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## 2009 Commission Summary

90 Wayne

## Residential Real Property - Current

| Number of Sales | 192 | COD | 12.45 |
| :--- | ---: | :--- | ---: |
| Total Sales Price | $\$ 17,311,277$ | PRD | 104.36 |
| Total Adj. Sales Price | $\$ 17,311,277$ | COV | 20.38 |
| Total Assessed Value | $\$ 16,655,625$ | STD | 20.46 |
| Avg. Adj. Sales Price | $\$ 90,163$ | Avg. Absolute Deviation | 11.95 |
| Avg. Assessed Value | $\$ 86,748$ | Average Assessed Value |  |
|  |  | of the Base | $\$ 74,722$ |
| Median | 96 | Wgt. Mean |  |
| Mean | 100 | Max | 96 |
| Min | 47.85 |  | 197 |

## Confidenence Interval - Current

| $95 \%$ Median C.I | 94.57 to 97.51 |
| :--- | ---: |
| $95 \%$ Mean C.I | 97.51 to 103.30 |
| $95 \%$ Wgt. Mean C.I | 94.49 to 97.93 |


| \% of Value of the Class of all Real Property Value in the County | 20.44 |
| :--- | ---: |
| \% of Records Sold in the Study Period | 8.18 |
| \% of Value Sold in the Study Period | 9.49 |

## Residential Real Property - History

| Year | Number of Sales | Median | COD | PRD |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | ---: |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 8}$ | 199 | 96 | 10.4 | 102.91 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 7}$ | 212 | 93 | 16.93 | 106.22 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 6}$ | 220 | 94 | 15.17 | 104.88 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 5}$ | 230 | 95 | 15.09 | 103.78 |

## 2009 Commission Summary

## 90 Wayne

## Commercial Real Property - Current

| Number of Sales | 21 | COD | 21.89 |
| :--- | ---: | :--- | ---: |
| Total Sales Price | $\$ 1,928,609$ | PRD | 107.01 |
| Total Adj. Sales Price | $\$ 1,928,609$ | COV | 32.57 |
| Total Assessed Value | $\$ 1,765,350$ | STD | 31.91 |
| Avg. Adj. Sales Price | $\$ 91,839$ | Avg. Absolute Deviation | 20.36 |
| Avg. Assessed Value | $\$ 84,064$ | Average Assessed Value |  |
|  |  | of the Base | $\$ 135,405$ |
| Median | 93 | Wgt. Mean |  |
| Mean | 98 | Max | 92 |
| Min | 40 |  | 190 |

## Confidenence Interval - Current

| $95 \%$ Median C.I | 83.83 to 108.59 |
| :--- | :--- |
| $95 \%$ Mean C.I | 83.43 to 112.47 |
| $95 \%$ Wgt. Mean C.I | 79.17 to 103.90 |


| \% of Value of the Class of all Real Property Value in the County | 7.21 |
| :--- | :--- |
| $\%$ of Records Sold in the Study Period | 4.60 |
| $\%$ of Value Sold in the Study Period | 2.85 |

## Commercial Real Property - History

| Year | Number of Sales | Median | COD | PRD |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | ---: |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 8}$ | 22 | 93 | 12.58 | 98.76 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 7}$ | 20 | 96 | 18.97 | 102.64 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 6}$ | 26 | 97 | 16.31 | 98.08 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 5}$ | 30 | 96 | 24.32 | 106.59 |

## 2009 Commission Summary

## 90 Wayne

Agricultural Land - Current

| Number of Sales | 65 | COD | 22.74 |
| :--- | ---: | :--- | ---: |
| Total Sales Price | $\$ 22,477,321$ | PRD | 109.66 |
| Total Adj. Sales Price | $\$ 22,477,321$ | COV | 29.30 |
| Total Assessed Value | $\$ 14,023,565$ | STD | 20.05 |
| Avg. Adj. Sales Price | $\$ 345,805$ | Avg. Absolute Deviation | 16.11 |
| Avg. Assessed Value | $\$ 215,747$ | Average Assessed Value |  |
| of the Base | $\$ 211,205$ |  |  |
| Median | 71 | Wgt. Mean |  |
| Mean | 68 | Max | 62 |
| Min | 35.90 |  | 132.89 |

## Confidenence Interval - Current

| $95 \%$ Median C.I | 59.59 to 76.32 |
| :--- | :--- |
| $95 \%$ Mean C.I | 63.54 to 73.29 |
| $95 \%$ Wgt. Mean C.I | 56.61 to 68.17 |


| \% of Value of the Class of all Real Property Value in the County | 72.35 |
| :--- | ---: |
| $\%$ of Records Sold in the Study Period | 2.21 |
| $\%$ of Value Sold in the Study Period | 3.47 |


| Agricultural Land - History |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | ---: |
|  | Number of Sales | Median | COD | PRD |
| Year | 49 | 72 | 18.49 | 102.06 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 8}$ | 41 | 71 | 22.1 | 105.02 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 7}$ | 41 | 75 | 18.71 | 107.35 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 6}$ | 60 | 74 | 16.56 | 105.17 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 5}$ |  |  |  |  |

Opinions

# 2009 Opinions of the Property Tax Administrator for Wayne County 

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

## Residential Real Property

It is my opinion that the level of value of the class of residential real property in Wayne County is $96.00 \%$ of actual value. It is my opinion that the quality of assessment for the class of residential real property in Wayne County is in compliance with generally accepted mass appraisal practices.

## Commercial Real Property

It is my opinion that the level of value of the class of commercial real property in Wayne County is $93.00 \%$ of actual value. It is my opinion that the quality of assessment for the class of commercial real property in Wayne County is in compliance with generally accepted mass appraisal practices.

## Agricultural Land or Special Valuation of Agricultural Land

It is my opinion that the level of value of the class of agricultural or special value land in Wayne County is $71.00 \%$ of actual value. It is my opinion that the quality of assessment for the class of agricultural land in Wayne County is in compliance with generally accepted mass appraisal practices.

Dated this 7th day of April, 2009.


Ruth A. Sorensen<br>Property Tax Administrato

# PAD 2009 Preliminary Statistics 



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


## PAD 2009 Preliminary Statistics

## RESIDENTIAL

Type: Qualified
State Stat Run
Date Range: 07/01/2006 to 06/30/2008 Posted Before: 01/22/2009


## PAD 2009 Preliminary Statistics

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


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


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

## Residential

Winside - Lowered the economic depreciation applied to Winside by 10\%. My goal was to lower the values in Winside.

Hoskins - Reviewed the real estate cards 4 - 5 times. Drove to Hoskins to look at the physical depreciations and adjusted the economic depreciation and physical depreciation based on my observation. My goal was to raise the values in Hoskins.

No adjustments were made to Wayne, Carroll, Wakefield and the rural residential.

