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2010 Commission Summary

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Residential Real Property - Current

Number of Sales	5,570	Median	97
Total Sales Price	\$924,333,569	Mean	97
Total Adj. Sales Price	\$924,577,569	Wgt. Mean	97
Total Assessed Value	\$893,954,576	Average Assessed Value of the Base	\$147,599
Avg. Adj. Sales Price	\$165,992	Avg. Assessed Value	\$160,495

Confidenence Interval - Current

95% Median C.I	96.67 to 96.94
95% Mean C.I	97.12 to 97.47
95% Wgt. Mean C.I	96.50 to 96.88
% of Value of the Class of all	Real Property Value in t
% of Records Sold in the Stud	ly Period

% of Value Sold in the Study Period 11.33

Residential Real Property - History

Year	Number of Sales	LOV	Median	
2009	6,577	96	96	
2008	7,907	98	98	
2007	9,017	98	98	
2006	7,416	97	97	

2010 Commission Summary

77 Sarpy

Commercial Real Property - Current

Number of Sales	271	Median	97
Total Sales Price	\$267,068,267	Mean	95
Total Adj. Sales Price	\$269,570,472	Wgt. Mean	91
Total Assessed Value	\$245,715,223	Average Assessed Value of the Base	\$888,149
Avg. Adj. Sales Price	\$994,725	Avg. Assessed Value	\$906,698

Confidenence Interval - Current

95% Median C.I	95.60 to 98.00
95% Mean C.I	93.46 to 95.97
95% Wgt. Mean C.I	88.59 to 93.71
% of Value of the Class of all	Real Property Value in th

% of Records Sold in the Study Period 9.71 % of Value Sold in the Study Period 9.91

Commercial Real Property - History

Year	Number of Sales	LOV	Median	
2009	345	96	96	
2008	359	97	97	
2007	318	96	96	
2006	266	98	98	

2010 Opinions of the Property Tax Administrator for Sarpy 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. 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 Sarpy County is 97% of market value. The quality of assessment for the class of residential real property in Sarpy County indicates the assessment practices meet generally accepted mass appraisal practices.

Commercial Real Property

It is my opinion that the level of value of the class of commercial real property in Sarpy County is 97% of market value. The quality of assessment for the class of commercial real property in Sarpy County indicates the assessment practices meet 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 land receiving special valuation in Sarpy County is 71%. The quality of assessment for the class of agricultural land receiving special valuation in Sarpy County indicates the assessment practices meet generally accepted mass appraisal practices.

Dated this 7th day of April, 2010.

PROPERTY TAX ADMINISTRATOR PROPERTY ASSESSMEN

Ruth A. Sorensen Property Tax Administrator

Kuth a. Sovensen

2010 Assessment Actions for Sarpy County taken to address the following property classes/subclasses:

Residential

Sarpy County's residential appraisers are assigned particular areas of the county for the review and inspection. The appraisers are responsible for conducting sales review and verification, physical inspections, data collection of new building permits, and the overall analysis of subdivisions and other valuation groupings.

Inspections and other in-depth reviews for 2010 were conducted in certain areas by these appraisers based on the cyclical schedule developed by the county, or as market indication suggested certain areas lacked uniformity and proportionality. Following the data gathering or verification process, the county implemented the most current Marshall and Swift cost tables. New depreciation tables were analyzed and developed using local market information provided by the sales.

The appraisers also conducted analysis of vacant lot sales to determine land values for the various neighborhoods and market areas. The county also updated their standard operating procedure regarding the valuation of vacant residential subdivisions to assign value uniformly using the proportioned methodology or the discounted cash flow methodology. In addition to the analysis of land values in general, rural residential site values and farm home site values were analyzed by five geographic areas. The resulting valuation of parcels was established using comparable sales with similar amenities to the subject parcels.

One of the few exceptions to the utilization of the cost approach is an area of privately owned military housing in the town of Bellevue. In this area income information was capitalized to arrive at estimates of value.

The aforementioned assessment actions resulted in value changes for 97 percent of the residential properties in Sarpy County. Analysis of median assessed values by general areas of the county indicates slight reductions, which is consistent with the information in the statistical reports.

2010 Assessment Survey for Sarpy County

Residential Appraisal Information

Staff appraisers. List the valuation groupings used by the County: Valuation Assessor Location(s)/Neighborhood(s) included Grouping O1 Bellevue Area O2 Gretna Area O3 Lavista Area O4 Mobile Home Parks O5 Millard Area O6 Omaha Area O7 Papillion Area O9 Rural Sarpy 10 Springfield Area a. Describe the specific characteristics of the valuation groupings that make them unique. Specific characteristics for each area are based on factors such as market appeal, age, style, and quality. What approach(es) to value is/are used for this class to estimate the market value of properties? List or describe. Cost approach to value with market transactions used to adjust depreciation tables. When was the last lot value study completed? The last lot value study was completed in 2009 for tax year 2010 a. What methodology was used to determine the residential lot values? Market transactions of similar vacant lots were used to determine lot values. Is the same costing year for the cost approach being used for the entire valuation grouping? If not, identify and explain the differences? Yes, the county uses the most current costing available for the entire county. For 2010 the June 2009 cost tables are used. Does the County develop the depreciation study(ies) based on local market information or does the County use the tables provided by their CAMA vendor? Depreciation tables are based on local market information. a. How often does the County update depreciation tables? Annually. Pickup work: a. Is pickup work done annually and is it completed by March 19 th ? Yes By Whom? Staff appraisers.			oraisai intormation								
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7. Pickup work: a. Is pickup work done annually and is it completed by March 19 th ? Yes b. By Whom?	a.	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·									
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Yes b. By Whom?	7.										
b. By Whom?	a.		ork done annually and is it completed by March 19 th ?								
·											
Staff appraisers.	b.	By Whom?									
		Staff apprais	ers.								

C.	Is the valuation process (cost date and depreciation schedule or market comparison) used for the pickup work the same as the one that was used for the valuation group?
	Yes.
8.	What is the County's progress with the 6 year inspection and review requirement? (Statute 77-1311.03)
	Progress is made each year toward the standard of a six years inspection.
a.	Does the County maintain a tracking process? If yes describe.
	Yes. The county notes the date of physical inspection on the property record card and photos are marked with a date stamp.
b.	How are the results of the portion of the properties inspected and reviewed applied to the balance of the county?

The results from the sales analysis are applied to each market area in its entirety.

Base Stat PAD 2010 R&O Statistics
Type: Qualified 77 - SARPY COUNTY State Stat Run RESIDENTIAL

ype: Quaimed	
Date Range: 07/01/2007 to 06/30/2009	Posted Before: 02/15/2010

PAGE:1 of 2

				•	Date Ran	ge: 07/01/2007 to 06/30/20	009 Posted	Before: 02/15	5/2010		(!: AVTot=0)
NUMBER	of Sales	:	5570	MEDIAN:	97	COV:	6.92	95%	Median C.I.: 96.6	7 to 96.94	(!: Av 101=0) (!: Derived)
TOTAL Sa	les Price	924	,333,569	WGT. MEAN:	97	STD:	6.73		. Mean C.I.: 96.50		(112011104)
TOTAL Adj.Sa	les Price	924	,577,569	MEAN:	97	AVG.ABS.DEV:	4.50	95	% Mean C.I.: 97.	12 to 97.47	
TOTAL Asses	sed Value	: 893	,954,576								
AVG. Adj. Sa	les Price	:	165,992	COD:	4.65	MAX Sales Ratio:	203.30				
AVG. Asses	sed Value	:	160,494	PRD:	100.63	MIN Sales Ratio:	52.21			Printed: 03/19/2	010 14:29:38
DATE OF SALE *										Avg. Adj.	Avg.
RANGE	COUNT	MEDIAN	MEAN	WGT. MEAN	CO	D PRD	MIN	MAX	95% Median C.I.	Sale Price	Assd Val
Qrtrs		05 50	05 56	0= 44			50.01		05 40 . 05 05	4.54 .555	1.50 005
07/01/07 TO 09/30/07	985	95.78	95.76	95.41	4.0		52.21	121.14	95.40 to 96.06	171,775	163,896
10/01/07 TO 12/31/07	685	96.98	97.13	96.62	4.2		75.91	120.63	96.52 to 97.28	164,768	159,195
01/01/08 TO 03/31/08	537	97.29	97.71	97.51	4.2		76.43	121.21	96.92 to 97.80	165,567	161,439
04/01/08 TO 06/30/08	842	96.80	97.03	96.56	4.4		61.03	133.33	96.45 to 97.13	170,216	164,366
07/01/08 TO 09/30/08	737	96.62	97.63	96.87	5.1		63.76	203.30	96.30 to 96.98	166,582	161,371
10/01/08 TO 12/31/08	513	97.85	98.66	97.87	5.1		64.78	135.71	97.23 to 98.46	164,543	161,034
01/01/09 TO 03/31/09	427	97.96	98.63	97.87	4.8		80.15	133.49	97.27 to 98.49	167,786	164,215
04/01/09 TO 06/30/09	844	96.72	97.43	96.40	5.0	5 101.07	69.69	144.68	96.38 to 96.98	155,751	150,138
Study Years											
07/01/07 TO 06/30/08	3049	96.58	96.76	96.36	4.2	7 100.41	52.21	133.33	96.43 to 96.78	168,677	162,537
07/01/08 TO 06/30/09	2521	97.03	97.94	97.10	5.1	1 100.87	63.76	203.30	96.87 to 97.23	162,745	158,023
Calendar Yrs											
01/01/08 TO 12/31/08	2629	97.03	97.65	97.09	4.7	5 100.58	61.03	203.30	96.84 to 97.23	167,141	162,279
ALL		06.01	07.00	06.60	4.6	100.63	F0 01	002 20	06 67 +- 06 04	165 000	160 404
	5570	96.81	97.29	96.69	4.6	5 100.63	52.21	203.30	96.67 to 96.94	165,992 Avg. Adj.	160,494
VALUATION GROUP	COLDIE	MEDIAM	MT 2 27	TION MEAN	GO		14737	147.77	050 Maddan G 5	Sale Price	Avg. Assd Val
RANGE	COUNT	MEDIAN	MEAN	WGT. MEAN	CO		MIN	MAX	95% Median C.I.		
01	1156	96.66	97.29	96.92	4.2		69.69	196.63	96.39 to 96.85	156,040	151,234
02	576	97.10	97.65	96.71	4.6		69.14	130.43	96.80 to 97.66	184,090	178,024
03	556	96.67	97.84	96.82	5.6		79.54	147.85	96.32 to 97.36	159,667	154,587
04	11	93.85	98.46	108.17	14.8		74.10	126.83	74.95 to 118.43	5,472	5,920
05	1345	96.94	97.59	96.98	4.4		78.90	144.68	96.60 to 97.21	155,137	150,447
06	300	96.52	96.87	96.78	4.3		77.02	119.74	95.96 to 97.11	131,835	127,584
07	1479	96.89	96.94	96.37	4.3	8 100.60	69.84	125.81	96.55 to 97.10	185,775	179,025
08	66	95.57	94.90	94.77	11.9	2 100.14	52.21	203.30	93.04 to 97.68	158,043	149,770
09	24	95.19	92.48	94.83	7.0	6 97.52	64.77	109.11	91.68 to 98.00	290,315	275,301
10	57	96.87	97.50	96.84	4.3	0 100.67	83.58	133.49	95.30 to 98.00	157,082	152,125
ALL											
	5570	96.81	97.29	96.69	4.6	5 100.63	52.21	203.30	96.67 to 96.94	165,992	160,494
STATUS: IMPROVED, U	NIMPROVEI	o % IOFI	_							Avg. Adj.	Avg.
RANGE	COUNT	MEDIAN	MEAN	WGT. MEAN	CO		MIN	MAX	95% Median C.I.	Sale Price	Assd Val
1	4887	96.58	96.99	96.65	4.3		64.78	196.63	96.46 to 96.74	183,239	177,099
2	633	100.00	99.84	98.44	5.5	1 101.43	64.77	144.68	99.38 to 100.00	42,572	41,908
3	50	93.88	94.59	90.83	15.7	1 104.14	52.21	203.30	87.54 to 98.08	42,726	38,807
ALL											
	5570	96.81	97.29	96.69	4.6	5 100.63	52.21	203.30	96.67 to 96.94	165,992	160,494

