | \% of Acres* | Value | \% of Value* | Average Assessed Value* |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Irrigated | 122,726.47 | 21.26\% | 117,629,741 | 49.08\% | 958.47 |
| Dry Land | 97,147.93 | 16.83\% | 39,054,299 | 16.29\% | 402.01 |
| Grass | 353,080.57 | 61.16\% | 82,673,968 | 34.49\% | 234.15 |
| Waste | 4,308.10 | 0.75\% | 323,111 | 0.13\% | 75.00 |
| Other | 0.00 | 0.00\% | 0 | 0.00\% | 0.00 |
| Exempt | 216.45 | 0.04\% | 0 | 0.00\% | 0.00 |
| Total | 577,263.07 | 100.00\% | 239,681,119 | 100.00\% | 415.20 |

Exhibit 29 - Page 88

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

| 29 Dundy |  |  |  | E3 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 2008 \text { CTL } \\ & \text { County Total } \end{aligned}$ | 2009 Form 45 <br> County Total | Value Difference <br> (2009 form 45-2008 CTL) | Percent <br> Change | 2009 Growth <br> (New Construction Value) | Percent Change excl. Growth |
| 01. Residential | 24,329,728 | 24,540,556 | 210,828 | 0.87\% | 227,986 | -0.07\% |
| 02. Recreational | 127,560 | 127,560 | 0 | 0.00\% | 0 | 0.00\% |
| 03. Ag-Homesite Land, Ag-Res Dwelling | 15,932,366 | 16,041,805 | 109,439 | 0.69\% | 652,882 | -3.41\% |
| 04. Total Residential (sum lines 1-3) | 40,389,654 | 40,709,921 | 320,267 | 0.79\% | 880,868 | -1.39\% |
| 05. Commercial | 4,698,970 | 5,209,388 | 510,418 | 10.86\% | 526,073 | -0.33\% |
| 06. Industrial | 0 | 0 | 0 |  | 0 |  |
| 07. Ag-Farmsite Land, Outbuildings | 8,694,846 | 9,224,783 | 529,937 | 6.09\% | 0 | 6.09\% |
| 08. Minerals | 23,632,341 | 22,785,230 | -847,111 | -3.58 | 2,234,219 | -13.04 |
| 09. Total Commercial (sum lines 5-8) | 37,026,157 | 37,219,401 | 193,244 | 0.52\% | 2,760,292 | -6.93\% |
| 10. Total Non-Agland Real Property | 77,415,811 | 77,929,322 | 513,511 | 0.66\% | 3,641,160 | -4.04\% |
| 11. Irrigated | 113,423,716 | 117,629,741 | 4,206,025 | 3.71\% |  |  |
| 12. Dryland | 37,988,053 | 39,054,299 | 1,066,246 | 2.81\% |  |  |
| 13. Grassland | 77,788,804 | 82,673,968 | 4,885,164 | 6.28\% |  |  |
| 14. Wasteland | 323,111 | 323,111 | 0 | 0.00\% |  |  |
| 15. Other Agland | 0 | 0 | 0 |  |  |  |
| 16. Total Agricultural Land | 229,523,684 | 239,681,119 | 10,157,435 | 4.43\% |  |  |
| 17. Total Value of all Real Property | 306,939,495 | 317,610,441 | 10,670,946 | 3.48\% | 3,641,160 | 2.29\% |
| (Locally Assessed) |  |  |  |  |  |  |

# Dundy County Plan of Assessment <br> Prepared by 

Joanna Niblack
COUNTY ASSESSOR
June 13, 2008
Presented to
DUNDY COUNTY BOARD of EQUALIZATION
July 21, 2008

## INTRODUCTION

In compliance with Nebraska Laws 2005, Legislative Bill 263, Section 9, and the Nebraska Property Tax Administrator's April 6, 2005 DIRECTIVE 05-4, this plan of assessment is prepared by the county assessor and submitted to the Dundy County Board of Equalization and to the Department of Property Assessment and Taxation.

The purpose of the plan is to:
(I) Discuss the duties and responsibilities of the assessor's office;
(II) Address issues of level, quality and uniformity of assessment;
(III) Indicate by class or subclass the assessment actions the assessor has planned for tax years 2009, 2010 and 2011, the properties the assessor plans to examine during the 3 -year period and the assessment actions necessary to attain required levels of value and quality of assessment; and
(IV) Anticipate the resources necessary to complete the described assessment actions.