## 2009 Assessment Survey for Wayne County

## Residential Appraisal Information

(Includes Urban, Suburban and Rural Residential)

| 1. | Data collection done by: |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | 2 Clerks, Assessor |
| 2. | Valuation done by: |
|  | 2 Clerks |
| 3. | Pickup work done by whom: |
|  | 3 Clerks, Assessor |
| 4. | What is the date of the Replacement Cost New data (Marshall-Swift) that are used to value this property class? |
|  | 12/2006 |
| 5. | What was the last year a depreciation schedule for this property class was developed using market-derived information? |
|  | 2008 |
| 6. | What approach to value is used in this class or subclasses to estimate the market value of properties? |
|  | Sales comparison approach |
| 7. | Number of Market Areas/Neighborhoods/Assessor Locations? |
|  | 6 |
| 8. | How are these Market Areas/Neighborhoods/Assessor Locations defined? |
|  | Towns and rural residential |
| 9. | Is "Market Area/Neighborhoods/Assessor Locations" a unique usable valuation grouping? If not, what is a unique usable valuation grouping? |
|  | Yes |
| 10. | Is there unique market significance of the suburban location as defined in Reg. 10-001.07B? (Suburban shall mean a parcel of real estate property located outside of the limits of an incorporated city or village, but within the legal jurisdiction of an incorporated city or village.) |
|  | Suburban are included with the town and villages |
| 11. | Are dwellings on agricultural parcels and dwellings on rural residential parcels valued in a manner that would provide the same relationship to the market? Explain? |
|  | Yes |

Residential Permit Numbers:

| Permits | Information Statements | Other | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 44 | 126 | 72 | 242 |

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


## PAD 2009 R\&O Statistics

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

## RESIDENTIAL



## RESIDENTIAL

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


# PAD 2009 R\&O Statistics 



## RESIDENTIAL



| CONDITION |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
| RANGE |  |  |
| (blank) | 3 | 86.67 |
| 20 | 3 | 98.04 |
| 30 | 138 | 96.47 |
| 40 | 33 | 94.18 |
| 50 | 13 | 94.49 |
| 60 | 2 | 86.65 |
|  | 192 | 96.05 |

AVG. Assessed Value:

| 192 | MEDIAN: | 96 | COV: | 20.38 | 95\% | dian C.I.: 94.5 | to 97.51 | (!: Derived) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 17,311,277 | WGT. MEAN: | 96 | STD: | 20.46 | 95\% Wg | Mean C.I.: 94. | to 97.93 |  |
| 17,311,277 | MEAN : | 100 | AVG.ABS.DEV: | 11.95 |  | Mean C.I.: 97 | to 103.30 |  |
| 16,655,625 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 90,162 | COD : | 12.45 | MAX Sales Ratio: | 197.25 |  |  |  |  |
| 86,748 | PRD : | 104.36 | MIN Sales Ratio: | 47.85 |  |  | Printed: 03/26/2009 14:29:34 |  |
| AN MEAN | GT. MEAN | COD | PRD | MIN | MAX | 95\% | Avg. Adj. Sale Price | Avg. Assd Val |
| 67 87.99 | 100.06 | 19.15 | 87.94 | 63.75 | 113.55 | N/A | 5,533 | 5,536 |
| 115.88 | 113.30 | 20.69 | 102.27 | 94.37 | 155.22 | N/A | 27,333 | 30,970 |
| $47 \quad 102.29$ | 96.76 | 14.00 | 105.71 | 47.85 | 197.25 | 95.34 to 98.58 | 87,782 | 84,942 |
| $18 \quad 94.78$ | 94.72 | 6.25 | 100.06 | 76.77 | 125.73 | 92.67 to 96.75 | 102,808 | 97,378 |
| $49 \quad 96.15$ | 95.50 | 6.91 | 100.69 | 83.74 | 128.00 | 87.82 to 100.31 | 112,380 | 107,320 |
| $65 \quad 86.65$ | 87.93 | 8.08 | 98.54 | 79.64 | 93.65 | N/A | 122,500 | 107,717 |
| 05100.41 | 96.21 | 12.45 | 104.36 | 47.85 | 197.25 | 94.57 to 97.51 | 90,162 | 86,748 |

## Residential Real Property

## I. Correlation

RESIDENTIAL:The county reported that small changes to the towns of Winside and Hoskins were completed this year. This is supported by the minimal overall change to the residential value base. The county had implemented a new costing and depreciation in 2008 and is continuing to review the residential class to assure uniformity and quality of assessment is maintained.

The history in table two also indicates that the market activity in the county is decreasing slightly each year and the county continues to utilize a reasonable portion of the sales. The remainder of the tables is supportive of the fact that minimal valuations were changed in the residential class of property for the 2009 assessment year.

Based on the available information the county has met the level of value for the 2009 assessment year.

## II. Analysis of Percentage of Sales Used

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

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

|  | Total Sales | Qualified Sales | Percent Used |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2009 | 264 | 192 | 72.73 |
| 2008 | 279 | 199 | 71.33 |
| 2007 | 295 | 212 | 71.86 |
| 2006 | 320 | 220 | $\mathbf{6 8 . 7 5}$ |
| 2005 | 309 | 230 | 74.43 |

RESIDENTIAL:A review of the non qualified sales reveals that those sales determined to be non arm?s length include properties involved in foreclosures, family transactions, partial interest sales, and properties that have been substantially changed since the original sale date. Personal knowledge of the county assessor and staff as well as communication with local realtors assists the county when determining that a parcel sold is a qualified or non arm?s length transaction.

The county has utilized a reasonable percentage of the available sales for the sales study and the table indicates that the county has not excessively trimmed the residential sales file.

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

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

## Adjusting for Selective Reappraisal

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

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

## 2009 Correlation Section

for Wayne County

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

 Continued|  | Preliminary <br> Median | \% Change in Assessed <br> Value (excl. growth) | Trended <br> Preliminary Ratio | R\&O <br> Median |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2009 | 96 | 0.05 | 96 | $\mathbf{9 6}$ |
| 2008 | 98.49 | $\mathbf{9 . 2 4}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 7}$ | $\mathbf{9 6 . 3 8}$ |
| 2007 | 92 | 0.65 | 92 | 93 |
| 2006 | 92 | 0.67 | 93 | 94 |
| 2005 | 93 | 1.18 | 94 | 95 |

RESIDENTIAL:The Trended and R\&O median are the same number and supportive of each other. There is no information available to suggest that the median ratio is not the best representation of the level of value for the residential class.

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

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

## Comparison of Average Value Changes

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

| -1.03 | 2009 | 0.05 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| -1.03 | 2008 | 8.24 |
| 5.25 | 2007 | 0.65 |
| 1.07 | 2006 | 0.67 |
| 2.39 | 2005 | 1.18 |

RESIDENTIAL:Analysis of the Percentage Change to Assessed Value Change shows a relatively small difference between the two. The percentages also represent that minimal assessment actions were completed for the 2009 assessment year.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

|  | Median | Wgt. Mean | Mean |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| R\&O Statistics | 96 | 96 | 100 |

RESIDENTIAL:Reviews of the three measures of central tendency are similar and supportive of the assessment actions in Wayne County. All three measures are within the acceptable range and support the median as the level of value for the residential class.

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

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

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

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

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

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

|  | COD | PRD |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| R\&O Statistics | $\mathbf{1 2 . 4 5}$ | 104.36 |
| Difference | 0.00 | 1.36 |

RESIDENTIAL:The measures of the quality of assessment, the coefficient of dispersion is well within the acceptable range. The price related differential is slightly outside the acceptable range, but not unreasonable.