Base Stat PAGE:2 of 2 PAD 2010 R&O Statistics 77 - SARPY COUNTY

RESIDENTIAL						<u>UTU IXX</u> Гуре: Qualifi	ed				State Stat Run	
							age: 07/01/2007 to 06/30/20	09 Posted	Before: 02/15	5/2010		(1. 4177. 4. 0)
	NUMBE	R of Sales	:	5570	MEDIAN:	97	COV:	6.92	95%	Median C.I.: 96.67	7 to 96.94	(!: AVTot=0) (!: Derived)
	TOTAL S	ales Price	: 924	1,333,569	WGT. MEAN:	97	STD:	6.73) to 96.88	(:. Derivea)
	TOTAL Adj.S	ales Price	: 924	,577,569	MEAN:	97	AVG.ABS.DEV:	4.50	_		12 to 97.47	
	TOTAL Asse	ssed Value	: 893	3,954,576								
	AVG. Adj. S	ales Price	:	165,992	COD:	4.65	MAX Sales Ratio:	203.30				
	AVG. Asse	ssed Value	:	160,494	PRD:	100.63	MIN Sales Ratio:	52.21			Printed: 03/19/2	010 14:29:40
PROPERTY	TYPE *										Avg. Adj.	Avg.
RANGE		COUNT	MEDIAN	MEAN	WGT. MEAN	CO	D PRD	MIN	MAX	95% Median C.I.	Sale Price	Assd Val
01		5528	96.81	97.32	96.70	4.5	5 100.64	64.77	196.63	96.68 to 96.95	167,024	161,516
06		26	93.48	94.24	85.71	19.5	3 109.95	60.31	203.30	79.81 to 101.09	36,696	31,451
07		16	94.66	94.16	87.10	16.4	2 108.11	52.21	126.83	74.95 to 115.59	19,482	16,968
ALL_												
		5570	96.81	97.29	96.69	4.6	5 100.63	52.21	203.30	96.67 to 96.94	165,992	160,494
SALE PRI	CE *										Avg. Adj.	Avg.
RANGE		COUNT	MEDIAN	MEAN	WGT. MEAN	CO	D PRD	MIN	MAX	95% Median C.I.	Sale Price	Assd Val
Low	·											
1 1		10	95.44	96.74	95.36	9.7		74.10	126.83	86.80 to 106.20	2,070	1,974
5000 TC		2	139.13	139.13	144.06	46.1	3 96.57	74.95	203.30	N/A	6,500	9,364
Tota												
1 1		12	95.44	103.81	114.15	19.3		74.10	203.30	86.80 to 106.20	2,808	3,205
10000 Т		164	100.17	102.28	102.36	7.6		52.21	144.68	100.00 to 101.69	24,870	25,456
30000 T		447	99.48	99.22	98.91	5.3		60.31	147.85	98.73 to 100.00	40,834	40,391
60000 I		256	97.99	99.06	98.91	6.5		64.78	196.63	97.06 to 99.76	85,482	84,546
100000 T		1743	96.69	97.18	97.16	4.0		64.77	132.02	96.50 to 96.92	130,257	126,552
150000 T		2216	96.53	96.86	96.84	4.1		69.14	151.17	96.37 to 96.75	188,905	182,928
250000 T		708	95.99	96.00	95.83	4.8		75.91	133.35	95.41 to 96.52	309,013	296,125
500000 +		24	93.66	91.52	90.82	5.1	0 100.77	70.39	99.44	90.77 to 95.98	662,203	601,422
ALL_												
		5570	96.81	97.29	96.69	4.6	5 100.63	52.21	203.30	96.67 to 96.94	165,992	160,494

Residential Real Property

I. Correlation

The level of value for the residential real property in Sarpy County, as determined by the PTA is 97%. The mathematically calculated median is 97%.

RESIDENTIAL:As noted in the Assessment Actions piece of the Survey, Sarpy County conducts a complete reappraisal every year. The statistical results presented in this report display the results of their efforts. The measures of central are all within the acceptable rage, and the quality statistics indicate uniform and proportionate valuation has been achieved. The coefficient of dispersion is rather low in the residential class indicating that on average, selling prices of properties are within a small percentage of the assessed values. Given the fact that a complete residential reappraisal was completed for 2010, it is justifiable to see the COD relatively tightly clustered around the median. The process of updating cost tables annually and calculating new depreciation schedules annually assures the sold properties are valued in the same relation as the unsold properties.

Sarpy County uses approximately 242 neighborhoods to monitor variations in sales activity. On a broader scale, the county monitors regions of the county in 10 value groupings. Those groupings are reported in the statistical analysis and demonstrate that each grouping is valued appropriately.

A general overview of the statistics along with the assessment practices demonstrated by the county both indicate that the level of value is within the acceptable range and the valuation groupings in the county bear a consistent relationship to market value.

II. Analysis of Sales Verification

Neb. Rev. Stat. 77-1327(2) provides that all sales are deemed to be arms 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 state sales file.

The Standard on Ratio Studies, International Association of Assessing Officials (2007), indicates that excessive trimming (the arbitrary exclusion or adjustment of arms length transactions) may indicate an attempt to inappropriately exclude arms 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 real property.

The Division frequently reviews the procedures used by the county assessor to qualify sales to ensure bias does not exist in judgments made. Arms length transactions should only be excluded when they compromise the reliability of the resulting statistics. In cases where a county assessor has disqualified sales without substantiation, the Division may include such sales in the ratio study.

RESIDENTIAL: The residential appraisers are responsible for the qualification of sales for the area in which they are assigned. Typically, the appraisers will verify parcel data against the data displayed in the Multiple Listing Service, or using data contained on the various real estate websites. If significant differences exist, the appraisers will flag the parcel for further review. Information contained on the real estate transfer statement is verified with either the buyer or seller if questions arise regarding the sale price, personal property adjustments, or other adjustments for non-real property.

Currently, Sarpy County avoids using foreclosures in the residential analysis, although numbers of such properties are on the rise. However, if a particular neighborhood is experiencing foreclosure, then the county may consider such sales an indication of market, rather than outlying distressed sales.

In reviewing the process used by the county to qualify and verify sales, the methodology appears to ensure all arms length sales are included for development of the state sales file statistics. A review of the reasons for disqualification also suggests that no bias exists in the sales qualification, assuring that the measurement of the residential class was done with all available sales.

III. Measure of Central Tendency

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. 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.

	Median	Wgt. Mean	Mean
R&O Statistics	97	97	97

IV. Analysis of Quality of Assessment

In analyzing the statistical data of assessment quality, there are two measures upon which assessment officials will primarily rely: the Coefficient of Dispersion (COD), and the Price Related Differential (PRD). Whether such statistics can be relied upon as meaningful for the population depends on whether the sample is representative.

The COD is commonly referred to as the index of assessment inequality. It is used to measure how closely the individual ratios are clustered around the median ratio and suggests the degree of uniformity or inaccuracy resulting in the assessments. The COD is computed by dividing the average deviation by the median ratio. For example, a COD of 20 means half of the ratios are 20 percent above or below the median. The closer the ratios are grouped around the median, the more equitable the assessment of property tends to be. Conversely, if the dispersion is quite large, there is a large spread in the ratios typically indicating a large spread around the median in the assessment of property, which results in an inequity in assessment and taxes. There is no range of acceptability stated in the Nebraska statutes for the COD measure. The International Association of Assessing Officers recommended ratio study performance standards are as follows:

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.

In unusually homogeneous types of property low CODs can be anticipated; however, in all other cases CODs less than 5 percent may be indicative of non-representative samples or the selective reappraisal of sold parcels.

The PRD, also known as the index of regression, is a measurement of the relationship between the ratios of high-value and low-value properties to determine if the value of property has any influence on the assessment ratio. It is calculated by dividing the arithmetic mean ratio by the weighted mean ratio. The PRD provides an indicator of the degree to which high-value properties are over-assessed or under-assessed in relation to low-value properties. A PRD of 100 indicates there is no bias in the assessment of high-value properties in comparison to low-value properties. A PRD greater than 100 indicates the assessments are regressive, which means low-value properties tend to have a higher assessment ratio than high-value properties. The result is the owner of a low-value property pays a greater amount of tax in relation to value than the owner of a high-value property. Conversely, a PRD less than 100 indicates that high-value properties are over assessed in relation to low-value properties.

There is no range of acceptability stated in the Nebraska statutes for the PRD measure. The Standard of Ratio Studies, adopted by the International Association of Assessing Officers, July,

2007, recommends that the PRD should lie between 98 and 103. This range is centered slightly above 100 to allow for a slightly upward measurement bias inherent in the PRD.

The PRD is calculated based on the selling price/assessed value in the sales file. This measure can be misleading if the dollar value of the records in the sales file is not proportionate to the dollar value of records in the population.

Mass Appraisal of Real Property, International Association of Assessing Officers, (1999), p. 247.

The analysis in this section displays the calculated COD and PRD measures for Sarpy County, which are considered as one part of the analysis of the County's assessment practices.

	COD	PRD
R&O Statistics	4.65	100.63

RESIDENTIAL:Both of the quality statistics are well within the acceptable range suggesting uniformity and proportionality exist in the residential assessments. The coefficient of dispersion is rather low in the residential class indicating that on average, selling prices of properties are within a small percentage of the assessed values.

2010 Assessment Actions for Sarpy County taken to address the following property classes/subclasses:

Commercial

For tax year 2010, Sarpy County conducted a market analysis of the commercial class of property. Occupancy codes that were sufficiently represented by sales with indicated levels of value outside the acceptable range were reviewed and adjusted appropriately.

The county also reviewed and inspected properties based on the county's cyclical review schedule. Particular areas include convenience stores, mortuaries, bars and taverns.

Sarpy County's commercial appraisers are responsible for conducting sales review and verification, physical inspections, data collection of new building permits, and the overall analysis of subclass values. The county also updated their standard operating procedure regarding the valuation of vacant commercial subdivisions to assign value uniformly using the proportioned methodology or the discounted cash flow methodology.

Completion of the assessment actions resulted in value changes for 16 percent of the commercial properties in Sarpy County.