## Section I

County Assessor's Office:
Duties and Responsibilities
All property in the State of Nebraska, unless expressly exempt by the Nebraska constitution or permissively exempt through legislative adoption, is subject to property tax.

Except for those properties expressly exempt by the constitution, the county assessor is charged with the assessment, for property tax purposes, of all property within the county jurisdiction.

Permissively exempt property is subject to qualification through annual applications or affirmations filed in the assessor's office.

The assessment of property includes discovery, listing (measurements, components, property details, sketches, photos, etc.], classification, valuation, determination of tax situs and, finally, calculation of property tax upon a certified tax list. Each assessment step, from discovery to property tax calculation, requires timely and intensely detailed records, procedures and records of procedures.

The assessor must be respectful of the rights of property ownership and provide all avenues of due process to property owners. While it can delay or encumber the completion of assessment duties, policies mindful of the rights and privileges of ownership are legally, politically and morally prudent.

There are a multitude of administrative and clerical procedures not related to the valuation and calculation of property taxes involved in accomplishing the duties and requirements of the assessor's office. Most procedures are not immediately obvious to the observer and cannot be sufficiently detailed in a conservative report.

Following is a partial list, highlighting procedure subjects, brief process descriptions and, where applicable, actual or estimated counts.

This list is not intended to be inclusive of all activities of the assessor's office, but serves as an example of the various duties and activities.

Duties, Responsibilities and Activities of the Dundy County Assessor

| DUTY | PROPERTY | NUMBER |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| RESPONSIBILITY | CLASS / SUBCLASS | PARCELS |
| PROCEDURE | OR | RECORDS |
| ACTIVITY | OTHER DESCRIPTION | INCIDENTS |
| Assess Real Property - Discover, List, Value | Residential-Unimproved | 158 |


| MAINTAIN HARD FILE and COMPUTER RECORDS <br> - Annually update values, reasons for change of value <br> - Update or correct property characteristics as needed <br> - Update sketches \& photos when changes occur <br> - Note any TERC or CBoE actions affecting value <br> - Update ownerships as deeds or other documents are filed <br> - Update taxing district information when necessary <br> - File hard records in legal description order <br> - Annually proofread hard file against computer records | Residential-Improved | 765 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Commercial-Unimproved | 54 |
|  | Commercial-Improved | 149 |
|  | Recreational-Improved | 5 |
|  | Operating Minerals | 114 |
|  | Non-Operating Minerals | 156 |
|  | Home Sites \& Improvements | 390 |
|  | Farm Building Sites | 645 |
|  | AGRICULTURAL LAND | 2,457 |
|  | Irrigated Land Acres - | 122,787 |
|  | Dryland Acres - | 96,879 |
|  | Grassland Acres - | 353,287 |
|  | Wasteland Acres - | 4,344 |
| Assess Personal Property <br> MAINTAIN HARD FILE and COMPUTER RECORDS <br> - Annually update net book items in computer records <br> - Annually mail forms, instructions to property owners <br> - Process additions, deletions, changes as owner reports <br> - Annually proofread hard file against computer records | INCOME-PRODUCING |  |
|  | Agricultural Equipment | 296 |
|  | Commercial Equipment | 297 |
|  | CENTRALLY-ASSESSED | 14 |
|  | VALUED by STATE PA\&T | Companies |
|  | Railroad \& Public Service Co's | 200 Records |
| Homestead Exemption Applications \& Income Statements <br> - Annually mail forms, instructions to applicants <br> - Assist applicants with forms completion <br> - Process, file forms with Nebraska Department of Revenue | RESIDENTIAL ONLY | $125 \pm$ |
| Permissive Exemption Applications \& Reaffirmations | Religious, Charitable, etc. | 30 |
| Intent to Tax Notices | Government-Owned | 54 |
| (Monthly) Process Real Estate Transfer Statements <br> - Update Property Ownership <br> - Update Cadastral Map Books \& Indexes <br> - Complete Sales File Reports | Real Property | 200/year $\pm$ |
| Physical Property Review (New and Altered Properties) | Real Property Sites | 50-100 |
| Change of Value Notices - by June 1 | Real Property | 1-4,000 |
| Prepare for and Attend TERC Hearings \& Appeals | All Taxable Property Value | Unknown |
| Prepare for and Attend Co. Board of Equalization Hearings | All Taxable Property | 1-50 |