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

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

|  | Preliminary Statistics | R\&O Statistics | Change |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Number of Sales | 196 | 192 | -4 |
| Median | 96 | 96 | 0 |
| Wgt. Mean | 96 | 96 | 0 |
| Mean | 101 | 100 | -1 |
| COD | 12.97 | 12.45 | -0.52 |
| PRD | 104.78 | 104.36 | -0.42 |
| Minimum | 47.85 | 47.85 | 0.00 |
| Maximum | 197.25 | 197.25 | 0.00 |

RESIDENTIAL:The difference in the number of preliminary qualified sales and the R\&O statistics was decreased by four sales. The reason for the decline in sales was that the county found parcels that had been substantially changed with new improvements after the sale. The R\&O Statistics is a final result of the assessment actions for the 2009 assessment year.

## VIII. Trended Ratio Analysis

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

|  | R\&O Statistics | Trended Ratio | Difference |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Number of Sales | 192 | 185 | 7 |
| Median | 96 | 104 | -8 |
| Wgt. Mean | 96 | 104 | -8 |
| Mean | 100 | 109 | -9 |
| COD | 12.45 | 12.79 | -0.34 |
| PRD | 104.36 | 104.96 | -0.60 |
| Minimum | 47.85 | 51.78 | -3.93 |
| Maximum | 197.25 | 213.47 | -16.22 |

The three measures of central tendency, the median, mean and weighted mean are all eight to nine percentage points higher than the report and opinion statistics. The percentage that Wayne represents in the residential base is approximately $50 \%$. Approximately $74 \%$ of the sales file base represents the assessor location of Wayne. In the 2008 assessment year, the county revalued the whole county with new costing information and this year made minimal changes. The difference in the measured level of value between the trended sales file and the assessed value update is attributable to the related proportionality of the sales file. Based on the knowledge of the assessment practices in Wayne County my opinion of the level of value would be consistent with the statistics generated from the assessed value update.




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


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

## Commercial

No changes were made to the commercials for 2009 except for the completion of the pick up work.

## 2009 Assessment Survey for Wayne County

## Commercial/Industrial Appraisal Information

| 1. | Data collection done by: |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | Assessor, Clerk |
| 2. | Valuation done by: |
|  | Assessor, Clerk |
| 3. | Pickup work done by whom: |
|  | Assessor, Clerk |
| 4. | What is the date of the Replacement Cost New data (Marshall-Swift) that are used to value this property class? |
|  | 1979 |
| 5. | What was the last year a depreciation schedule for this property class was developed using market-derived information? |
|  | 1987 |
| 6. | When was the last time that the Income Approach was used to estimate or establish the market value of the properties in this class? |
|  | Not done except for the Section 42 properties |
| 7. | What approach to value is used in this class or subclasses to estimate the market value of properties? |
|  | Sales comparison and cost |
| 8. | Number of Market Areas/Neighborhoods/Assessor Locations? |
|  | 6 |
| 9. | How are these Market Areas/Neighborhoods/Assessor Locations defined? |
|  | 5 towns and 1 rural |
| 10. | Is "Market Area/Neighborhood/Assessor Location" a unique usable valuation grouping? If not, what is a unique usable valuation grouping? |
|  | Yes, the use of other assessor's sales of unique or similar properties |
| 11. | Do the various subclasses of Commercial Property such as convenience stores, warehouses, hotels, etc. have common value characteristics? |
|  | Yes |
| 12. | Is there unique market significance of the suburban location as defined in Reg. 10-001.07B? (Suburban shall mean a parcel of real property located outside of the limits of an incorporated city or village, but within the legal jurisdiction of an incorporated city or village.) |
|  | No, not in Wayne county |

Commercial Permit Numbers:

| Permits | Information Statements | Other | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 12 | 6 | 4 | 22 |

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

 <br> <br> Date Range: 07/01/2005 to 06/30/2008 Posted Before: 01/23/2009}



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


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


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


## Commerical Real Property

## I. Correlation

COMMERCIAL:The county reported no changes to the commercial class of property other than the completion of the pickup work for the 2009 assessment year.

The utilization of the percent of sales used provides information that the transactions in the commercial class have declined, but the statistical profile indicated that 7 of the 21 sales occurred since January 2008. The trended preliminary ratio is the same as the R\&O median and within the acceptable range. The percent change to the sales file and assessed value excluding growth base is 1.91 percentage points different. The median, weighted mean and mean are all within the acceptable parameters. The coefficient of dispersion and price related differential are slightly outside the acceptable ranges but reasonable.

Analysis of all six tables indicates that the county has achieved an acceptable level of value for the 2009 assessment year. Based on the information provided, the median level of value along with the coefficient of dispersion and the price related differential would conclude that Wayne County achieved the level of value for 2009.

## II. Analysis of Percentage of Sales Used

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

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

|  | Total Sales | Qualified Sales | Percent Used |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2009 | $\mathbf{5 0}$ | 21 | 42.00 |
| 2008 | 72 | 22 | 30.56 |
| 2007 | 68 | 20 | 29.41 |
| 2006 | 69 | 26 | 37.68 |
| 2005 | 58 | 30 | 51.72 |

COMMERCIAL:Review of the non qualified sales included the typical reasons for transactions being non-arm?s length. The reason included transactions that were substantially changed, family transactions, and forecloses to mention a few. Personal knowledge of the county assessor and staff as well as communication with local realtors assists the county when determining that a parcel sold is a qualified or non arm?s length transaction. There is no reason to believe that the county has unreasonably trimmed the residential sales. It is interesting to note that the total number of transactions has decreased considerably in 2009.

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

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

## Adjusting for Selective Reappraisal

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

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

## 2009 Correlation Section

for Wayne County

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

 Continued|  | Preliminary <br> Median | \% Change in Assessed <br> Value (excl. growth) | Trended <br> Preliminary Ratio | R\&O <br> Median |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2009 | 93 | -0.22 | 93 | 93 |
| 2008 | 83.87 | $\mathbf{9 . 3 6}$ | 91 | 93.09 |
| 2007 | 97 | 4.46 | 101 | 96 |
| 2006 | 97 | 4.67 | 102 | 97 |
| 2005 | 96 | 1.34 | 98 | 96 |

COMMERCIAL:The trended preliminary median ratio and the R\&O Median Ration are relatively the same and support that minimal valuation changes were done to the commercial class for the 2009 assessment year.

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

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

## Comparison of Average Value Changes

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

## 2009 Correlation Section

for Wayne County
IV. Analysis of Percentage Change in Total Assessed Value in the Sales File to Percentage Change in Assessed Value Continued
\% Change in Total
Assessed Value in the Sales File
\% Change in Total Assessed
Value (excl. growth)

| 2.13 | 2009 | -0.22 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 10.23 | 2008 | 8.36 |
| 0.00 | 2007 | 5.75 |
| 0.01 | 2006 | 4.67 |
| -2.76 | 2005 | 1.34 |

COMMERCIAL:The relationship between the change in total assessed value to the sales file and the change in assessed value is 1.91 percentage points different and continues to support the assessment actions completed for 2009.

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

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

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

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

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

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

# 2009 Correlation Section 

for Wayne County

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

|  | Median | Wgt. Mean | Mean |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| R\&O Statistics | 93 | 92 | 98 |

COMMERCIAL:All three measures of central tendency are within the acceptable level. There is no further evidence at this time to suggest that the median is not the most reliable indicator of the level of value for the commercial class.