2010 Assessment Survey for Sarpy County

Commercial / Industrial Appraisal Information

1.	Valuation data collection done by:
	Staff
2.	List the valuation groupings used by the County:
	Valuation groupings are determined by the Marshall & Swift occupancy codes.
a.	Describe the specific characteristics of the valuation groupings that make them
и.	unique.
	Specifics are detailed in the Marshall & Swift occupancy code. For example:
	regional shopping center, service garage, storage warehouses, etc.
3.	What approach(es) to value is/are used for this class to estimate the market
	value of properties? List or describe.
	The cost approach, sales approach, and income approach are all used. Greater
	weight is put on the income approach to value.
4	When was the last lot value study completed?
	The last lot value study was completed in 2009 for tax year 2010
a.	What methodology was used to determine the commercial lot values?
	Sales comparison approach of vacant lot sales.
5.	Is the same costing year for the cost approach being used for entire valuation
	grouping? If not, identify and explain the differences?
	Yes, the county uses the most current costing for the entire county. For 2010 the
	June 2009 cost tables are used.
6.	Does the County develop the depreciation study(ies) based on local market
	information or does the County use the tables provided by their CAMA
	vendor?
	The local market provides the information necessary for depreciation studies.
a.	How often does the County update the depreciation tables?
	Annually
7.	Pickup work:
a.	Is pickup work done annually and is it completed by March 19 th ?
	Yes
b.	By Whom?
	Staff appraisers.
c.	Is the valuation process (cost date and depreciation schedule or market
	comparison) used for the pickup work the same as the one that was used for
	the valuation group?
	Yes
8.	What is the Counties progress with the 6 year inspection and review requirement? (Statute 77-1311.03)
	requirement ((Statute / /-1311.03)
	All reviews are on track for a six year cycle completion.
a.	All reviews are on track for a six year cycle completion. Does the County maintain a tracking process? If yes describe.
a.	All reviews are on track for a six year cycle completion.

b.	How are the results of the portion of the properties inspected and reviewed
	applied to the balance of the county?

Results of the review generally apply to that particular occupancy code only, but the statistics are studied in non reviewed areas to ensure uniformity is maintained.

Base Stat PAD 2010 R&O Statistics
Type: Qualified PAGE:1 of 3 77 - SARPY COUNTY COMMERCIAL

State Stat Run

COMMERCIAL				7	Гуре: Qualifie					State Stat Kun	
					Date Ran	ge: 07/01/2006 to 06/30/20	009 Posted	Before: 02/15	5/2010		(!: AVTot=0)
	of Sales		271	MEDIAN:	97	COV:	11.16	95%	Median C.I.: 95.60	to 98.00	(!: Derived)
TOTAL Sa	les Price	: 267	,068,267	WGT. MEAN:	91	STD:	10.57	95% Wgt	. Mean C.I.: 88.59	9 to 93.71	(,
TOTAL Adj.Sa	les Price	: 269	,570,472	MEAN:	95	AVG.ABS.DEV:	7.43	95	% Mean C.I.: 93.4	46 to 95.97	
TOTAL Asses			,715,223								
AVG. Adj. Sa	les Price	:	994,724	COD:	7.67	MAX Sales Ratio:	128.85				
AVG. Asses	sed Value	:	906,698	PRD:	103.91	MIN Sales Ratio:	53.36			Printed: 03/19/2	2010 14:30:29
DATE OF SALE *										Avg. Adj.	Avg.
RANGE	COUNT	MEDIAN	MEAN	WGT. MEAN	COI	D PRD	MIN	MAX	95% Median C.I.	Sale Price	Assd Val
Qrtrs											
07/01/06 TO 09/30/06	30	97.35	96.31	95.04	6.70	0 101.34	59.72	115.28	95.24 to 100.06	1,036,925	985,504
10/01/06 TO 12/31/06	36	99.76	98.35	94.69	5.76	6 103.86	73.73	119.35	96.05 to 101.91	433,552	410,541
01/01/07 TO 03/31/07	28	97.06	94.48	92.93	7.2	4 101.66	65.56	111.11	93.30 to 99.80	735,361	683,389
04/01/07 TO 06/30/07	28	97.04	94.20	92.77	7.43		72.55	115.38	91.35 to 99.94	886,405	822,340
07/01/07 TO 09/30/07	26	95.77	94.41	92.06	7.3	7 102.55	68.57	117.33	92.99 to 99.89	768,157	707,184
10/01/07 TO 12/31/07	24	94.15	93.49	94.19	6.59	9 99.25	71.24	103.52	89.08 to 100.00	1,059,611	998,067
01/01/08 TO 03/31/08	27	97.20	92.91	95.76	8.8	7 97.02	64.62	106.17	84.79 to 100.00	464,415	444,740
04/01/08 TO 06/30/08	18	95.46	93.05	89.22	7.03	3 104.29	76.60	107.23	87.30 to 98.24	3,369,549	3,006,347
07/01/08 TO 09/30/08	20	96.46	93.61	85.80	9.63	1 109.11	63.22	120.53	89.35 to 99.99	1,530,253	1,312,883
10/01/08 TO 12/31/08	22	95.52	95.01	85.57	7.6	7 111.03	55.32	128.85	92.00 to 100.00	874,652	748,482
01/01/09 TO 03/31/09	9	99.27	92.43	87.75	14.5	6 105.33	53.36	111.80	78.13 to 111.44	840,785	737,809
04/01/09 TO 06/30/09	3	88.97	92.97	96.24	5.09	96.61	88.18	101.76	N/A	479,000	460,972
Study Years											
07/01/06 TO 06/30/07	122	97.67	96.01	93.90	6.79	9 102.24	59.72	119.35	96.21 to 99.70	755,124	709,057
07/01/07 TO 06/30/08	95	95.68	93.49	91.46	7.59	9 102.23	64.62	117.33	93.00 to 97.73	1,248,356	1,141,712
07/01/08 TO 06/30/09	54	95.52	93.95	86.23	9.7	1 108.95	53.36	128.85	92.39 to 99.27	1,089,842	939,768
Calendar Yrs											
01/01/07 TO 12/31/07	106	96.47	94.16	93.05	7.20	0 101.20	65.56	117.33	94.35 to 98.21	856,719	797,177
01/01/08 TO 12/31/08	87	95.68	93.63	88.47	8.43	3 105.84	55.32	128.85	92.86 to 98.40	1,414,235	1,251,109
ALL											
	271	96.97	94.72	91.15	7.6	7 103.91	53.36	128.85	95.60 to 98.00	994,724	906,698
VALUATION GROUP										Avg. Adj.	Avg.
RANGE	COUNT	MEDIAN	MEAN	WGT. MEAN	COI	D PRD	MIN	MAX	95% Median C.I.	Sale Price	Assd Val
01	271	96.97	94.72	91.15	7.6	7 103.91	53.36	128.85	95.60 to 98.00	994,724	906,698
ALL											
	271	96.97	94.72	91.15	7.6	7 103.91	53.36	128.85	95.60 to 98.00	994,724	906,698
STATUS: IMPROVED, U	NIMPROVE	D & IOLI	L							Avg. Adj.	Avg.
RANGE	COUNT	MEDIAN	MEAN	WGT. MEAN	COI	D PRD	MIN	MAX	95% Median C.I.	Sale Price	Assd Val
1	137	95.74	93.73	89.48	8.7	5 104.75	55.32	128.85	93.51 to 97.39	1,313,633	1,175,403
2	134	98.04	95.72	94.51	6.4	5 101.28	53.36	120.53	96.48 to 99.89	668,677	631,977
ALL											
	271	96.97	94.72	91.15	7.6	7 103.91	53.36	128.85	95.60 to 98.00	994,724	906,698

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COMMERCIA	L					Type: Qualifi	ad				State Stat Run	
							nge: 07/01/2006 to 06/30/2	2009 Posted	Before: 02/15	5/2010		
	NUMBER	of Sales	:	271	MEDIAN:	97	COV:	11.16	95%	Median C.I.: 95.60	n +o 98 nn	(!: AVTot=0) (!: Derived)
	TOTAL Sa	les Price	: 267	7,068,267	WGT. MEAN:	91	STD:	10.57			9 to 93.71	(:: Derivea)
-	TOTAL Adj.Sa	les Price	: 269	,570,472	MEAN:	95	AVG.ABS.DEV:	7.43	_		46 to 95.97	
	TOTAL Assess	sed Value	: 245	5,715,223			AVG.ADD.DEV.	7.43	, ,	o ricair c.i yy.	40 60 93.97	
I	AVG. Adj. Sa	les Price	:	994,724	COD:	7.67	MAX Sales Ratio:	128.85				
	AVG. Assess	sed Value	:	906,698	PRD:	103.91	MIN Sales Ratio:	53.36			Printed: 03/19/2	010 14:30:29
PROPERTY	TYPE *										Avg. Adj.	Avg.
RANGE		COUNT	MEDIAN	MEAN	WGT. MEAN	CC	DD PRD	MIN	MAX	95% Median C.I.	Sale Price	Assd Val
02		20	93.19	92.12	88.33	7.8	104.29	73.81	111.80	82.54 to 97.86	1,871,239	1,652,851
03		137	97.14	93.98	91.25	8.1	102.99	53.36	128.85	95.54 to 98.26	1,179,528	1,076,357
04		114	97.22	96.05	92.41	6.8	103.94	64.62	119.35	95.29 to 99.90	618,861	571,904
ALL												
		271	96.97	94.72	91.15	7.6	103.91	53.36	128.85	95.60 to 98.00	994,724	906,698
SALE PRIC	CE *										Avg. Adj.	Avg.
RANGE		COUNT	MEDIAN	MEAN	WGT. MEAN	CC	DD PRD	MIN	MAX	95% Median C.I.	Sale Price	Assd Val
Low	\$											
1 TC	4999	1	100.20	100.20	100.20			100.20	100.20	N/A	4,035	4,043
5000 TO	9999	1	100.00	100.00	100.00			100.00	100.00	N/A	5,200	5,200
Total	L \$											
1 TC	9999	2	100.10	100.10	100.09	0.1	100.01	100.00	100.20	N/A	4,617	4,621
10000 TC	29999	4	100.00	99.01	99.49	0.9	99.52	96.05	100.00	N/A	19,299	19,200
30000 TC	59999	10	98.09	96.86	97.01	4.0	99.85	88.97	105.34	90.91 to 101.29	41,413	40,173
60000 TC	99999	14	96.72	94.86	94.77	13.4	100.09	59.72	128.85	76.53 to 111.11	80,227	76,034
100000 TC	149999	17	94.48	95.50	95.43	6.9	100.08	77.91	115.38	89.29 to 100.00	121,541	115,982
150000 TC	249999	36	98.06	97.78	97.40	6.8	100.39	79.13	119.35	93.94 to 102.27	183,835	179,064
250000 TC	499999	63	96.97	94.81	94.55	8.0	100.28	64.62	120.53	93.51 to 99.82	350,275	331,184
500000 +		125	96.21	93.26	90.59	7.7	102.95	53.36	112.31	94.74 to 98.00	1,897,560	1,719,042
ALL												
		271	96.97	94.72	91.15	7.6	103.91	53.36	128.85	95.60 to 98.00	994,724	906,698

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77 - SARPY COUNTY			PAD 2010 R&O Statistics Type: Qualified						at	PAGE: 3 OI		
COMMERCIAL									'	State Stat		
						Date Rar	nge: 07/01/2006 to 06/30/20	009 Posted	Before: 02/15	/2010		(!: AVTot=0)
	NUMBER of	Sales	:	271	MEDIAN:	97	COV:	11.16	95% 1	Median C.I.: 9	95.60 to 98.00	(!: Av 101=0) (!: Derived)
	TOTAL Sales	Price	: 267	,068,267	WGT. MEAN:	91	STD:	10.57	95% Wgt	. Mean C.I.: 8	88.59 to 93.71	(112011/04)
	TOTAL Adj.Sales	Price	269	,570,472	MEAN:	95	AVG.ABS.DEV:	7.43	95	Mean C.I.:	93.46 to 95.97	
	TOTAL Assessed	Value	245	,715,223								
	AVG. Adj. Sales	Price	:	994,724	COD:	7.67	MAX Sales Ratio:	128.85				
	AVG. Assessed	Value:	:	906,698	PRD:	103.91	MIN Sales Ratio:	53.36			Printed: 03/19/	2010 14:30:29
OCCUPAN	ICY CODE										Avg. Adj.	Avg.
RANGE		COUNT	MEDIAN	MEAN	WGT. MEAN	CC	D PRD	MIN	MAX	95% Median C	.I. Sale Price	Assd Val
(blank)		140	98.04	95.57	92.83	6.5	102.95	53.36	120.53	96.05 to 99.	.89 812,812	754,567
304		1	65.96	65.96	65.96			65.96	65.96	N/A	1,175,000	775,000