Duties, Responsibilities and Activities of the Dundy County Assessor

| DUTY | PROPERTY | NUMBER |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| RESPONSIBILITY | CLASS / SUBCLASS | PARCELS |
| PROCEDURE | OR | RECORDS |
| ACTIVITY | OTHER DESCRIPTION | INCIDENTS |
| Annually Certify Values \& Growth to Taxing Subdivisions | All Taxable Property Value | 2 |


| Annually Certify Values to County Clerks for Levy-Setting | by Taxing Subdivision | 4 Counties |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Compute Gross \& Net Property Tax for Taxable Property | Real and Personal | 4,500 $\pm$ |
| Prepare \& Certify Tax Lists | Real and Personal | 2 |
| Prepare any Tax List Corrections Throughout Year | Real and Personal | 1-10 |
| Sales File Processing <br> CONTINUOUSLY MAINTAINED \& ANALYZED <br> - Proof State's Rosters for Accuracy and Updated Values <br> - Verify (some) Sales <br> - Add/Delete/Change/Code Sales with Obsessive Detail | Residential Property Commercial Property Agricultural Property "Other" Property | $\begin{array}{r} 120 \\ 30 \\ 120 \\ 5-10 \end{array}$ |
| Sales (Market) Study <br> - Assessment/Sales Ratios by Property Type <br> - Level/Quality Testing \& Solutions for Problem Areas | Residential Property <br> Commercial Property <br> Agricultural Property |  |
| Mandatory Reporting <br> Real Property Abstract of Assessment <br> - Includes Survey, Abstract, Value Update (Sales), Maps <br> Certification of Completion of Real Property Assessment Assessment/Sales Ratio Statistics <br> Personal Property Abstract of Assessment <br> Plan of Assessment <br> Certify Subdivision Values <br> School District Taxable Value Report <br> Trusts Owning Agricultural Land <br> Homestead Exemption Summary Certificate <br> Certificate of Taxes Levied | by March 19 <br> by June 1 <br> by June 6 <br> by June 15 <br> by June 15 <br> by August 20 <br> by August 25 <br> by October 1 <br> by November 30 <br> by December 1 |  |
| Taxpayer Assistance <br> On-going Verbal \& Printed Information to Taxpayers | All Property Information All Assessment Tools | No Record of Incidents |
| Public Information - Frequent, Time-Consuming <br> As Requested by Appraisers, Insurance, Sales Reps, etc. | All Property Information | Not Counted |
| Administrative Functions <br> Budget <br> Office Inventory <br> Procedure Manuals <br> Staff Training <br> Staff Supervision <br> Communications with Vendors \& Suppliers <br> Correspondence <br> Continuing Education <br> Public Relations <br> Implement Soil Survey - 2009 | Agricultural Land | NO <br> COUNT ESTIMATED |

## Section II

## Statistical Measures:

## Level and Quality of Assessment

The level and quality of assessment can be statistically measured for any class or subclass of property within any given jurisdiction or geographic boundary. An adequate number of sales which have occurred within a logical time frame is required for reliable statistical measure.

## LEVEL OF ASSESSMENT

In a sales study, like-property sales, such as Residential Sales within the city of Benkelman which occurred between July 1, 2005 and June 30, 2007, will each have a Transaction Ratio. That ratio is calculated by dividing the assessed value by the (adjusted) selling price.

EXAMPLE: The assessed value of a property for tax purposes was $\$ 79,491$. The property sold for $\$ 82,000$. The Transaction Ratio is 96.94 . [79,491 $\div 82,000=0.9694$ or $96.94 \%$ ]

When a class or subclass of property is the issue of the sales study, transaction ratios are calculated for each sale. The sales are arrayed in either ascending or descending order by transaction ratio and the level of assessment for that property class is measured by the Median Ratio.

The Median Ratio is calculated by simply locating the transaction ratio which occurs in the arrayed sales midway between the highest and the lowest transaction ratio.

| EXAMPLE: | SALE \# | ASSESSED | SALE PRICE | TRANS RATIO |  |
| :---: | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | $\$ 79,491$ | $\$ 82,000$ | 96.94 |  |  |
| 2 | $\$ 43,285$ | $\$ 45,000$ | 96.19 |  |  |
| 3 | $\$ 23,020$ | $\$ 25,000$ | 92.08 |  |  |
|  | $\$ 63,488$ | $\$ 70,000$ | 90.70 |  |  |
|  |  | $\$ 72,539$ | $\$ 85,000$ | 85.34 |  |

In this example, 92.08 is the Median Ratio.
NOTE: This is a demonstration only. A higher number of sales would be required to produce reliable statistics.