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

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

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

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

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

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

|  | COD | PRD |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| R\&O Statistics | 21.89 | 107.01 |
| Difference | 1.89 | 4.01 |

COMMERCIAL:The coefficient of dispersion and the price related differential are both slightly outside the acceptable level for the commercial class, but not considered unreasonable.

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

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

|  | Preliminary Statistics | R\&O Statistics | Change |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Number of Sales | 21 | 21 | 0 |
| Median | 93 | 93 | 0 |
| Wgt. Mean | 91 | 92 | 1 |
| Mean | 97 | 98 | 1 |
| COD | 21.35 | 21.89 | 0.54 |
| PRD | 106.95 | 107.01 | 0.06 |
| Minimum | 39.61 | 39.61 | 0.00 |
| Maximum | 189.78 | 189.78 | 0.00 |

COMMERCIAL:There were no sales removed from the sales file between the Preliminary and R\&O Statistics. The table provides support that the level and quality of assessment remained the same as the Preliminary Statistics and continues to support that minimal valuation changes were done in the commercial class for 2009.

## PAD 2009 Preliminary Statistics

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



## PAD 2009 Preliminary Statistics

## AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED

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




## PAD 2009 Preliminary Statistics

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


## PAD 2009 Preliminary Statistics



## PAD 2009 Preliminary Statistics



## PAD 2009 Preliminary Statistics




## PAD 2009 Preliminary Statistics <br> Type: Qualified

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


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

## Agricultural

Wayne County increased the value of agland to arrive at a $70 \%$ assessment/sales ratio.

## 2009 Assessment Survey for Wayne County

## Agricultural Appraisal Information

| 1. | Data collection done by: |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | Clerks |
| 2. | Valuation done by: |
|  | Assessor, Clerks |
| 3. | Pickup work done by whom: |
|  | Assessor, Clerks |
| 4. | Does the county have a written policy or written standards to specifically define agricultural land versus rural residential acreages? |
|  | We have standards that all 3 of us adhere to a copy of 77-1359 is in my procedure manual. |
| a. | How is agricultural land defined in this county? |
|  | We use the Statutes and Directives from the state, see above. |
| 5. | When was the last date that the Income Approach was used to estimate or establish the market value of the properties in this class? |
|  | NA |
| 6. | If the income approach was used, what Capitalization Rate was used? |
|  | NA |
| 7. | What is the date of the soil survey currently used? |
|  | 2008 - GIS |
| 8. | What date was the last countywide land use study completed? |
|  | 2008 |
| a. | By what method? (Physical inspection, FSA maps, etc.) |
|  | GIS |
| b. | By whom? |
|  | Dawn Duffy - clerk |
| c. | What proportion is complete / implemented at this time? |
|  | All |
| 9. | Number of Market Areas/Neighborhoods/Assessor Locations in the agricultural property class: |
|  | 1 |
| 10. | How are Market Areas/Neighborhoods/Assessor Locations developed? |
| 11. | In the assessor's opinion, are there any other class or subclass groupings, other than LCG groupings, that are more appropriate for valuation? |
|  | Yes or No |
|  | No |
| a. | If yes, list. |

12. In your opinion, what is the level of value of these groupings? NA
13. Has the county implemented (or is in the process of implementing) special valuation for agricultural land within the county?
No

Agricultural Permit Numbers:

| Permits | Information Statements | Other | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 0 | 61 | 241 | 302 |

PAD 2009 R\&O Statistics
Type: Qualified

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


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

|  |  | 65 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
| (AgLand) | NUMBER of Sales: | $6,477,321$ |
| (AgLand) | TOTAL Adj.Sales Price: | $22,477,321$ |
| (AgLand) | TOTAL Assessed Value: | $14,023,565$ |
|  | AVG. Adj. Sales Price: | 345,804 |
|  | AVG. Assessed Value: | 215,747 |


| GEO CODE / TOWNSHIP |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Avg. Adj. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| RANGE | COUNT | MEDIAN | MEAN | WGT. MEAN | COD | PRD | MIN | MAX | 95\% Median C.I. | Sale Price | Assd Val |
| 1227 | 2 | 68.66 | 68.66 | 78.98 | 32.69 | 86.94 | 46.22 | 91.11 | N/A | 155,345 | 122,690 |
| 1229 | 11 | 54.30 | 57.94 | 55.51 | 27.34 | 104.37 | 39.28 | 87.58 | 40.66 to 76.47 | 428,288 | 237,741 |
| 1231 | 4 | 55.11 | 56.21 | 55.67 | 12.61 | 100.97 | 46.96 | 67.65 | N/A | 278,720 | 155,163 |
| 1233 | 7 | 73.83 | 70.03 | 68.76 | 14.74 | 101.84 | 55.22 | 84.06 | 55.22 to 84.06 | 247,341 | 170,075 |
| 1235 | 2 | 43.19 | 43.19 | 43.20 | 6.17 | 99.97 | 40.52 | 45.85 | N/A | 311,000 | 134,342 |
| 1261 | 3 | 77.74 | 71.27 | 53.32 | 17.13 | 133.66 | 48.06 | 88.01 | N/A | 498,750 | 265,951 |
| 1263 | 7 | 76.32 | 71.91 | 58.03 | 8.28 | 123.91 | 47.52 | 78.90 | 47.52 to 78.90 | 372,528 | 216,192 |
| 1265 | 7 | 83.81 | 81.65 | 82.64 | 14.63 | 98.80 | 54.51 | 113.42 | 54.51 to 113.42 | 202,934 | 167,711 |
| 1267 | 8 | 66.00 | 70.83 | 72.20 | 18.92 | 98.10 | 52.36 | 103.93 | 52.36 to 103.93 | 226,785 | 163,745 |
| 1269 | 4 | 83.16 | 89.68 | 89.77 | 13.35 | 99.89 | 77.86 | 114.53 | N/A | 242,416 | 217,627 |
| 989 | 4 | 49.90 | 67.15 | 56.37 | 54.98 | 119.12 | 35.90 | 132.89 | N/A | 550,250 | 310,166 |
| 991 | 4 | 61.33 | 60.88 | 53.54 | 26.96 | 113.69 | 42.79 | 78.06 | N/A | 447,324 | 239,515 |
| 993 | 2 | 72.38 | 72.38 | 72.18 | 5.24 | 100.27 | 68.59 | 76.17 | N/A | 844,222 | 609,390 |
| _ALL |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 65 | 70.86 | 68.41 | 62.39 | 22.74 | 109.66 | 35.90 | 132.89 | 59.59 to 76.32 | 345,804 | 215,747 |
| AREA (MARKET) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Avg. Adj. | Avg. |
| RANGE | COUNT | MEDIAN | MEAN | WGT. MEAN | COD | PRD | MIN | MAX | 95\% Median C.I. | Sale Price | Assd Val |
| (blank) | 65 | 70.86 | 68.41 | 62.39 | 22.74 | 109.66 | 35.90 | 132.89 | 59.59 to 76.32 | 345,804 | 215,747 |
| _ALL |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 65 | 70.86 | 68.41 | 62.39 | 22.74 | 109.66 | 35.90 | 132.89 | 59.59 to 76.32 | 345,804 | 215,747 |
| STATUS: IMPROVED, UI | MPROVE | \& IOL |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Avg. Adj. | Avg. |
| RANGE | COUNT | MEDIAN | MEAN | WGT. MEAN | COD | PRD | MIN | MAX | 95\% Median C.I. | Sale Price | Assd Val |
| 1 | 2 | 51.67 | 51.67 | 49.86 | 6.98 | 103.63 | 48.06 | 55.27 | N/A | 839,625 | 418,597 |
| 2 | 63 | 72.39 | 68.95 | 63.40 | 22.09 | 108.74 | 35.90 | 132.89 | 59.63 to 76.47 | 330,128 | 209,307 |
| $\ldots$ ALL |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 65 | 70.86 | 68.41 | 62.39 | 22.74 | 109.66 | 35.90 | 132.89 | 59.59 to 76.32 | 345,804 | 215,747 |