OCCUPANCY CODE										Avg. Adj.	Avg.
RANGE	COUNT	MEDIAN	MEAN	WGT. MEAN	COD	PRD	MIN	MAX	95% Median C.I.	Sale Price	Assd Val
(blank)	140	98.04	95.57	92.83	6.54	102.95	53.36	120.53	96.05 to 99.89	812,812	754,567
304	1	65.96	65.96	65.96			65.96	65.96	N/A	1,175,000	775,000
306	1	100.49	100.49	100.49			100.49	100.49	N/A	607,000	610,000
319	1	87.30	87.30	87.30			87.30	87.30	N/A	25,500,000	22,261,935
326	1	98.79	98.79	98.79			98.79	98.79	N/A	165,000	163,000
341	1	107.81	107.81	107.81			107.81	107.81	N/A	2,689,998	2,900,000
343	1	103.52	103.52	103.52			103.52	103.52	N/A	1,110,900	1,150,000
344	18	96.32	97.99	99.46	7.43	98.52	76.53	128.85	95.60 to 101.46	753,562	749,516
349	2	91.18	91.18	72.82	21.86	125.20	71.24	111.11	N/A	906,577	660,188
350	1	92.86	92.86	92.86			92.86	92.86	N/A	350,000	325,000
352	15	92.00	89.25	86.13	7.50	103.63	73.81	103.53	80.99 to 95.43	1,776,623	1,530,133
353	13	97.89	92.01	96.38	8.86	95.47	59.72	104.06	88.24 to 100.00	192,459	185,492
380	1	98.24	98.24	98.24			98.24	98.24	N/A	10,200,000	10,020,000
384	1	99.27	99.27	99.27			99.27	99.27	N/A	68,500	68,000
386	1	100.00	100.00	100.00			100.00	100.00	N/A	500,000	500,000
392	2	101.26	101.26	99.76	5.90	101.50	95.29	107.23	N/A	313,750	313,000
406	17	96.97	94.15	95.60	6.43	98.49	81.25	102.86	85.56 to 101.76	552,941	528,588
407	1	99.09	99.09	99.09			99.09	99.09	N/A	1,423,000	1,410,000
410	2	87.59	87.59	77.89	21.71	112.46	68.57	106.61	N/A	2,317,500	1,805,000
412	5	88.58	86.33	84.78	6.12	101.83	74.77	95.74	N/A	2,178,550	1,847,000
413	1	96.21	96.21	96.21			96.21	96.21	N/A	3,850,000	3,704,069
426	1	88.18	88.18	88.18			88.18	88.18	N/A	550,000	485,000
442	1	97.60	97.60	97.60			97.60	97.60	N/A	62,500	61,000
453	8	95.16	98.00	91.54	8.61	107.06	80.77	119.35	80.77 to 119.35	415,125	380,000
470	5	90.00	93.31	90.12	8.61	103.54	78.91	104.53	N/A	279,400	251,800
494	5	95.48	97.73	96.52	7.22	101.25	87.65	108.11	N/A	1,253,600	1,210,000
528	15	93.75	94.26	93.16	8.11	101.17	64.62	115.38	91.35 to 102.67	704,333	656,181
531	8	99.34	94.07	90.30	9.30	104.17	72.73	111.44	72.73 to 111.44	1,260,000	1,137,750
534	1	100.62	100.62	100.62			100.62	100.62	N/A	1,110,000	1,116,915
594	1	55.32	55.32	55.32			55.32	55.32	N/A	4,700,000	2,600,000
ALL											
	271	96.97	94.72	91.15	7.67	103.91	53.36	128.85	95.60 to 98.00	994,724	906,698

Commerical Real Property

I. Correlation

The level of value for the commercial real property in Sarpy County, as determined by the PTA is 97%. The mathematically calculated median is 97%.

COMMERCIAL:A general overview of the statistics indicates the level of value for commercial property is within the acceptable range. Sarpy County analyzes the commercial property in the context of occupancy code comparability rather than by specific geographical locations. The county annually analyzes the grouping of commercial properties and reappraisals are completed based on market indication and by cyclical schedules to revalue. A review of the statistics suggests all occupancy code groups sufficiently represented by sales are within the acceptable range. That coupled with the assessment actions completed by the county, both support a level of value within the acceptable range.

II. Analysis of Sales Verification

Neb. Rev. Stat. 77-1327(2) provides that all sales are deemed to be arms 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 state sales file.

The Standard on Ratio Studies, International Association of Assessing Officials (2007), indicates that excessive trimming (the arbitrary exclusion or adjustment of arms length transactions) may indicate an attempt to inappropriately exclude arms 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 real property.

The Division frequently reviews the procedures used by the county assessor to qualify sales to ensure bias does not exist in judgments made. Arms length transactions should only be excluded when they compromise the reliability of the resulting statistics. In cases where a county assessor has disqualified sales without substantiation, the Division may include such sales in the ratio study.

COMMERCIAL: The commercial group appraisers are responsible for the qualification of sales in Sarpy County. Typically, the appraisers will verify sale information against the data displayed in the Multiple Listing Service, the various real estate websites, or by visiting with fee appraisers involved with the transaction. In cases where significant differences exist, the appraisers will flag the parcel for further review. Information contained on the real estate transfer statement is verified with either the buyer or seller if questions arise regarding the sale price, personal property adjustments, or blue sky adjustments for intangible property.

Sarpy County generally avoids using foreclosures in their commercial analysis. However, if a particular occupancy code is experiencing frequent foreclosures, the county may consider such sales an indication of the commercial market.

In reviewing the process used by the county to qualify and verify sales, the methodology appears to ensure all arms length sales are included for development of the state sales file statistics. A review of the reasons for disqualification also suggests that no bias exists in the sales qualification, assuring that the measurement of the commercial class was done with all available sales.

III. Measure of Central Tendency

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. 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.

	Median	Wgt. Mean	Mean
R&O Statistics	97	91	95

IV. Analysis of Quality of Assessment

In analyzing the statistical data of assessment quality, there are two measures upon which assessment officials will primarily rely: the Coefficient of Dispersion (COD), and the Price Related Differential (PRD). Whether such statistics can be relied upon as meaningful for the population depends on whether the sample is representative.

The COD is commonly referred to as the index of assessment inequality. It is used to measure how closely the individual ratios are clustered around the median ratio and suggests the degree of uniformity or inaccuracy resulting in the assessments. The COD is computed by dividing the average deviation by the median ratio. For example, a COD of 20 means half of the ratios are 20 percent above or below the median. The closer the ratios are grouped around the median, the more equitable the assessment of property tends to be. Conversely, if the dispersion is quite large, there is a large spread in the ratios typically indicating a large spread around the median in the assessment of property, which results in an inequity in assessment and taxes. There is no range of acceptability stated in the Nebraska statutes for the COD measure. The International Association of Assessing Officers recommended ratio study performance standards are as follows:

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.

In unusually homogeneous types of property low CODs can be anticipated; however, in all other cases CODs less than 5 percent may be indicative of non-representative samples or the selective reappraisal of sold parcels.

The PRD, also known as the index of regression, is a measurement of the relationship between the ratios of high-value and low-value properties to determine if the value of property has any influence on the assessment ratio. It is calculated by dividing the arithmetic mean ratio by the weighted mean ratio. The PRD provides an indicator of the degree to which high-value properties are over-assessed or under-assessed in relation to low-value properties. A PRD of 100 indicates there is no bias in the assessment of high-value properties in comparison to low-value properties. A PRD greater than 100 indicates the assessments are regressive, which means low-value properties tend to have a higher assessment ratio than high-value properties. The result is the owner of a low-value property pays a greater amount of tax in relation to value than the owner of a high-value property. Conversely, a PRD less than 100 indicates that high-value properties are over assessed in relation to low-value properties.

There is no range of acceptability stated in the Nebraska statutes for the PRD measure. The Standard of Ratio Studies, adopted by the International Association of Assessing Officers, July,

2007, recommends that the PRD should lie between 98 and 103. This range is centered slightly above 100 to allow for a slightly upward measurement bias inherent in the PRD.

The PRD is calculated based on the selling price/assessed value in the sales file. This measure can be misleading if the dollar value of the records in the sales file is not proportionate to the dollar value of records in the population.

Mass Appraisal of Real Property, International Association of Assessing Officers, (1999), p. 247.

The analysis in this section displays the calculated COD and PRD measures for Sarpy County, which are considered as one part of the analysis of the County's assessment practices.

	COD	PRD
R&O Statistics	7.67	103.91

COMMERCIAL:In the commercial class of property, the commercial statistics suggest uniformity has been achieved based the results of the coefficient of dispersion. The price related differential is slightly above the preferred range, typically suggesting higher priced properties are assessed at a lower portion of market value than lower priced properties. In the case of the commercial properties, one rather large sale price can have a damaging effect on the PRD calculation. In the case of Sarpy County, one sale of 25.5 million dollars had the outlying effect on this PRD calculation in a sample of sales that have less than one million dollar average. Based on the commercial assessment practices of Sarpy County, the class of property is considered to be valued uniformly and proportionately.

2010 Assessment Actions for Sarpy County taken to address the following property classes/subclasses:

Agricultural

The Sarpy County Assessor's Office conducted a market analysis of the home site value on agricultural parcels for tax year 2010. The county analyzed sales within geographic areas of the county to draw comparisons. Base values for the home site and additional acres were established from the comparable sales and adjustments were applied for factors evident in the market place, such as location and existing amenities.

The county also continued to verify land use in the county while implementing the latest soils survey from the United States Department of Agriculture. While the primary result of the implementation was an alpha to numeric conversion of soil identifiers, the combination of similar soils across county lines resulted in new Land Capability Groupings for various parcels in the county. As the county assigns value by LCG, various changes to the overall valuation of certain parcels resulted.