## QUALITY OF ASSESSMENT

Measurement of the QUALITY of ASSESSMENT is accomplished through a bevy of complicated calculations. In addition to the Transaction Ratios and the Median Ratios, calculations must be made to determine Aggregate Ratio, Mean (Average) Ratio and Average Deviation from the Mean, to name some.

The Coefficient of Dispersion (COD) and the Price Related Differential (PRD) are the most common quality of assessment statistical measurements expressed in Nebraska property tax assessment studies and reports.

The COD measures the reliability of the mean. It is computed by dividing the average deviation from the mean by the mean, multiplied by 100 to yield the desired percentage figure. A COD, at or less than the acceptable percentage, indicates that the mean is representative of the total array. A higher COD requires identification of and a plan to remedy the cause of the nonrepresentative mean.

The PRD measures the uniformity of values when studying a property class or subclass. The PRD is calculated by dividing the mean ratio by the aggregate ratio, multiplied by 100 to convert the figure to a percentage.

The Mean Ratio is the average of the Transaction Ratios and the Aggregate Ratio is the sum of all assessed values divided by the sum of all selling prices.

A PRD of more than $100(\%)$ indicates that higher priced properties may be assessed at lower ratios than low priced properties. A PRD of less than 100(\%) could mean that lower priced properties are assessed at lower ratios than higher priced properties.

If an adequate number of sales exist, the PRD can be used as an indicator of which price range of property classes or subclasses require examination and valuation updates.

## AN INADEQUATE NUMBER OF SALES CAN RENDER ALL RATIOS UNRELIABLE.

In this section, property classes are presented as a county total. Discussion of market areas for agricultural land or other assessor locations, such as Benkelman, Haigler, Max, Parks and Rural Sites for residential and commercial properties, may be addressed in other sections.

Assessment Statistics for Dundy County

| Residential Property - Based Upon Improved \& Unimproved Sales |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| SOURCE: |  | P T A's REPORTS \& OPINIONS |  |  | FINAL - After Any TERC Adjustments |  |  |
| Tax Year | \# SALES | MEDIAN | COD | P R D | MEDIAN | COD | P R D |
| 2000 | 79 | 95 | 20.83 | 103.96 | 95 | 20.83 | 103.96 |
| 2001 | 87 | 96 | 30.42 | 112.38 | 96 | 30.42 | 112.38 |
| 2002 | 86 | 94 | 27.86 | 110.52 | 94 | 27.86 | 110.52 |
| 2003 | 69 | 88 | 29.08 | 106.90 | 96 | 28.72 | 107.60 |
| 2004 | 45 | 95 | 14.88 | 100.13 | 95 | 14.88 | 100.13 |
| 2005 | 52 | 97 | 18.40 | 104.88 | 97 | 18.40 | 104.88 |
| 2006 | 64 | 100 | 18.40 | 106.98 | 99.67 | 18.40 | 106.98 |
| 2007 | 51 | 98 | 8.74 | 103.41 | 98 | 8.74 | 103.41 |
| 2008 | 50 | 94 | 11.72 | 103.89 | 94 | 11.72 | 103.89 |
| 2009 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2010 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| GENERALLY ACCEPTABLE RANGES: |  |  |  |  | 92-100 | $<18$ | $<103$ |


| Commercial Property - Based Upon Improved \& Unimproved Sales |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| SOURCE: |  | P T A's REPORTS \& OPINIONS |  |  | FINAL - After Any TERC Adjustments |  |  |
| Tax Year | \# SALES | M EDIAN | COD | P R D | M EDIAN | COD | P R D |
| 2000 | 22 | 97 | 22.43 | 109.21 | 97 | 22.43 | 109.21 |
| 2001 | 20 | 100 | 37.61 | 109.64 | 100 | 37.61 | 109.64 |
| 2002 | 19 | 96 | 35.18 | 108.21 | 96 | 35.18 | 108.21 |
| 2003 | 15 | 93 | 11.62 | 104.37 | 93 | 11.62 | 104.37 |
| 2004 | 19 | 100 | 25.35 | 115.67 | 100 | 25.35 | 115.67 |
| 2005 | 18 | 99 | 20.40 | 106.00 | 99 | 20.40 | 106.00 |
| 2006 | 19 | 99 | 21.77 | 104.90 | 99.05 | 21.77 | 104.90 |
| 2007 | 11 | 99 | 11.25 | 100.09 | 99 | 11.25 | 100.09 |
| 2008 | 11 | 98 | 18.48 | 93.86 | 98 | 18.48 | 93.86 |
| 2009 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2010 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| GENERALLY ACCEPTABLE RANGES: |  |  |  |  | 92-100 | <20 | <103 |