## PAD 2009 R\&O Statistics <br> Date Range: 07/01/2005 to 06/30/2008 Posted Before: 01/23/2009

|  |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
|  | NUMBER of Sales: | 65 |
| (AgLand) | TOTAL Sales Price: | $22,477,321$ |
| (AgLand) | TOTAL Adj.Sales Price: | $22,477,321$ |
| (AgLand) | TOTAL Assessed Value: | $14,023,565$ |
|  | AVG. Adj. Sales Price: | 345,804 |
|  | AVG. Assessed Value: | 215,747 |



# PAD 2009 R\&O Statistics 

|  |  | 65 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
| (AgLand) | NUMBER of Sales: | $22,477,321$ |
| (AgLand) | TOTAL Adj.Sales Price: | $22,477,321$ |
| (AgLand) | TOTAL Assessed Value: | $14,023,565$ |
|  | AVG. Adj. Sales Price: | 345,804 |
|  | AVG. Assessed Value: | 215,747 |


| MAJORITY LAND USE > 80\% |  |
| :--- | ---: |
| RANGE | COUNT |
| DRY | 1 |
| DRY-N/A | 1 |
| GRASS | 1 |
| GRASS-N/A | 1 |
| IRRGTD | 1 |
| IRRGTD-N/A | 1 |


|  | MEDIAN |
| ---: | ---: |
| 73.24 |  |
|  | 90.45 |
|  | 58.53 |
| 1 | 54.51 |
| 7 | 56.26 |
| 1 | 43.53 |


| PRD: |  |
| ---: | ---: |
| MEAN | WGT. MEAN |
| 69.66 | 63.19 |
| 90.45 | 90.45 |
| 63.18 | 78.71 |
| 54.51 | 54.51 |
| 64.74 | 58.14 |
| 43.53 | 43.53 |

CoD

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| _Low |  | COUN | M | , | GI. MEAN |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total \$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| 10000 TO | 29999 |  |  | 1 | 76.76 | 76.76 | 76.76 |
| 30000 TO | 59999 | 4 | 69.16 | 75.83 | 78.68 |
| 60000 TO | 99999 | 6 | 78.38 | 72.56 | 73.22 |
| 100000 TO | 149999 | 7 | 73.83 | 74.10 | 74.11 |
| 150000 TO | 249999 | 15 | 70.86 | 72.67 | 73.12 |
| 250000 TO | 499999 | 19 | 73.01 | 68.62 | 69.21 |
| 500000 + |  | 13 | 47.52 | 55.30 | 53.65 |
| ALL |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 65 | 70.86 | 68.41 | 62.39 |


|  |  |
| ---: | ---: |
| 32.95 | 96.37 |
| 11.78 | 99.10 |
| 14.35 | 99.98 |
| 18.52 | 99.38 |
| 24.80 | 99.15 |
| 26.04 | 103.08 |
| 22.74 | 109.66 |


| 76.76 | 76.76 | N/A | 23,040 | 17,685 |
| ---: | ---: | :---: | ---: | ---: |
| 51.56 | 113.42 | N/A | 46,717 | 36,757 |
| 46.22 | 88.01 | 46.22 to 88.01 | 90,508 | 66,270 |
| 54.30 | 103.93 | 54.30 to 103.93 | 126,261 | 93,575 |
| 44.19 | 114.53 | 59.59 to 83.42 | 206,704 | 151,138 |
| 40.52 | 132.89 | 45.85 to 83.93 | 345,567 | 239,164 |
| 35.90 | 90.45 | 43.53 to 73.24 | 859,553 | 461,153 |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| 35.90 | 132.89 | 59.59 to 76.32 | 345,804 | 215,747 |

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

|  |  | 65 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
| (AgLand) | TOTAL Sales Price: | $22,477,321$ |
| (AgLand) | TOTAL Adj.Sales Price: | $22,477,321$ |
| (AgLand) | TOTAL Assessed Value: | $14,023,565$ |
|  | AVG. Adj. Sales Price: | 345,804 |
|  | AVG. Assessed Value: | 215,747 |


| ASSESSED VALUE * |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| RANGE |  | COUNT | MEDIAN |
| Low \$ |  |  |  |
| Total \$ |  |  |  |
| 10000 TO | 29999 | 3 | 54.51 |
| 30000 то | 59999 | 3 | 65.49 |
| 60000 то | 99999 | 10 | 78.07 |
| 100000 TO | 149999 | 14 | 59.89 |
| 150000 TO | 249999 | 13 | 76.24 |
| 250000 то | 499999 | 17 | 76.47 |
| 500000 + |  | 5 | 59.63 |
| _ALL |  |  |  |
|  |  | 65 | 70.86 |

MEAN WGT. MEA
COD

15.41
19.13
16.43
22.17
15.72
27.42
16.50
22.74

| 60.94 | 58.13 |
| :--- | :--- |
| 65.17 | 62.40 |
| 74.59 | 70.24 |
| 62.04 | 57.84 |
| 71.45 | 68.16 |
| 72.07 | 63.97 |
| 59.99 | 57.33 |
|  |  |
| 68.41 | 62.39 |

104.84
104.45
106.20
107.25
104.84
112.68
104.64
109.66
62.39
22.74
51.56
46.22
76.76
83.81
113.42
54
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PAD 2009 R\&O Statistics
Type: Qualified
Date Range: 07/01/2005 to 06/30/2008 Posted Before: 01/23/2009


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


## Agricultural Land

## I. Correlation

AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED:The county reported that based on the preliminary information the agricultural class they completed a market analysis and made adjustments where necessary to achieve an acceptable level of value. The county has had 24 sales since January of 2008 with substantially increased sale price per acre that tends to influence the price related differential.

Analysis of all six tables indicates that the county has achieved an acceptable level of value for the 2009 assessment year. Based on the assessment actions for 2009 the county has attained an acceptable level of value as best represented by the median for the agricultural class.

## II. Analysis of Percentage of Sales Used

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

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

|  | Total Sales | Qualified Sales | Percent Used |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2009 | 134 | 65 | 48.51 |
| 2008 | 108 | 49 | 45.37 |
| 2007 | 103 | 41 | 39.81 |
| 2006 | 116 | 41 | 35.34 |
| 2005 | 129 | 60 | 46.51 |

AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED:Review of the non qualified sales indicated that there is no reason to believe the county has unreasonably trimmed the agricultural sales. In the non qualified sales the typical reasons for the transaction not being an arm?s length sale included parcels that were substantially changed since the date of the sale, parcels included in family transactions and foreclosures to mention a few. Personal knowledge of the county assessor and staff as well as communication with local realtors assists the county when determining that a parcel sold is a qualified or non arm?s length transaction.