2010 Assessment Survey for Sarpy County

Agricultural Appraisal Information

1.	Valuation data collection done by:
1.	Staff appraisers
2.	Does the County maintain more than one market area / valuation grouping in
2.	the agricultural property class?
	One agricultural market area exists in Sarpy County
a.	What is the process used to determine and monitor market areas / valuation
u.	groupings? (Neb. Rev. Stat. § 77-1363) List or describe. Class or subclass
	includes, but not limited to, the classifications of agricultural land listed in section
	77-1363, parcel use, parcel type, location, geographic characteristics, zoning, city
	size, parcel size and market characteristics.
	Sales analysis and cash rent studies provided by the State are helpful in monitoring
	valuation groupings.
b.	Describe the specific characteristics of the market area / valuation groupings
	that make them unique?
	There is no uniqueness in the agricultural land market as it is entirely influenced by
	non-agricultural factors.
3.	Agricultural Land
a.	How is agricultural land defined in this county?
	As defined in Section 77-1359
b.	When is it agricultural land, when is it residential, when is it recreational?
	Use of the land determines how the assessor will classify the land for valuation.
c.	Are these definitions in writing?
	Yes
d.	What are the recognized differences?
	The county adheres to the statutory definition as much as possible, but the use of the
	parcel is the recognized difference.
e.	How are rural home sites valued?
	Rural home sites are valued by reviewing the sales of similar sites.
f.	Are rural home sites valued the same as rural residential home sites?
	Yes. Rural farm home sites and rural residential home sites are valued the same but,
	only to the degree that their marketability is similar. Often residential home sites in
	suburban areas will have additional amenities external to the subject property, such
	as, paved roads, street lights, etc.
g.	Are all rural home sites valued the same or are market differences recognized?
	Market differences are recognized. Five market areas have been established
	monitoring the sales in each. Areas with different market values according to sales
	information are adjusted accordingly.
h.	What are the recognized differences?
	Amenities external to the subject property and proximity to cities or development
	corridors.
4.	What is the status of the soil conversion from the alpha to numeric notation?
	Implemented for 2010

a.	Are land capability groupings (LCG) used to determine assessed value?
	Yes.
b.	What other land characteristics or analysis are/is used to determine assessed values?
	Land use.
5.	Is land use updated annually?
	Updated are made as land use changes are discovered.
a.	By what method? (Physical inspection, FSA maps, etc.)
	Physical inspection, FSA maps, aerial photos, interviews with the landowner.
6.	Is there agricultural land in the County that has a non-agricultural influence?
	All land in Sarpy County is under a non-agricultural influence.
a.	How is the County developing the value for non-agricultural influences?
	All land in Sarpy County is under a non-agricultural influence. Therefore,
	Agricultural and Horticultural Special Valuation is applied throughout the county.
b.	Has the County received applications for special valuation?
	Yes
c.	Describe special value methodology
	Land must fit the statutory definition of agricultural land and agricultural use to be
	considered for special valuation. Title 350, Chapter 11 regulations are implemented
	to guide the special valuation process.
7	Pickup work:
a.	Is pickup work done annually and is it completed by March 19 th ?
	Yes
<u>b.</u>	By Whom?
	Staff Appraisers
c.	Is the valuation process (cost date and depreciation schedule or market
	comparison) used for the pickup work on the rural improvements the same as
	what was used for the general population of the valuation group?
	Yes
<u>d.</u>	Is the pickup work schedule the same for the land as for the improvements?
	Land value can be reviewed during pick-up work. Generally, land values require a
0	separate study.
8.	What is the counties progress with the 6 year inspection and review
	requirement as it relates to rural improvements? (Neb. Rev. Stat. § 77-1311.03)
	The work load is divided to accomplish at least 1/6 th of the rural review each year.
	The process is on schedule. Does the County maintain a tracking process?
a.	Does the County maintain a tracking process?
	Yes. The inspection dates are recorded in the CAMA files, and photos are
h	timestamped. How are the results of the portion of the properties inspected and reviewed
b.	How are the results of the portion of the properties inspected and reviewed applied to the balance of the county?
	applied to the balance of the county:

The results are typically applied to the particular market area under inspection, only.

Sarpy County 2010 Analysis of Agricultural Land

Comp County	IRR Rate	IRR Rent EST	% IRR ACRES	DRY Rate	DRY Rent EST	% DRY ACRES	GRASS Rate	GRASS Rent EST	% GRASS ACRES
Nemaha	8.09%	1,021,464	2.27%	5.15%	20,386,904	75.73%	4.28%	2,000,573	20.18%
Johnson	8.45%	3,694,758	7.09%	6.52%	10,876,944	43.59%	3.63%	4,426,122	48.23%
Richardson	10.72%	351,125	0.47%	4.50%	24,547,764	70.67%	4.08%	3,234,688	23.12%
	RATE Correlated	2010 EST Rent	% ACRES		2010 ABST.Value	Indicated LOV		EST Value	
Irrigated	8.25%	1,376,953	6.91%		12,163,083	72.87%		16,690,337	
Dry	5.40%	9,150,882	74.62%		120,454,355	71.08%		169,460,783	
Grass	4.20%	384,917 10,912,752	8.03% 89.56%	TOTALS	6,601,210 139,218,745	72.03% 71.28%		9,164,692	

STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURE – SARPY COUNTY ASSESSOR

Date: 02/17/2010

SPECIAL VALUATION METHODOLOGY

OBJECTIVE: To establish the policy and method of valuing improved and unimproved farm land.

REFERENCE: NEBRASKA ADMINISTRATIVE CODE TITLE 350 CHAPTER 11 (01/03/2007) CHAPTER 14 (01/03/2007)

POLICY: Sarpy County is influenced by market forces outside of the typical agricultural market. The influences are residential, commercial and recreational in nature. Therefore, the total of Sarpy County is covered under the Agricultural and Horticultural Special Valuation program.

MARKET AREAS: There is one agricultural market area within Sarpy County.

METHODOLOGY: Each farm parcel is to have a periodic inspection with all site improvements documented on the property record file. The land portion of the property record file is to be inventoried based upon its actual use and soil classification. As documented in Title 350 Chapter 14 of the Nebraska Administrative Code. The identified uses need to be classified as an agricultural purpose or other land uses.

VALUATION:

AGRICULTURAL LAND VALUATION: Sarpy County has no sales that are purely for an agricultural purpose. Therefore, Sarpy County relies on sales and income information received from the Property Assessment Division of the Nebraska Department of Revenue. For 2010, the PAD selected four comparable counties from which to draw land sales. In addition, the PAD developed an income approach estimated value for Sarpy County and created a conversion rate for income to value. The conversion rates were correlated into a rate for market influenced counties, such as Sarpy County.

OTHER LAND USE VALUATION: The uses that are not agricultural or horticultural land are to be valued at 100% market value. The uses are identified, most typically as residential, commercial or recreational. Once identified, the area values will be arrived at by applying the same policies and practices that are used in valuing their counter parts that are not enrolled in the Special Valuation Program.

2010 Correlation Section

For Sarpy County

Special Value for Agricultural Land

I. Correlation

The level of value for special valuation in Sarpy County was developed by capitalizing the estimated agricultural rental income of Sarpy County. The capitalization rate for this process was developed based on market information from uninfluenced counties that were considered comparable to Sarpy County. The estimated value produced by the income approach was verified against the weighted average selling price of the comparable counties to Sarpy County.

Based on this analysis it is the opinion of the Division that the level of value of Agricultural Special Value in Sarpy County is 71%.

% of Taxable Total

50.75

48.69

26.60

Total Real Property
Sum Lines 17, 25, & 30

Records: 58,096

Value: 10,723,613,775

Growth 247,301,426
Sum Lines 17, 25, & 41

Schedule I: Non-Agricultural Records Urban SubUrban Rural Total Growth Records Value Records Value Records Value Records Value 01. Res UnImp Land 734 10,770,933 3,444 64,579,256 1.686 37,666,344 5,864 113,016,533 02. Res Improve Land 598,369,979 10,876 356,520,655 9,905 367,230,075 46,428 1,322,120,709 25,647 03. Res Improvements 26.212 3,084,128,153 10,926 1,814,888,080 9.964 1,536,489,327 47,102 6,435,505,560 04. Res Total 178,277,097 26,946 3.693.269.065 14.370 2,235,987,991 11.650 1,941,385,746 52.966 7,870,642,802 % of Res Total 50.87 46 92 27.13 28 41 22.00 24.67 91.17 73.40 72.09 05. Com UnImp Land 279 54.062.177 215 45,729,111 72 15.126.746 566 114,918,034 1,046 248,228,134 143 47,550,349 1,305 06. Com Improve Land 66,635,695 116 362,414,178 123 07. Com Improvements 1,063 924,363,305 150 258,851,098 113,961,051 1,336 1,297,175,454 1,226,653,616 08. Com Total 195 176,638,146 1,902 57,256,484 1,342 365 371,215,904 1,774,507,666 % of Com Total 70.56 69.13 19.19 20.92 10.25 9.95 3.27 16.55 23.15 09. Ind UnImp Land 65 6.759.456 76 8.835.551 124 16,442,346 265 32.037.353 10. Ind Improve Land 186 29,400,680 134 34,795,682 302 100,507,179 622 164,703,541 134 304 11. Ind Improvements 187 92,134,744 101,878,484 314,450,560 625 508,463,788 12. Ind Total 252 128,294,880 210 428 890 705,204,682 7,729,427 145,509,717 431,400,085 % of Ind Total 28.31 18.19 23.60 20.63 48.09 61.17 1.53 6.58 3.13 13. Rec UnImp Land 0 195.198 99 6.106.092 102 6.301.290 14. Rec Improve Land 0 13 1,861,954 50 2,518,554 656,600 37 15. Rec Improvements 0 0 13 614,163 361 7.927.856 374 8,542,019 16. Rec Total 0 0 16 476 1,465,961 460 15,895,902 17,361,863 0 91.56 0.82 0.00 % of Rec Total 0.00 0.00 3.36 8.44 96.64 0.16 Res & Rec Total 26,946 3.693.269.065 14.386 2.237.453.952 53,442 7.888.004.665 178.277.097 12,110 1.957.281.648 % of Res & Rec Total 46.82 26.92 28.37 22.66 24.81 91.99 73.56 72.09 50.42 Com & Ind Total 1.594 1.354.948.496 575 516,725,621 623 608.038.231 2.792 2,479,712,348 64,985,911 20.84 24.52 4.81 23.12 % of Com & Ind Total 57.09 54.64 20.59 22.31 26.28 17. Taxable Total 28,540 5,048,217,561 14,961 2,754,179,573 12,733 2,565,319,879 56,234 10,367,717,013 243,263,008

22.64

24.74

96.79

96.68

98.37

26.56

Schedule II : Tax Increment Financing (TIF)

		Urban			SubUrban	
	Records	Value Base	Value Excess	Records	Value Base	Value Excess
18. Residential	10	68,467	1,878,704	0	0	0
19. Commercial	11	1,367,462	13,496,170	0	0	0
20. Industrial	2	58,642	1,381,358	0	0	0
21. Other	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Records	Rural Value Base	Value Excess	Records	Total Value Base	Value Excess
18. Residential	0	0	0	10	68,467	1,878,704
19. Commercial	0	0	0	11	1,367,462	13,496,170
20. Industrial	0	0	0	2	58,642	1,381,358
21. Other	0	0	0	0	0	0
22. Total Sch II	į			23	1,494,571	16,756,232

Schedule III: Mineral Interest Records

Mineral Interest	Records Urb	an Value	Records SubU	rban Value	Records Rura	l Value	Records Total	al Value	Growth
23. Producing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24. Non-Producing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25. Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Schedule IV : Exempt Records : Non-Agricultural

•	Urban	SubUrban	Rural	Total
	Records	Records	Records	Records
26. Producing	872	620	632	2,124

Schedule V: Agricultural Records

	Urban		Sul	bUrban		Rural	Total	
	Records	Value	Records	Value	Records	Value	Records	Value
27. Ag-Vacant Land	2	21,094	283	17,899,293	725	65,345,002	1,010	83,265,389
28. Ag-Improved Land	0	0	166	26,242,199	671	97,548,388	837	123,790,587
29. Ag Improvements	0	0	167	25,078,122	685	123,762,664	852	148,840,786
30. Ag Total							1,862	355,896,762

Schedule VI: Agricultural Red	cords :Non-Agric	ultural Detail					
		Urban			SubUrban		Υ
	Records	Acres	Value	Records	Acres	Value	
31. HomeSite UnImp Land	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	
32. HomeSite Improv Land	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	
33. HomeSite Improvements	0	0.00	0	135	0.00	21,983,579	
34. HomeSite Total							
35. FarmSite UnImp Land	1	0.05	3,100	25	42.70	930,748	
36. FarmSite Improv Land	0	0.00	0	162	527.51	12,247,910	
37. FarmSite Improvements	0	0.00	0	114	0.00	3,094,543	
38. FarmSite Total							
39. Road & Ditches	0	0.00	0	0	1.53	0	
40. Other- Non Ag Use	0	0.00	0	0	1.11	89	
	Records	Rural Acres	Value	Records	Total Acres	Value	Grow
31. HomeSite UnImp Land	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	
32. HomeSite Improv Land	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	
33. HomeSite Improvements	584	0.00	108,425,178	719	0.00	130,408,757	4,038,4
34. HomeSite Total				719	0.00	130,408,757	
35. FarmSite UnImp Land	99	424.43	3,458,153	125	467.18	4,392,001	
36. FarmSite Improv Land	645	2,085.05	48,913,741	807	2,612.56	61,161,651	
37. FarmSite Improvements	486	0.00	15,337,486	600	0.00	18,432,029	0
38. FarmSite Total				725	3,079.74	83,985,681	
39. Road & Ditches	0	0.01	0	0	1.54	0	
40. Other- Non Ag Use	0	4.60	368	0	5.71	457	
41. Total Section VI				1,444	3,086.99	214,394,895	4,038,41