Agricult ural Land - Based Upon Unimproved Sales

| SOURCE: |  | P T A's REPORTS \& OPINIONS |  |  | FINAL - After Any TERC Adjustments |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Tax Year | \# SALES | M EDIAN | COD | P R D | M EDIAN | COD | P R D |
| 2000 | 61 | 77 | 19.76 | 101.63 | 77 | 19.76 | 101.63 |
| 2001 | 45 | 76 | 17.44 | 99.58 | 76 | 17.44 | 99.58 |
| 2002 | 45 | 74 | 16.74 | 99.50 | 74 | 16.74 | 99.50 |
| 2003 | 46 | 75 | 12.03 | 99.52 | 75 | 12.03 | 99.52 |
| 2004 | 54 | 76 | 16.39 | 100.30 | 78 | 16.55 | 100.19 |
| 2005 | 50 | 77 | 16.19 | 100.03 | 77 | 15.67 | 99.81 |
| 2006 | 49 | 75 | 15.06 | 105.82 | 74.52 | 15.06 | 105.82 |
| <2007 GENERALLY ACCEPTABLE RANGES: |  |  |  |  | 74-80 | <20 | <103 |
| 2007 | 53 | 74 | 14.34 | 105.48 | 74 | 14.34 | 105.48 |
| 2008 | 60 | 71 | 13.30 | 105.65 | 71 | 13.30 | 105.65 |
| 2009 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2010 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2007 > GENERALLY ACCEPTABLE RANGES: |  |  |  |  | 69-75 | <20 | <103 |

## Section III

Assessment Plan by Property Class/Subclass

| PROPERTY CLASS / SUBCLASS TARGET/ PLAN | $\begin{gathered} 2009 \\ \text { EXAM INE } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2010 \\ \text { EXAM INE } \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2011 \\ \text { EXAMINE } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| RESIDENTIAL - Improved \& Unimproved <br> - Residential Structures - Towns, Villages, City <br> - Manufactured Housing | Level/ Quality Inspect Market Review Revalue | Level/ Quality | Level/ Quality |
| COMM ERCIAL - Improved \& Unimproved <br> - All Commercial Structures | Level/ Quality Inspect Market Review Revalue | Level/ Quality | Level/ Quality |
| RECREATIONAL - Improved \& Unimproved - Improvements | Level/ Quality Inspect Revalue | Level/ Quality | Level/ Quality |
| OPERATING MINERALS | UpdateAppraisals Revalue | UpdateAppraisals Revalue | UpdateAppraisals Revalue |
| Non-Operating Minerals | Lease Review | Lease Review Revalue | Lease Review |
| Home Sites - Rural \& Agricultural |  | Inspect Revalue |  |
| Agricultur al Outbuildings |  | Inspect Revalue |  |
| Agricultural Land <br> - Land Use Update <br> - Crop Acre Count <br> - Numerical Code Soil Survey <br> - Market Study by Area | Level/ Quality NRD-FSA-OWNER Review Implement Adjust Values | Level/ Quality NFO-ASSESSOR OB Review <br> Adjust Values | Level/ Quality SERVATIONS Review Adjust Values |

NOTE: The level of value and quality of assessment statistics will be examined for each property class every year. Those statistics, when analyzed, may change the assessment actions plans. SEE BUDGET SUMMARY FOR SOIL SURVEY NOTATION

## Section IV

Current Resources

## STAFFING

Adequate staffing of the assessor's office is a persistent problem.
As of June 13, one employee serves as office clerk two days per week.
For some years, it has not been possible to recruit a capable, willing person to a full-time clerical position.