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

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

## Adjusting for Selective Reappraisal

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

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

## 2009 Correlation Section

for Wayne County
III. Analysis of the Preliminary, Trended Preliminary and R\&O Median Ratio Continued

| Preliminary <br> Median | \% Change in Assessed <br> Value (excl. growth) | Trended <br> Preliminary Ratio | R\&O <br> Median |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2009 | 62 | 12.49 | 70 | 71 |
| 2008 | 63.52 | 10.25 | 70 | 71.8 |
| 2007 | 64 | 11.05 | 71 | 71 |
| 2006 | 61 | 22.15 | 75 | 75 |
| 2005 | 68 | 10.77 | 76 | 74 |

AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED:The Trended Preliminary Ratio and the R\&O Median Ratio rounded would be relatively close and support the assessment actions.

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

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

## Comparison of Average Value Changes

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

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

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

| 17.78 | 2009 | 12.49 |
| :---: | :---: | :--- |
| 12.71 | 2008 | 10.25 |
| 8.82 | 2007 | 11.05 |
| 10.95 | 2006 | 22.15 |

AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED:The difference between the percent change to the sales file and the percent change to the assessed value base is 5.29 percentage points apart. This percentage spread is not alarming considering the fact that two sales were removed in the last year study period which would impact the percent change to the sales file.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

|  | Median | Wgt. Mean | Mean |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| R\&O Statistics | 71 | 62 | 68 |

AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED:The Median is within the range and the Weighted Mean and Mean are below the acceptable range. Wayne County agricultural class has 24 sales that occurred since January 1, 2009. Those sales sold considerably higher per acre and have a large impact on results of the Weighted Mean and Mean. The median level of value should be considered the most reliable level of value for the 2009 assessment year.

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

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

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

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

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

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

|  | COD | PRD |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| R\&O Statistics | 22.74 | 109.66 |
| Difference | 2.74 | 6.66 |

AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED:The coefficient of dispersion and the price related differential are both slightly above the acceptable range. However, the impact that the 24 sales have on the sales file would indicate that the market has increased enough to see such a difference.

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

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

|  | Preliminary Statistics | R\&O Statistics | Change |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Number of Sales | 70 | 65 | -5 |
| Median | 62 | 71 | 9 |
| Wgt. Mean | 54 | 62 | 8 |
| Mean | 59 | 68 | 9 |
| COD | 23.34 | 22.74 | -0.60 |
| PRD | 109.08 | 109.66 | 0.58 |
| Minimum | 29.51 | 35.90 | 6.39 |
| Maximum | 116.38 | 132.89 | 16.51 |

AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED:Review of Table VII indicates that there were five sale removed in the agricultural file between the Preliminary Statistics and the R\&O Statistics. The county discovered sales that were substantially changed parcels after the sale and therefore not reflective of the sale. The county studied the agricultural market and applied valuation increases to that land valuation groups to achieve an acceptable range. The above table will further demonstrate that the county achieved an acceptable level of value.

| Total Real Property <br> Sum Lines 17, $25, \& 30$ | Records : 5,745 | Value : 858,270,610 | Growth 4,768,020 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |


| Schedule I : Non-Agricultural Records |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Growth |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Urban |  | SubUrban |  | Rural |  | Total |  |  |
|  | Records | Value | Records | Value | Records | Value | Records | Value |  |
| 01. Res UnImp Land | 161 | 2,779,345 | 33 | 275,930 | 0 | 0 | 194 | 3,055,275 |  |
| 02. Res Improve Land | 1,939 | 16,345,405 | 100 | 1,661,360 | 0 | 0 | 2,039 | 18,006,765 |  |
| 03. Res Improvements | 2,028 | 143,774,280 | 104 | 10,158,670 | 22 | 453,200 | 2,154 | 154,386,150 |  |
| 04. Res Total | 2,189 | 162,899,030 | 137 | 12,095,960 | 22 | 453,200 | 2,348 | 175,448,190 | 1,108,305 |
| \% of Res Total | 93.23 | 92.85 | 5.83 | 6.89 | 0.94 | 0.26 | 40.87 | 20.44 | 23.24 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 05. Com UnImp Land | 57 | 794,820 | 5 | 40,430 | 5 | 121,955 | 67 | 957,205 |  |
| 06. Com Improve Land | 317 | 4,864,665 | 30 | 732,035 | 18 | 500,520 | 365 | 6,097,220 |  |
| 07. Com Improvements | 326 | 36,105,900 | 30 | 2,518,290 | 24 | 8,292,180 | 380 | 46,916,370 |  |
| 08. Com Total | 383 | 41,765,385 | 35 | 3,290,755 | 29 | 8,914,655 | 447 | 53,970,795 | 1,046,215 |
| \% of Com Total | 85.68 | 77.39 | 7.83 | 6.10 | 6.49 | 16.52 | 7.78 | 6.29 | 21.94 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 09. Ind UnImp Land | 0 | 0 | 1 | 36,600 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 36,600 |  |
| 10. Ind Improve Land | 0 | 0 | 8 | 364,300 | 1 | 20,830 | 9 | 385,130 |  |
| 11. Ind Improvements | 0 | 0 | 8 | 7,338,020 | 1 | 149,415 | 9 | 7,487,435 |  |
| 12. Ind Total | 0 | 0 | 9 | 7,738,920 | 1 | 170,245 | 10 | 7,909,165 | 0 |
| \% of Ind Total | 0.00 | 0.00 | 90.00 | 97.85 | 10.00 | 2.15 | 0.17 | 0.92 | 0.00 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 13. Rec UnImp Land | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  |
| 14. Rec Improve Land | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  |
| 15. Rec Improvements | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  |
| 16. Rec Total | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| \% of Rec Total | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Res \& Rec Total <br> \% of Res \& Rec Total | 2,189 | 162,899,030 | 137 | 12,095,960 | 22 | 453,200 | 2,348 | 175,448,190 | 1,108,305 |
|  | 93.23 | 92.85 | 5.83 | 6.89 | 0.94 | 0.26 | 40.87 | 20.44 | 23.24 |
| Com \& Ind Total\% of Com \& Ind Total | 383 | 41,765,385 | 44 | 11,029,675 | 30 | 9,084,900 | 457 | 61,879,960 | 1,046,215 |
|  | 83.81 | 67.49 | 9.63 | 17.82 | 6.56 | 14.68 | 7.95 | 7.21 | 21.94 |
| 17. Taxable Total | 2,572 | 204,664,415 | 181 | 23,125,635 | 52 | 9,538,100 | 2,805 | 237,328,150 | 2,154,520 |
| \% of Taxable Total | 91.69 | 86.24 | 6.45 | 9.74 | 1.85 | 4.02 | 48.83 | 27.65 | 45.19 |

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Schedule II : Tax Increment Financing (TIF)

|  | Records | Urban <br> Value Base | Value Excess | Records | SubUrban Value Base | Value Excess |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 18. Residential | 12 | 123,590 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 19. Commercial | 2 | 69,610 | 780,910 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 20. Industrial | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 21. Other |  | 0 <br> Rural <br> Value Base | 0 Value Excess | 0 Records | $\begin{gathered} 0 \\ \text { Total } \\ \text { Value Base } \end{gathered}$ | 0 Value Excess |
| 18. Residential | 0 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 123,590 | 0 |
| 19. Commercial | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 69,610 | 780,910 |
| 20. Industrial | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 21. Other | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 22. Total Sch II |  |  |  | 14 | 193,200 | 780,910 |