Schedule VII: Agricultural Records: Ag Land Detail - Game & Parks

		Urban					
	Records	Acres	Value		Records	Acres	Value
42. Game & Parks	0	0.00	0		0	0.00	0
	Rural					Total	
	Records	Acres	Value		Records	Acres	Value
42. Game & Parks	1	1.40	38,200		1	1.40	38,200

Schedule VIII : Agricultural Records : Special Value

		Urban			SubUrban				
	Records	Acres	Value	Records	Acres	Value			
43. Special Value	2	20.05	17,994	425	18,487.17	30,788,312			
44. Recapture Value N/A	2	20.05	300,750	425	18,487.17	205,369,565			
		Rural			Total				
	Records	Acres	Value	Records	Acres	Value			
43. Special Value	1,393	71,088.73	110,521,496	1,820	89,595.95	141,327,802			
44. Market Value	0	0	0	0	0	0			

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

Schedule IX : Agricultural Records : Ag Land Market Area Detail

Market Area 1

46.1A 487.11 7.86% 1,130.096 9.29% 2,320.00 47.2A1 583.80 9.42% 1,210.801 9.95% 2,074.00 48.2A 3,025.23 48.81% 5.829.16 47.93% 1,027.00 49.3A1 791.62 12.77% 1,348.129 11.08% 1,703.00 50.3A 257.86 4.16% 415.412 3.42% 1,611.00 51.4A1 149.57 2.41% 191.301 1.57% 1,279.01 52.4A 100.01 1.61% 109.712 0.90% 1,297.01 53. Total 6,198.54 100.00% 12,163.083 100.00% 1,962.25 Dry	Irrigated	Acres	% of Acres*	Value	% of Value*	Average Assessed Value*
47. 24.1 \$88.80 9.42% 1.210.801 9.95% 2.074.00 48. 2A 3.025.23 48.81% 5.829.616 47.93% 1.927.00 49. 3A1 791.62 12.77% 1.348.129 11.08% 1.703.00 50. 3A 257.86 4.16% 41.6% 41.54.12 3.42% 1.611.00 51. 4A1 149.57 2.41% 191.301 1.57% 1.279.01 52. 4A 100.01 1.61% 109.712 0.90% 1.097.01 53. Total 6.198.54 100.00% 12.163.083 100.00% 1.962.25 Dry	45. 1A1	803.34	12.96%	1,928,016	15.85%	2,400.00
48. 2A 3,025.23 48.81% 5.829.616 47.93% 1.927.00 49. 3A1 791.62 12.77% 1,348,129 11.09% 1,703.00 50. 3A 257.86 4.16% 415.412 3.42% 1,611.00 51. 4A1 149.57 2.41% 191.301 1.57% 1,279.01 52. 4A 100.01 1.61% 199.712 0.99% 1,097.01 53. Total 6.198.54 100.00% 12,163,083 100.00% 1,962.25 Dry	46. 1A	487.11	7.86%	1,130,096	9.29%	2,320.00
49.3AI 79.62 12.77% 1.348.129 11.08% 1.703.00 50.3A 257.86 4.16% 415.412 3.42% 1.611.00 51.4AI 149.57 2.41% 191.301 1.57% 1.279.01 52.4A 100.01 1.61% 109.712 0.90% 1.097.01 53.Total 6.198.54 100.00% 12.163.083 100.00% 1.962.25 Dry	47. 2A1	583.80	9.42%	1,210,801	9.95%	2,074.00
50,3A 257,86 4,16% 415,412 3,42% 1,611.00 51,4A1 149,57 2,41% 191,301 1,57% 1,279.01 52,4A 100.01 1,61% 109,712 0,90% 1,097.01 53. Total 6,198.54 100.00% 12,163,083 100.00% 1,962.25 Dry 54. IDI 2,753.15 4.11% 6,332,245 5,26% 2,300.00 55. ID 19,513.13 29,16% 43,319,143 33.96% 2,220.00 56. 2DI 1,309.25 1.96% 2,608,026 2.17% 1,992.00 57. 2D 5,837.51 8.72% 10,933,663 9.08% 1,873.00 58. 3DI 28,932.86 43,24% 48,086,448 39,92% 1,662.00 59. 3D 439.41 0.66% 670,978 0.5% 1,527.00 60. 4DI 7,207.43 10.77% 1,668,03 6.37% 1,064.00 61. 4D 921.81 1.38% 835,149 0.69%	48. 2A	3,025.23	48.81%	5,829,616	47.93%	1,927.00
51.4AI 149.57 2.41% 191.301 1.57% 1.279.01 52.4A 100.01 1.61% 109.712 0.90% 1.097.01 53. Total 6198.54 100.00% 12,163,083 100.00% 1.962.25 Dry **** **** **** **** **** **** **** **** **** **** **** **** **** **** **** **** **** **** 1.900.00 **** 2.200.00 **** 2.200.00 **** 2.200.00 **** 2.200.00 **** 2.200.00 **** 2.200.00 **** 1.870.00 <td>49. 3A1</td> <td>791.62</td> <td>12.77%</td> <td>1,348,129</td> <td>11.08%</td> <td>1,703.00</td>	49. 3A1	791.62	12.77%	1,348,129	11.08%	1,703.00
52. 4A 100.01 1.61% 109,712 0.90% 1,097.01 53. Total 6,198.54 100.00% 12,163,083 100.00% 1,962.25 Dry 54. IDI 2,753,15 4.11% 6,332,245 5.26% 2,300.00 55. ID 19,513,13 29,16% 43,319,143 35.96% 2,220.00 56. 2D1 1,309,25 196% 2,608,026 2,17% 1,992.00 57. 2D 5,837,51 8.72% 10,933,663 9.08% 1,873.00 58. 3D1 28,932.26 43,24% 48,086,448 39.92% 1,662.00 59. 3D 439.41 0.66% 670,978 0.56% 1,527.00 60. 4D1 7,207.43 10.77% 7,668,703 6.37% 1,064.00 61. 4D 921.81 1,38% 835,149 0.69% 90.599 62. Total 66,914.55 100.00% 321,532 4.87% 1,201.99 62. Ga 337.18 4.68% 1,597.716 24.20% 1,157.71<	50. 3A	257.86	4.16%	415,412	3.42%	1,611.00
53. Total 6,198.54 100.00% 12,163,083 100.00% 1,962.25 Dry 54. IDI 2,753,15 4.11% 6,332,245 5.26% 2,300.00 55. ID 19,513.13 29.16% 43,319,143 35.96% 2,220.00 56. DI 1,309.25 19.6% 2,608,026 2,17% 1,992.00 57. 2D 5,837.51 8.72% 10,933,663 9,08% 1,873.00 58. 3DI 28,932.86 43,24% 48,086,448 39.92% 1,662.00 59.3D 439.41 0.66% 670.978 0.56% 1,527.00 61.4D 921.81 1,38% 835,149 0.69% 905.99 62. Total 66,914.55 100.00% 120,454,355 100.00% 1,800.12 Grass 6. 26I 104.63 1.45% 1,597,716 24.20% 1,157.71 65. 2GI 104.63 1.45% 110,386 1.67% 1,055.01 66. 2G 337.18 4.68% 325,046 <t< td=""><td>51. 4A1</td><td>149.57</td><td>2.41%</td><td>191,301</td><td>1.57%</td><td>1,279.01</td></t<>	51. 4A1	149.57	2.41%	191,301	1.57%	1,279.01
Dry S4, IDI	52. 4A	100.01	1.61%	109,712	0.90%	1,097.01
54. IDI 2,753.15 4,11% 6,332,245 5,26% 2,300.00 55. ID 19,513.13 29,16% 43,319,143 35.96% 2,220.00 56. 2DI 1,309.25 1,96% 2,608,026 2,17% 1,992.00 57. 2D 5,837.51 8,72% 10,933,663 9.08% 1,873.00 58. 3DI 28,932.86 43,24% 48,086,448 39,92% 1,662.00 59. 3D 439.41 0.66% 670.978 0.56% 1,527.00 60. 4DI 7,207.43 10.77% 7,668,703 6.37% 1,064.00 61. 4D 921.81 1.38% 835,149 0.69% 905.99 62. Total 66,914.55 100.00% 120,454,355 100.00% 1,800.12 Grass 63.1G1 267.50 0.00% 321,532 4.87% 1,201.99 64. 1G 1,380.07 19.17% 1,597,716 24.20% 1,157.71 65. 2G1 104.63 1.45% 110,386 1.67% 1,055.01 </td <td>53. Total</td> <td>6,198.54</td> <td>100.00%</td> <td>12,163,083</td> <td>100.00%</td> <td>1,962.25</td>	53. Total	6,198.54	100.00%	12,163,083	100.00%	1,962.25
54. IDI 2,753.15 4,11% 6,332,245 5,26% 2,300.00 55. ID 19,513.13 29,16% 43,319,143 35.96% 2,220.00 56. 2DI 1,309.25 1,96% 2,608,026 2,17% 1,992.00 57. 2D 5,837.51 8,72% 10,933,663 9.08% 1,873.00 58. 3DI 28,932.86 43,24% 48,086,448 39,92% 1,662.00 59. 3D 439.41 0.66% 670.978 0.56% 1,527.00 60. 4DI 7,207.43 10.77% 7,668,703 6.37% 1,064.00 61. 4D 921.81 1.38% 835,149 0.69% 905.99 62. Total 66,914.55 100.00% 120,454,355 100.00% 1,800.12 Grass 63.1G1 267.50 0.00% 321,532 4.87% 1,201.99 64. 1G 1,380.07 19.17% 1,597,716 24.20% 1,157.71 65. 2G1 104.63 1.45% 110,386 1.67% 1,055.01 </td <td>Dry</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>·</td>	Dry					·
55. ID 19,513.13 29,16% 43,319,143 35.96% 2,220.00 56. 2D1 1,309.25 1,96% 2,608.026 2,17% 1,992.00 57. 2D 5,837.51 8,72% 10,933.663 9,08% 1,873.00 58. 3D1 28,932.86 43,24% 48,086,448 39.92% 1,662.00 59. 3D 439.41 0,66% 670,978 0,56% 1,527.00 60. 4D1 7,207.43 10,77% 7,668,703 6,37% 1,064.00 61. 4D 921.81 1,38% 835,149 0,69% 905.99 62. Total 66,914.55 100.00% 120,454,355 100.00% 1,800.12 Grass 63. 1G1 267.50 0,00% 321,532 4,87% 1,201.99 64. 1G 1,380.07 19,17% 1,597,716 24,20% 1,157.71 65. 2G1 104.63 1,45% 110,386 1,67% 1,055.01 66. 2G 337,18 4,68% 325,046 4,92% 964.01 67. 3G1 2,287.20 31,77% 2,124,813 32,19% 929.00 68. 3G 176.29 2,45% 148,081 2,24% 839.99 69. 4G1 1,884.52 26,17% 1,449,526 21,96% 769.18 70. 4G 762.89 10,60% 524,110 7,94% 687.01 71. Total 7,200.28 100.00% 6,601,210 100.00% 916.80 Waste 2,692.72 3,00% 215,420 0,15% 80.00 Exempt 145.62 0,16% 0 0.00% 1,46% 310.20 Exempt 145.62 0,16% 0 0,00% 1,005% 0,000 Exempt 145.62 0,16% 0 0,00% 1,46% 310.20 Exempt 145.62 0,16% 0 0,00% 1,00%	54. 1D1	2,753.15	4.11%	6,332,245	5.26%	2,300.00
56. 2D1 1,309.25 1,96% 2,608,026 2.17% 1,992.00 57. 2D 5,837.51 8.72% 10,933,663 9.08% 1,873.00 58. 3D1 28,932.86 43.24% 48,086,448 39.92% 1,662.00 59. 3D 439.41 0.66% 670,978 0.56% 1,527.00 60. 4D1 7,207.43 10.77% 7,668,703 6.37% 1,064.00 61. 4D 921.81 1.38% 835,149 0.69% 905.99 62. Total 66,914.55 100.00% 120,454,355 100.00% 1,800.12 Crass	55. 1D					
57. 2D 5,837.51 8.72% 10,933,663 9.08% 1,873.00 58. 3D1 28,932.86 43.24% 48,086,448 39,92% 1,662.00 59. 3D 439.41 0.66% 670,978 0.56% 1,527.00 60. 4D1 7,207.43 10,77% 7,668,703 6.37% 1,064.00 61. 4D 921.81 1.38% 835,149 0.69% 905.99 62. Total 66,914.55 100.00% 120,454,355 100.00% 1,800.12 Grass 63.1G1 267.50 0.00% 321,532 4.87% 1,201.99 64.1G 1,380.07 19.17% 1,597,716 24.20% 1,157.71 66.2G1 337.18 4.68% 325,046 4.92% 964.01 67.3G1 2,287.20 31.77% 2,124,813 32.19% 929.00 68.3G 176.29 2.45% 148,081 2.24% 839.99 69.4G1 1,884.52 26.17% 1,449,526 21.96% 769.18	56. 2D1	•				·
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66. 2G 337.18 4.68% 325,046 4.92% 964.01 67. 3G1 2,287.20 31.77% 2,124,813 32.19% 929.00 68. 3G 176.29 2.45% 148,081 2.24% 839.99 69. 4G1 1,884.52 26.17% 1,449,526 21.96% 769.18 70. 4G 762.89 10.60% 524,110 7.94% 687.01 71. Total 7,200.28 100.00% 6,601,210 100.00% 916.80 Irrigated Total 6,198.54 6.91% 12,163,083 8.60% 1,962.25 Dry Total 66,914.55 74.62% 120,454,355 85.13% 1,800.12 Grass Total 7,200.28 8.03% 6,601,210 4.67% 916.80 Waste 2,692.72 3.00% 215,420 0.15% 80.00 Other 6,666.08 7.43% 2,067,799 1.46% 310.20 Exempt 145.62 0.16% 0 0.00% 0.00%	64. 1G	1,380.07	19.17%	1,597,716	24.20%	1,157.71
66. 2G 337.18 4.68% 325,046 4.92% 964.01 67. 3G1 2,287.20 31.77% 2,124,813 32.19% 929.00 68. 3G 176.29 2.45% 148,081 2.24% 839.99 69. 4G1 1,884.52 26.17% 1,449,526 21.96% 769.18 70. 4G 762.89 10.60% 524,110 7.94% 687.01 71. Total 7,200.28 100.00% 6,601,210 100.00% 916.80 Irrigated Total 6,198.54 6.91% 12,163,083 8.60% 1,962.25 Dry Total 66,914.55 74.62% 120,454,355 85.13% 1,800.12 Grass Total 7,200.28 8.03% 6,601,210 4.67% 916.80 Waste 2,692.72 3.00% 215,420 0.15% 80.00 Other 6,666.08 7.43% 2,067,799 1.46% 310.20 Exempt 145.62 0.16% 0 0.00% 0.00%	65. 2G1					·
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Waste 2,692.72 3.00% 215,420 0.15% 80.00 Other 6,666.08 7.43% 2,067,799 1.46% 310.20 Exempt 145.62 0.16% 0 0.00% 0.00	Dry Total	66,914.55	74.62%	120,454,355	85.13%	1,800.12
Waste 2,692.72 3.00% 215,420 0.15% 80.00 Other 6,666.08 7.43% 2,067,799 1.46% 310.20 Exempt 145.62 0.16% 0 0.00% 0.00	Grass Total	•				·
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Exempt 145.62 0.16% 0 0.00% 0.00	Other					
•		-		* *		
		89,672.17	100.00%	141,501,867	100.00%	1,577.99