A full-time clerical employee was hired October 25, 2007. That employee departed June 13, 2008. The employee expressed in January that she felt completely overwhelmed and that the job just wasn't right for her. Several attempts by the assessor to inspire interest and instill a sense for following instructions during the next few months failed quietly and without particular incident.

A sparse and dwindling employee pool, the strict subject matter and possibly the public attitude toward anyone working in an assessor's office contribute to the problems associated with recruiting suitable personnel. Salary and benefits packages may be a hiring issue, but neither of the last two employees who quit made that complaint.

Other societal topics contribute as well, but are not curable problems within this report function.

The situation leaves too many projects for the assessor to personally complete in a timely and competent manner. Some projects are left stagnant due to priorities which must be administered.

It should be stressed here that, in the last few years, requested personnel funding has been approved by the county board.

## TRAINING

In recent years the assessor has spent many days and weeks alone in the office due to unavailable or unacceptable clerical staff. Much time has been spent training, coaching and supervising staff that does not remain employed.

It is difficult to provide comprehensive training in multiple tasks while performing assessment duties. The time spent in training is lost when the trainee departs for happier trails. The result is that only the assessor is familiar with many of the requirements and procedures.

As projects are planned, the assessor writes procedures and adds them to the on-going production of the Assessment Procedures Manual. A copy of that manual is kept in a 3-ring binder on each employee's desktop.

Training of staff is conducted by the assessor, during office hours, in the assessor's office. The training methods include up-close and personal, one-on-one, hands-on, detailed instructions and excruciating supervision.

## ASSESSMENT EDUCATION


#### Abstract

ASSESSOR

Joanna Niblack began "in-training" for the position of county assessor on July 1, 1977. The county board appointed her to that position on October 17, 1977 and she has held the position through subsequent elections since that date.

Joanna has held a Nebraska County Assessor's Certificate since September, 1977 and has attended numerous assessment, appraisal and administrative courses.

Joanna exceeded her required hours of continuing education for the four-year period ending December 31, 2006. She has begun continuing education hours for the current four-year period ending December 31, 2010. Continuing education credit hours are necessary to renew an assessor's certificate.


## OFFICE CLERK I

Julie L. Jessee was employed in the assessor's office, in the position of office clerk, from August, 1992 through May, 1993. She returned to that position on a part-time basis in January, 1995. She currently serves that position two days per week by schedule and sometimes additional days when needed by the assessor and convenient for Julie.

Julie has attended one 8-hour course, "Valuation of Agricultural Land". She has attended two TerraScan training seminars and is willing to attend other assessment or computer courses. Her clerical skills are very good to excellent, her focus and attention to details is good and she actually likes working with the property records and other assessment procedures.

## OFFICE CLERK II

POSITION OPEN/POSTED ON ASSESSOR'S WEB PAGE

## CADASTRAL MAPS

As a resource, the cadastral maps for Dundy County are becoming more and more limited with time.

The three Cadastral Map Books and the Tax Lot Book were completed, printed on both paper and mylar sheets, and loose-bound in hard binders in approximately 1970.

The 1966 flight of ASCS aerial photos were used for the rural areas and existing plat maps were used for cities, villages and towns.

Since that time, extensive center pivot irrigation development has drastically changed the aerial view of Dundy County, a large portion of state highway has been moved, changed or abandoned, much of the City of Benkelman has been re-platted and many street and avenue names have been changed.

The map pages have been marked over and over for ownership boundaries, parcel numbers and surveys. They have become ragged, torn and very fragile.

The Cadastral Map Book Index is stored on computer diskettes, three per map book, and on one CD for all three books. The diskettes, the CD and a printed index for all three map books are updated each time real estate transfer statements are processed. The printed index is maintained by printing and replacing those pages with changes when the diskettes and CD are updated. The printed index displays Cadastral Number, Legal Description, Owner Name and Deed Book and Page, in order of cadastral number.

In summary, the Cadastral Map pages for Dundy County should be updated and replaced, but the Cadastral Index is efficient and comprehensive.

Electronic Cadastral Mapping is an available, but costly, technology and is being implemented in many Nebraska counties.

## PROPERTY RECORD CARDS

Property record cards in the Dundy County Assessor's Office are maintained both on hard copy and in electronic files.