Schedule III : Mineral Interest Records

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


| Schedule IV : Exempt Records : Non-Agricultural |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Urban Records | SubUrban Records | Rural Records | Total Records |
| 26. Producing | 241 | 7 | 117 | 365 |



Exhibit 90 Page 82


|  | Urban |  |  | SubUrban |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Records | Acres | Value | Records | Acres | Value |
| 42. Game \& Parks | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 |
|  | Records | Rural <br> Acres | Value | Records | Total Acres | Value |
| 42. Game \& Parks | 1 | 160.00 | 164,200 | 1 | 160.00 | 164,200 |


| Schedule VIII : Agricultural Records : Special Value |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Records | Urban Acres | Value | Records | SubUrban Acres | Value |
| 43. Special Value | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 |
| 44. Recapture Value N/A |  |  | 0 Value | 0 Records | $\begin{gathered} 0.00 \\ \text { Total } \\ \text { Acres } \end{gathered}$ | 0 Value |
| 43. Special Value | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 |
| 44. Recapture Value | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

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


## County 90 Wayne

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

| Irrigated | Acres | \% of Acres* | Value | \% of Value* | Average Assessed Value* |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 45. 1A1 | 2,267.26 | 5.19\% | 6,121,710 | 6.47\% | 2,700.05 |
| 46. 1A | 9,112.05 | 20.85\% | 23,600,360 | 24.93\% | 2,590.02 |
| 47. 2A1 | 2,695.69 | 6.17\% | 6,469,660 | 6.83\% | 2,400.00 |
| 48. 2A | 2,347.11 | 5.37\% | 5,187,195 | 5.48\% | 2,210.03 |
| 49.3A1 | 12,374.48 | 28.32\% | 25,243,900 | 26.66\% | 2,040.00 |
| 50.3A | 10,832.95 | 24.79\% | 21,557,635 | 22.77\% | 1,990.01 |
| 51.4A1 | 4,021.47 | 9.20\% | 6,434,365 | 6.80\% | 1,600.00 |
| 52. 4A | 42.84 | 0.10\% | 58,690 | 0.06\% | 1,369.98 |
| 53. Total | 43,693.85 | 100.00\% | 94,673,515 | 100.00\% | 2,166.75 |
| Dry |  |  |  |  |  |
| 54. 1D1 | 13,250.90 | 7.00\% | 31,471,685 | 8.74\% | 2,375.06 |
| 55. 1D | 38,924.76 | 20.55\% | 88,554,740 | 24.60\% | 2,275.02 |
| 56. 2D1 | 10,115.07 | 5.34\% | 20,230,185 | 5.62\% | 2,000.00 |
| 57. 2D | 8,910.59 | 4.71\% | 17,376,050 | 4.83\% | 1,950.04 |
| 58.3D1 | 57,859.83 | 30.55\% | 108,490,520 | 30.13\% | 1,875.06 |
| 59.3D | 38,834.94 | 20.51\% | 66,019,420 | 18.34\% | 1,700.00 |
| 60.4D1 | 21,402.69 | 11.30\% | 27,823,590 | 7.73\% | 1,300.00 |
| 61. 4D | 78.84 | 0.04\% | 83,960 | 0.02\% | 1,064.94 |
| 62. Total | 189,377.62 | 100.00\% | 360,050,150 | 100.00\% | 1,901.23 |
| Grass |  |  |  |  |  |
| 63. 1G1 | 1,476.61 | 0.00\% | 2,402,250 | 6.96\% | 1,626.87 |
| 64. 1G | 3,260.07 | 11.63\% | 5,310,805 | 15.39\% | 1,629.05 |
| 65. 2G1 | 5,957.54 | 21.25\% | 7,285,285 | 21.12\% | 1,222.87 |
| 66. 2G | 3,648.04 | 13.01\% | 4,154,320 | 12.04\% | 1,138.78 |
| 67.3G1 | 5,027.75 | 17.93\% | 6,360,735 | 18.44\% | 1,265.13 |
| 68. 3G | 3,738.64 | 13.33\% | 4,266,555 | 12.37\% | 1,141.21 |
| 69.4G1 | 4,797.85 | 17.11\% | 4,628,705 | 13.42\% | 964.75 |
| 70.4G | 130.43 | 0.47\% | 91,300 | 0.26\% | 699.99 |
| 71. Total | 28,036.93 | 100.00\% | 34,499,955 | 100.00\% | 1,230.52 |
| Irrigated Total | 43,693.85 | 16.63\% | 94,673,515 | 19.34\% | 2,166.75 |
| Dry Total | 189,377.62 | 72.07\% | 360,050,150 | 73.55\% | 1,901.23 |
| Grass Total | 28,036.93 | 10.67\% | 34,499,955 | 7.05\% | 1,230.52 |
| Waste | 1,678.81 | 0.64\% | 335,725 | 0.07\% | 199.98 |
| Other | 0.00 | 0.00\% | 0 | 0.00\% | 0.00 |
| Exempt | 0.00 | 0.00\% | 0 | 0.00\% | 0.00 |
| Market Area Total | 262,787.21 | 100.00\% | 489,559,345 | 100.00\% | 1,862.95 |

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## Schedule X : Agricultural Records :Ag Land Total

|  | Urban |  | SubUrban |  | Rural |  | Total |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Acres | Value | Acres | Value | Acres | Value | Acres | Value |
| 76. Irrigated | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 43,693.85 | 94,673,515 | 43,693.85 | 94,673,515 |
| 77. Dry Land | 7.18 | 14,700 | 0.00 | 0 | 189,370.44 | 360,035,450 | 189,377.62 | 360,050,150 |
| 78. Grass | 2.73 | 2,890 | 0.00 | 0 | 28,034.20 | 34,497,065 | 28,036.93 | 34,499,955 |
| 79. Waste | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 1,678.81 | 335,725 | 1,678.81 | 335,725 |
| 80. Other | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 |
| 81. Exempt | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 |
| 82. Total | 9.91 | 17,590 | 0.00 | 0 | 262,777.30 | 489,541,755 | 262,787.21 | 489,559,345 |


|  | Acres | \% of Acres* | Value | \% of Value* | Average Assessed Value* |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Irrigated | 43,693.85 | 16.63\% | 94,673,515 | 19.34\% | 2,166.75 |
| Dry Land | 189,377.62 | 72.07\% | 360,050,150 | 73.55\% | 1,901.23 |
| Grass | 28,036.93 | 10.67\% | 34,499,955 | 7.05\% | 1,230.52 |
| Waste | 1,678.81 | 0.64\% | 335,725 | 0.07\% | 199.98 |
| Other | 0.00 | 0.00\% | 0 | 0.00\% | 0.00 |
| Exempt | 0.00 | 0.00\% | 0 | 0.00\% | 0.00 |
| Total | 262,787.21 | 100.00\% | 489,559,345 | 100.00\% | 1,862.95 |