Schedule X : Agricultural Records : Ag Land Total

	τ	Jrban	SubU	Jrban	Ru	ral	Tota	ıl
	Acres	Value	Acres	Value	Acres	Value	Acres	Value
76. Irrigated	0.00	0	350.74	696,548	5,847.80	11,466,535	6,198.54	12,163,083
77. Dry Land	0.00	0	15,797.59	28,723,093	51,116.96	91,731,262	66,914.55	120,454,355
78. Grass	18.66	17,883	1,273.56	1,308,534	5,908.06	5,274,793	7,200.28	6,601,210
79. Waste	1.39	111	526.97	42,161	2,164.36	173,148	2,692.72	215,420
80. Other	0.00	0	619.14	192,409	6,046.94	1,875,390	6,666.08	2,067,799
81. Exempt	0.00	0	0.00	0	145.62	0	145.62	0
82. Total	20.05	17,994	18,568.00	30,962,745	71,084.12	110,521,128	89,672.17	141,501,867
					人			

	Acres	% of Acres*	Value	% of Value*	Average Assessed Value*
Irrigated	6,198.54	6.91%	12,163,083	8.60%	1,962.25
Dry Land	66,914.55	74.62%	120,454,355	85.13%	1,800.12
Grass	7,200.28	8.03%	6,601,210	4.67%	916.80
Waste	2,692.72	3.00%	215,420	0.15%	80.00
Other	6,666.08	7.43%	2,067,799	1.46%	310.20
Exempt	145.62	0.16%	0	0.00%	0.00
Total	89,672.17	100.00%	141,501,867	100.00%	1,577.99

2010 County Abstract of Assessment for Real Property, Form 45 Compared with the 2009 Certificate of Taxes Levied (CTL)

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	2009 CTL County Total	2010 Form 45 County Total	Value Difference (2010 form 45 - 2009 CTL)	Percent Change	2010 Growth (New Construction Value)	Percent Change excl. Growth
01. Residential	7,771,157,308	7,870,642,802	99,485,494	1.28%	178,277,097	-1.01%
02. Recreational	16,182,251	17,361,863	1,179,612	7.29%	0	7.29%
03. Ag-Homesite Land, Ag-Res Dwelling	132,244,864	130,408,757	-1,836,107	-1.39%	4,038,418	-4.44%
04. Total Residential (sum lines 1-3)	7,919,584,423	8,018,413,422	98,828,999	1.25%	182,315,515	-1.05%
05. Commercial	1,748,454,381	1,774,507,666	26,053,285	1.49%	57,256,484	-1.78%
06. Industrial	710,623,686	705,204,682	-5,419,004	-0.76%	7,729,427	-1.85%
07. Ag-Farmsite Land, Outbuildings	66,062,266	83,985,681	17,923,415	27.13%	0	27.13%
08. Minerals	0	0	0		0	
09. Total Commercial (sum lines 5-8)	2,525,140,333	2,563,698,029	38,557,696	1.53%	64,985,911	-1.05%
10. Total Non-Agland Real Property	10,444,724,756	10,582,111,908	137,387,152	1.32%	247,301,426	-1.05%
11. Irrigated	11,260,246	12,163,083	902,837	8.02%	0	
12. Dryland	122,383,340	120,454,355	-1,928,985	-1.58%	Ó	
13. Grassland	5,394,831	6,601,210	1,206,379	22.36%	ó	
14. Wasteland	429,767	215,420	-214,347	-49.88%	Ó	
15. Other Agland	931	2,067,799	2,066,868	222,005.16%	ó	
16. Total Agricultural Land	139,469,115	141,501,867	2,032,752	1.46%	0	
17. Total Value of all Real Property (Locally Assessed)	10,584,193,871	10,723,613,775	139,419,904	1.32%	247,301,426	-1.02%

Three Year Plan of Assessment for Sarpy County

Introduction: Pursuant to NEB. Laws 2005, LB 263, Section 9, on or before June 15th each year, the assessor shall prepare a plan of assessment, which describes the assessment actions planned for the next assessment year and two years thereafter. The plan shall indicate the classes or subclasses of real property that the county assessor plans to examine during the years contained in the plan of assessment. The plan shall describe all assessment actions necessary to achieve the levels of value and quality of assessment practices required by law, and the resources necessary to complete those actions. On or before July 31st of each year, the assessor shall present the plan to the county board of equalization and the assessor shall amend the plan, if necessary, after the budget is approved by the county board. A copy of the plan and any amendments thereto shall be mailed to the Department of Property Assessment and Taxation on or before October 31st of each year.

Duties of the county assessor: The duties of the county assessor are stated in the Nebraska State Statutes, 77-1311. Along with the general supervision and the direction of the assessment of all taxable property in the county, the assessor is responsible for the following:

- Annually revise the real property assessments for the correction of errors and equitably portion valuations.
- Obey all rules and regulations made under Chapter 77 and the instructions and orders sent by the Property Tax Administrator and the Tax Equalization and Review Commission.
- Examine records from the offices of the register of deeds, county clerk, county judge, and the clerk of the district court for proper ownership of property.
- Prepare the assessment roll.
- Provide public access to records.
- Submit a plan of assessment to the county board and the division of property assessment.

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

Assessment levels required for real property are as follows:

- 100% of actual value for all classes of real property excluding agricultural and horticultural land;
- 75% of actual value for agricultural and horticultural land; and 75% of actual value. (LB968)
- 75% of special value for agricultural and horticultural land which meets qualifications for special valuation under 77-1344 and 75% if its recapture value

as defined in 77-1343 when the land is disqualified for special valuation under 77-1347.

General Description of Real Property in Sarpy County:

	<u>Parcels</u>	% of total parcels
Residential	53,033	91
Commercial	1,843	3
Industrial	886	2
Recreational	507	1
Agricultural	1,730	3

Sarpy County is predominantly a residential county with 92% of the parcels coded as residential property. Commercial/Industrial parcels make up 4.5% while agricultural has shrunk to 2.5%. In 2006/2007, building permits in Sarpy County were issued as follows:

	<u>Permits</u>	Numbers reflect permits issued from
Residential	2,453	1/01/07 to 9/12/08
Commercial	118	
Industrial	69	
Agricultural	42	

<u>Current Resources:</u> The Sarpy County Assessor's office is currently staffed as follows:

- (1) Elected County Assessor
- (1) Chief Deputy Assessor
- (9) Real Estate Appraisers
- (8) Administrative Staff

<u>Cadastral Mapping</u> Cadastral mapping is accomplished through our Geographic Information System. We have in-house technical support from our Information Services Department and have two people on the assessor's staff who work well with the maps. Maps are provided to the public through both departments with some maps accessible through the internet. The I.A.A.O. recommends keeping printed quarter sheets on hand. Our quarter sheets are kept in the office of the register of deeds and are available for public viewing.

Computer Assisted Mass Appraisal (CAMA) Automated Systems, Inc provides the Terra Scan Software Package along with updates to Terra Scan and the Marshall-Swift Cost Data. The sketching section of Terra Scan is not adequate for our needs and is replaced by a separate software program named Apex. Unfortunately, these two software systems do not interface. CAMA data is used to supply appraisal information to the county website.