Hardcopy Files
Current hardcopy files for each parcel are enclosed in see-through plastic sleeves with hanging spines. Each parcel file consists of:

- Face Sheets - 1999 through 2007 displaying:
- Deed book and pages
- Owner names (as they appear on the deed)
- Legal description
- Parcel I.D. number
- Map number
- Taxing District
- School District
- Classification Codes
- Neighborhood
- Property Type
- Cadastral Map number
- Lot Dimensions
- Land Area/Acres
- Four Years' Value - Land, Improvements, Outbuildings, Total
- Reason for Value Change
- Photograph of primary structure - most recent
- Current sketch with dimensions and labels
- Active correspondence (if any)


## Electronic Media Files

Current property record face sheets are recorded on CD's, by legal description. The CD's are updated with ownership transfers, parcel splits and valuation changes as they occur.

The face sheets recorded on CD's are one CD for each town and one for each range in rural descriptions. The CD files will be stored as permanent records at the end of each four-year period displayed on the face sheets.

The first permanent CD file, recording tax years 2003 - 2006, were finalized in November, 2006, at the time tax lists were generated. A new CD file has been implemented, with tax years 2007 and 2008 completed. The current CD file is intended for tax years 2007 2010.

## Terra Scan CAMA Files

Dundy County subscribes to Terra Scan, a Computer-Assisted Mass Appraisal (CAMA) system. The system stores and processes property record information as the data is entered by assessment staff. This electronic assessment file system has stored property record and property tax information for real estate parcels in Dundy County since 1999.

The system also processes and stores personal property records and centrally-assessed (railroad and public service companies) records.

## Morgue Files

Historic property record cards, 1978 - 2006, are stored by legal description in vault and outer-office file cabinets. Those files contain the property record face sheets, field sheets and any other papers identifiable with the parcel description.

Many of the "morgue" records were B.C. (before computers), but were mostly typewritten, are legible and in good condition. The "morgue" files are being scanned onto CD's by legal description for years 1978 through 2006 in an attempt to reduce record storage volume. The town records have been scanned and saved. Four townships of the rural records have been scanned and saved to CD.

Due to the whim of an over zealous, or possibly uninformed, county official who took advantage of the assessor's absence during assessor's school in 1979, no property record cards dated prior to 1978 exist.

The property records were stored in a lower-level vault shared by the county assessor and the county clerk. The clerk decided to do some "fall house cleaning" and had more than one truckload of "old" records hauled to the county dumpsite. The "old" property records were in one of those trucks.

The county assessor no longer shares a vault with other officials.

## Web-Based Property Information

Web-based property information access is not provided by the assessor. GIS and on-line property records is an expensive service requested, expected and sometimes demanded mostly by real estate and insurance businesses. Because on-line records offer little or no benefit to the
taxpayers, the county assessor does not wish to burden the county budget with that expense until the economy improves.

## Public Information

Property record information is offered to the public in printed form, handed to or mailed to the person making the request at a cost of $25 \notin$ per record, plus postage and handling when applicable. Large volume requests are charged a set-up fee in addition to the per-record cost.

Property record information is offered to the public via e-mail, if the request is minimal, at no cost. This feat is accomplished by a "screen print" from the TerraScan record, pasted into a Word-based format of the assessor's design for electronic mailing. The process is a little timeconsuming, but it does save paper and, unlike reading information over the telephone, is rarely misunderstood. The most common e-mail requests include building sketches and construction information.

Lengthy information will be e-mailed by the assessor whenever possible, but prepayment is required before set-up. Index production, mass parcel production, or custom requests are provided at a cost of $\$ 25$ set-up fee, $25 \phi$ per record, postage, and the cost of the paper, diskette or CD. Pre-payment is required for all large volume requests.

The assessor's office does not perform research services for the public, but will provide information that is readily or easily produced. These requests are becoming more and more frequent, with considerable staff time devoted to production. Many requests are for information so customized that it is time-prohibitive or impossible to produce. Therefore, responses to requests are limited to those formats and arrays easily produced through standard report design.

Special efforts are made to customize information requested by governmental entities, such as federal, state, county, city, fire district, NRD and so on. Governmental entities are not charged for information in any form and are usually given priority over other requests.

## BUDGET SUMMARY

| EXPENDITURE <br> DESCRIPTION | BUDGETED <br> $2004-2005$ | BUDGETED <br> $2005-2006$ | BUDGETED <br> $2006-2007$ | BUDGETED <br> $2007-2008$ | BUDGETED <br> $2008-2009$ |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Official's Salary | 31,500 | 32,500 | 33,500 | 34,500 | 35,500 |
| Staff Salary | 23,296 | 23,675 | 25,000 | 25,850 | 24,250 |
| Postage | 1,500 | 1,500 | 1,000 | 1,800 | 1,800 |
| Telephone-FAX | 2,000 | 1,800 | 1,500 | 1,500 | 1,500 |
| Equipment Repair | 500 | 500 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| Lodging | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 |
| Mileage | 1,500 | 1,500 | 1,500 | 2,000 | 1,000 |
| Dues, Registration | 500 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 350 |
| Minerals Contract | 2,700 | 2,700 | 3,000 | 3,500 | 5,000 |
| PTAS/ CAMA System | 5,500 | 5,500 | 7,500 | 7,500 | 9,000 |
| System Upgrade |  | 5,080 | - | 1,500 |  |
| Continuing Education | 1,000 | 350 | 500 | 500 | 500 |
| Office Supplies | 4,500 | 3,500 | 2,500 | 3,500 | 3,500 |
| Office Equipment | 1,500 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| Official's Bond |  |  | 150 |  |  |
| Reappraisal |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |

NOTE: Implementation of the mandatory new soil survey in 2009 will be accomplished by extended work hours contributed by the county assessor. The soils and fields will be measured through use of the USDA/NRCS Web Soil Survey. There is no cost for the Web Soil Survey, but it is far more time-consuming than other on-line subscription programs. This additional time and effort is being contributed by the assessor in a good faith effort to eliminate cost to the taxpayers. It is hoped, however, that the County Board and others will recognize and appreciate the significant amount of effort and number of hours which will be personally required of the assessor to complete a timely, efficient implementation.

## Transmittal of 3-Year Plan

The Dundy County Assessor’s 2008 3-Year Plan of Assessment was handdelivered to the Dundy County Board of Equalization on Monday, July 21, 2008.

One copy was handed to each of the three board members and one copy was handed to the county clerk, for the record.

One copy was electronically transmitted to Liaison Marlene Bedore on Monday, July 21, 2008, for informational purposes.

The Plan will be electronically transmitted to the Property Tax Administrator on Friday, August 22, 2008, addressed to:

Gina.marsters@nebraska.gov
Copies will be printed from the file upon request at any time.

Signed this $21^{\text {st }}$ day of July, 2008.


Joanna Niblack
DUNDY COUNTY ASSESSOR

## 2009 Assessment Survey for Dundy County

## I. General Information

## A. Staffing and Funding Information

| 1. | Deputy(ies) on staff |
| :--- | :--- |
|  | 0 |
| 2. | Appraiser(s) on staff |
| 3. | 0 |
|  | Other full-time employees |
| 4. | 0 |
|  | Other part-time employees |
| 5. | Number of shared employees |
|  | 0 |
| 6. | Assessor's requested budget for current fiscal year |
| 7. | $\$ 84,900$ |
| 8. | Part of the budget that is dedicated to the computer system |
|  | Adopted budget, or granted budget if different from above |
| 9. | A84,900 |
| 10. | Appraisal work not a separate item |
|  | Amount of the total budget set aside for education/workshops |
| 11. | Appraisal/Reappraisal budget, if not part of the total budget |
|  | 0 |
| 12. | Other miscellaneous funds |
|  |  |
| 13. | Total budget |
|  | $\$ 84,900$ |
| a. | Was any of last year's budget not used: |
|  | Yes |
|  |  |

## B. Computer, Automation Information and GIS

| 1. | Administrative software |
| :--- | :--- |
| 2. | TerraScan |
|  | CAMA software |
|  | TerraScan |


|  |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| 3. | Cadastral maps: Are they currently being used? |
| 4. | Yes |
|  | Who maintains the Cadastral Maps? |
| 5. | Joanna Niblack and Julie Jessee |
|  | Does the county have GIS software? |
| 6. | No |
| 7. | Nho maintains the GIS software and maps? |
| 7. | Personal Property software: |
|  | TerraScan |

## C. Zoning Information

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

## D. Contracted Services

| 1. | Appraisal Services |
| :--- | :--- |
|  | Pritchard \& Abbott, Inc. for operating minerals |
| 2. | Other services |

## 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 Dundy County Assessor, by hand delivery.

Dated this 7th day of April, 2009.