<u>Geographic Information System</u> While the GIS system is controlled by our Information Services Department we have the use of ArcViewer and ArcReader. This allows the

appraiser tools for plotting sales, permits, identify areas for reappraisal, etc. The maps generated are helpful for explaining assessment practices to property owners and county board members.

<u>Internet Access to County Information</u> Much of the contents from assessment records are on the internet in the form of free public information and premium services. It is the policy of the Information Systems Department to charge a fee for some assessment information and for the generation of custom reports. The public use of the Sarpy County Parcel Look-up Website has increased each year and has proved to be a helpful tool to property owners. The parcel look-up section of the county website does not provide a "search by name" capability because of privacy concerns.

Current Assessment Procedures for Real Property The population of Sarpy County continues to grow rapidly and the construction of new homes, apartments, and commercial buildings is steady. Agricultural land is being platted for residential development with a complimenting number of commercial plattings to support the population growth throughout the county. The number of deeds filed with the register of deeds is down from last year which indicates a bit of a slow down in real estate transfers. All sales of real property are noted and submitted to an extensive sales verification process before they are considered a good, arms-length transaction. Poor sales verification can cause considerable problems when sales/assessment ratios and other statistical studies are performed on this data. Copies of building permits are submitted to our office with the major permits (new construction, building additions, etc.) receiving prompt attention. The minor building permits (decks, sheds, patios, etc.) are generally addressed when we re-inspect the sub-division or market area. We are always collecting income and expense data for one or more classes of commercial properties to be appraised. Frequent sweeps through the rural areas helps us pick up newly constructed pole buildings that do not require a permit to be issued.

<u>Review of Assessment Sales Ratio Studies before Assessment Actions</u> Ratio studies are performed during the year to determine the quality of our assessments in individual market areas. This serves as an indicator of possible inspection and re-valuation needs in a specific area. While statistical studies are performed in house; we work from the preliminary statistics issued by the Property Assessment Division.

Approaches to Value Residential assessed values are determined by using annually updated construction cost information from Marshall and Swift. The market transactions of comparable properties are used to adjust the physical depreciation tables. Our office uses two years worth of good sales as the market data for our statistical analysis and measurement. We rely on the local real estate market and national real estate publications to assist us with the income approach to value on commercial properties.

Agricultural land may receive a special valuation by enrolling in an Agricultural Special Valuation Program (greenbelt). There are specific requirements for receiving this greatly reduced value and the assessor must closely look at the predominant use of each parcel requesting special tax treatment as the tax burden is shifted away from these properties and carried by others. The assessor's office made a thorough inspection and offered

recommendations to the Sarpy County Board of Equalization regarding all parcels applying for agricultural special valuation. The recommendations were largely disregarded by the board and special valuation treatment was granted to many parcels that did not meet the State's standards to receive such special valuation. The assessor's office has appealed three of these decisions to the Nebraska Tax Equalization and Review Commission for further review and we await their hearing and orders.

Reconciliation of Final Value and Documentation Three approaches to value are generally accepted in the performance of mass appraisal. We apply two of the three to every improved parcel, as appropriate, to determine fair market value.

Review Assessment Sales Ratio Studies after Assessment Staff appraisers review their own statistics before and after assessment actions. The statistics are discussed between the appraiser and chief deputy assessor to determine possible actions to be taken by the appraiser.

<u>Notices and Public Relations</u> Several notices or documents are sent to the property owners with regard to the taxable status of their property:

- Change in Valuation Notices are mailed at the end of May. Supplemental information is often enclosed regarding valuation concerns.
- Permissive Exemptions are mailed on November 1st to previous filers.
- Personal Property Tax Schedules are mailed at the end of January.
- Homestead Exemptions are mailed at the end of January.

Public notification is often published in a newspaper of general circulation and in the Sarpy County website. The website has an assessor's area where frequently asked questions are answered and access to the assessor's email is provided. Comments and questions via email continue to increase every year and prompt attention is mandatory. Our office promotes taxpayer viewing of the Department of Assessment website as it contains a wealth of information of interest to taxpayers.

Level of Value, Quality and Uniformity for Assessment Year 2007

Property class	Median	COD	<u>PRD</u>
Commercial	97.00	9.53	101.47
Agricultural (recap)	74	14.13	105.23
Residential	98.00	4.61	100.71

The IAAO has issued performance standards for major property groups:

- Commercial, a COD of 20 or less
- Agricultural, a COD of 20 or less
- Residential, a COD of 15 or less. Newer and fairly homogeneous areas, a COD of 10 or less.

The PRD should range between 98 and 103.

Assessment Actions Planned for Assessment Year 2009

Residential – Sarpy County has over 53,000 residential parcels and the majority of our appraisal assets go toward the valuation of this particular property group. Adding newly constructed homes will remain our highest priority along with working the high value building permits which consist of building additions and major remodeling. Development of a team approach to updating property records in various market areas has been a success. We are re-inspecting more properties and improving the quality of our assessment data. In order to continue and to increase our progress in the area we are in need of one more staff appraiser. We have experienced some set-backs due to health concerns with an appraiser and need to plan for his eventual job change or retirement along with the increased appraiser workload. The county board was not receptive to funding another appraiser although they commend our office on the job we do. We will continue to request additional appraisal staff in our next budget. Some changing of the duties of the clerical side of the office has provided increased support for the appraisal effort. We have increased our use of the Omaha Area Board of Realtors Multiple Listing Service along with several "For Sale by Owner" websites to assist us in discovering improvements to real property that may be missing from our records. The discovery of finished basement areas has been substantial.

Commercial and Industrial

The construction of two hotels continues in Sarpy County and will present a new valuation challenge for our office. Our staff appraisers are preparing for the first valuations in 2008. The number of commercial valuations that are appealed to the board of equalization and on to the Tax Equalization and Review Commission is increasing. Preparation for each case is increasingly difficult as we see tax payers being represented by attorneys. Interrogatories are often issued and must be completed by our staff appraisers with the assistance of an attorney. Many out-of-state tax representatives are now representing local property owners and request a large amount of information and consume a lot of our time. The commercial appraisal staff has been very successful at defending their assessed values. We anticipate continuing to re-appraise several occupancy types of commercial property each year.

Agricultural

In 2007 we made a thorough inspection of the use of the land enrolled in the agricultural special valuation. We took into consideration the changes made to the state law regarding land use. Our attempts at removing parcels of land from special valuation and preventing some new applicants from obtaining special valuation largely failed with the lack of support from the board of equalization. While the majority of the BOE decisions should have been appealed to the TERC by the assessor; time and money had to be considered. The assessor's office has appealed three of the BOE's greenbelt decisions and they are yet to be heard. The GIS maps have been helpful with the rural valuation process and a new aerial map should be available this year. We will look at special valuation cases again this year to determine eligibility for special valuation. Repeated visual sweeps of the rural areas will continue to produce improvements that are constructed without a building permit. Our agricultural records are improving in the quality of their content each year.

General

The CAMA system update is slow in coming, but we look forward to it. The money for improved field data collection technology is hard to come by and the new CAMA software will help drive decisions in the purchase of hardware. We are in need of more appraisers and are always looking for ways to stretch our human resources. We will continue to re-value residential property every year as the sales direct.

Assessment Action Plans for 2010

Residential – Sarpy County will still be the fastest growing county in the state. We may have a sufficient population count to merit an additional deputy assessor. The electronic record will take over as our primary working record for residential properties. We will keep the paper records in their file cabinets and send them to the archives when the new archive facility is completed. We are hopeful to have more assessment and mapping information out on the internet. Our pencil drawings should all be converted to digital drawings and be on the internet. We will request and additional staff appraiser in our new budget.

Commercial/Industrial

New appraisal challenges will present themselves with hotels appearing in our tax base. Additional formal training may be required to properly value hotel concerns. We anticipate an even greater load of TERC cases that will consume a large amount of the appraiser's time. The appraisers will select certain occupancy codes to be revalued as they do each year. This should be the year when we make some changes to the commercial appraisal staff with retirements or shuffling responsibilities.

Agricultural

We will continue to look closely at the parcels receiving or requesting special valuation. The county board of equalization will likely not be very helpful in supporting our efforts to administer this program. Hopefully, will have won some greenbelt TERC appeals that will give us some clout with the BOE. We will continue to look for new construction in the rural areas that do not require a building permit. Agricultural land values will be adjusted as the land sales direct. We should have a new soil map by now.

General

The statistical measurements of the quality of assessment will continue to drive our decision making on which areas of the county need to be re-inspected. The sales we processed into our sales file will drive our re-appraisal decisions. We hope to have further improved our data collection tools by providing each appraiser with a hardened computer to take to the field.

Assessment Actions for 2011

Residential – Reappraisal and re-inspection will continue as usual. We hope to be working with new data collection technology by now. We should have a have a staff of 21 or 22 with the addition of appraisers and a field deputy.

Commercial/Industrial

The building of commercial buildings will likely to have slowed with the rapid building that has taken place in the last few years. We will likely be defending many values at the TERC against fee appraisers and attorney's as we are experiencing an increase of same this year. National publications of rents, vacancies, and capitalization rates will be of greater use as we start to see larger commercial/industrial concerns locate in Sarpy County.

Agricultural

With greenbelt recapture no longer a factor we may see more land rezoned and be aggressively marketed. Our agricultural tax base decreases every year, but still represents a substantial amount of value. Recalculating soils should be a project that we are involved in to correct our records.

General

It is hard to know the concerns that might arise between now and 2011. It will be an election year which can ad some distraction from the mission. I have a concern over the TERC cases and the time they consume. I don't see the situation improving anytime soon. If we do not get additional staff the quality and quantity of our data collection will slip. Efforts will be made to persuade the county board to be interested in our endeavors.

2010 Assessment Survey for Sarpy County

I. General Information

A. Staffing and Funding Information

1.	Deputy(ies) on staff
	one
2.	Appraiser(s) on staff
	nine
3.	Other full-time employees
	eight
4.	Other part-time employees
	none
5.	Number of shared employees
	none
6.	Assessor's requested budget for current fiscal year
	\$1,458,147.00
7.	Adopted budget, or granted budget if different from above
	\$1,125,804.00
8.	Amount of the total budget set aside for appraisal work
	\$1,125,804.00
9.	Appraisal/Reappraisal budget, if not part of the total budget
	\$1,125,804.00
10.	Part of the budget that is dedicated to the computer system
	\$45,000.00
11.	Amount of the total budget set aside for education/workshops
	\$4,500.00
12.	Other miscellaneous funds
	none
13.	Was any of last year's budget not used:
	no

B. Computer, Automation Information and GIS

1.	Administrative software
	Terra-Scan
2.	CAMA software
	Terra-Scan
3.	Cadastral maps: Are they currently being used?
	Digital maps are provided through the GIS.
4.	Who maintains the Cadastral Maps?
	Assessor/GIS

5.	Does the county have GIS software?
	Yes
6.	Who maintains the GIS software and maps?
	Information Systems Department within the County
7.	Personal Property software:
	Terra-Scan

C. Zoning Information

1.	Does the county have zoning?
	Yes
2.	If so, is the zoning countywide?
	Yes
3.	What municipalities in the county are zoned?
	Papillion, La Vista, Bellevue, Gretna, Springfield, Sarpy County
4.	When was zoning implemented?
	N/A

D. Contracted Services

1.	Appraisal Services
	None
2.	Other services
	Printing of valuation change notices and tax statements.

Certification

This is to certify that the 2010 Reports and Opinions of the Property Tax Administrator have been sent to the following:

One copy by electronic transmission and one printed copy by hand delivery to the Tax Equalization and Review Commission.

One copy by electronic transmission to the Sarpy County Assessor.

Dated this 7th day of April, 2010.

Ruth A. Sorensen

Property Tax Administrator