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

| $90 \quad$ Wayne |  |  |  | E3 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 2008 \text { CTL } \\ & \text { County Total } \end{aligned}$ | 2009 Form 45 <br> County Total | Value Difference <br> (2009 form 45-2008 CTL) | Percent <br> Change | 2009 Growth <br> (New Construction Value) | Percent Change excl. Growth |
| 01. Residential | 174,252,640 | 175,448,190 | 1,195,550 | 0.69\% | 1,108,305 | 0.05\% |
| 02. Recreational | 0 | 0 | 0 |  | 0 |  |
| 03. Ag-Homesite Land, Ag-Res Dwelling | 95,159,460 | 95,932,175 | 772,715 | 0.81\% | 1,697,590 | -0.97\% |
| 04. Total Residential (sum lines 1-3) | 269,412,100 | 271,380,365 | 1,968,265 | 0.73\% | 2,805,895 | -0.31\% |
| 05. Commercial | 53,070,215 | 53,970,795 | 900,580 | 1.70\% | 1,046,215 | -0.27\% |
| 06. Industrial | 7,899,315 | 7,909,165 | 9,850 | 0.12\% | 0 | 0.12\% |
| 07. Ag-Farmsite Land, Outbuildings | 32,089,935 | 35,450,940 | 3,361,005 | 10.47\% | 915,910 | 7.62\% |
| 08. Minerals | 0 | 0 | 0 |  | 0 |  |
| 09. Total Commercial (sum lines 5-8) | 93,059,465 | 97,330,900 | 4,271,435 | 4.59\% | 1,962,125 | 2.48\% |
| 10. Total Non-Agland Real Property | 362,471,565 | 368,711,265 | 6,239,700 | 1.72\% | 4,768,020 | 0.41\% |
| 11. Irrigated | 86,429,235 | 94,673,515 | 8,244,280 | 9.54\% |  |  |
| 12. Dryland | 319,218,050 | 360,050,150 | 40,832,100 | 12.79\% |  |  |
| 13. Grassland | 29,224,905 | 34,499,955 | 5,275,050 | 18.05\% |  |  |
| 14. Wasteland | 342,080 | 335,725 | -6,355 | -1.86\% |  |  |
| 15. Other Agland | 0 | 0 | 0 |  |  |  |
| 16. Total Agricultural Land | 435,214,270 | 489,559,345 | 54,345,075 | 12.49\% |  |  |
| 17. Total Value of all Real Property | 797,685,835 | 858,270,610 | $\mathbf{6 0 , 5 8 4 , 7 7 5}$ | 7.60\% | 4,768,020 | 7.00\% |
| (Locally Assessed) |  |  |  |  |  |  |

# 2008 Plan of Assessment for Wayne County <br> County Assessor - Joyce Reeg 

This Plan of assessment is required by law, pursuant to Neb. Laws 2005, LB 263, Section 9 , Chapter 77-1311.02. On or before June 15 each year the county assessor shall prepare a plan of assessment and shall present the plan of assessment to the county board of equalization on or before July 31. The plan of assessment prepared each year, shall describe the assessment actions the county assessor plans to make for the next assessment year and two years thereafter.

2009

Dawn and Melissa are the data entry clerks for the GIS program. We have ID'd all the parcels and are half way through land use. As an amendment to this plan I can confirm that we have completed the ID's in the rural area and we have completed the land use study. We will then implement the new soil conversions which have been mandated by Property Tax Division for 2009.

Training the new lister has taken more time than anticipated. Dawn and Jo are spending numerous hours with him explaining the process of valuing property. He is a great lister but is having problems pricing the parcels. He along with Jo and Dawn will be attending a class in Wayne on residential quality, condition and effective age. Clayton will also attend the class in Aurora on residential data collection in October 2008. The classes listed above were completed by the three employees.

For 2009 and 2010 all people in the office will become familiar with the GIS system.
Residential parcels are now being valued using the CAMA program. We have implemented a depreciation schedule for the CAMA program and will make adjustments to it in 2009.

The sales will be monitored each year using the market analysis. The photos taken in 2007 have all been reviewed and the necessary changes have been made.

Commercials will be monitored using the sales/assessment ratio, building permits and drive by reviews. A review of the economic depreciation was done by the assessor and was implemented for 2008. The two Section 42 properties have been valued for 2009 using the income approach to value.

Agricultural lands are being reviewed with the GIS program. Our 2006 and 2007 GIS aerial photos continue to create a lot of new value for the County. We have discovered plowed up pasture and irrigated parcels that were not reported to us by the land owners. The GIS system updates the aerial photos yearly therefore allowing us to review land use on a yearly basis.

2010
Residential parcels will be monitored by using the sales that take place in the county. When necessary we will go to the property and list the changes. The assessor will begin to walk the residential properties in the small villages.

Commercials will continue to be monitored and adjusted using the sales assessment ratio. New construction will be monitored using building permits and realtor's web sites.

Agriculture land will be adjusted using the sales assessment ratio. Land use will be updated as it is every year.

We will continue adding layers to our GIS program. Identifying parcels in the villages and the towns of Wayne is our next step. As an amendment to this plan of assessment the girls have now identified the parcels in Carroll, Wakefield, Hoskins and are almost done in Winside. With the help of George at the city, identifying parcels in Wayne should be a fairly simple process.

The office will continue working diligently to get the data entered into the GIS system.
The assessor and the lister will be reviewing residential and commercial properties in the small towns and Wayne.

We will continue to follow state statutes and property tax directives at all times.

## Staff, Budgeting and Training

The staff of the Wayne County Assessor's office consists of the assessor, who is a registered appraiser, the deputy, also a registered appraiser, one clerk and a lister. The Deputy Clerk of the District Court works in our office 2 hours a day. At this time neither the assessor nor the deputy assessor are planning on upgrading their appraiser licenses. The clerk/lister has become the GIS specialist and a new lister was hired in January 2008.

The deputy has been in the office about 17 years. The deeds and cadastral maps are her primary concern as well as making sure we meet deadlines throughout the year. The GIS specialist is a December 2002 graduate of WSC and has been employed in the office since January 2003. She, along with the Deputy District Court Clerk, is doing the data entry on the GIS system and is way ahead of schedule. We are training a new person to list and value property starting January 2008. July 2008 he is still having problems with the details of valuing and listing. As an amendment; it is now October and he is having problems grasping the process of valuing the property. However, he does an excellent job of listing the property and collecting all pertinent information. His constant interruptions and repetitive questions are causing Jo and Dawn a lot of time away from their own projects.

The budget for the assessor's office has always been adequate to handle our needs. The Commissioners have supported the office both financially and through the use of their personnel and equipment. Many times we use their vehicle and one of their employees to do the driving. We can cover a lot more territory in a lot less time.

The GIS system is installed in the office and we have made our second of three payments to GIS Workshop. The payment for the MIPS programming and the GIS program are not taken out of my budget.

The assessor's budget pays for all continuing ed. My appraiser's license is renewed and paid for with the assessor's budget. Travel to and from workshops and meetings as well as the registration fees are also paid for by the county.

## Definitions

Review - physically walking around the property. Taking notes on various aspects of the property so as to make pricing-out possible. Not necessarily an interior inspection.

Drive-by - We do not get out of the car. We take adequate notes so it is possible to price out the property. It is best to have a driver and a passenger but that is not always the case.

## Conclusion

In $2009,2010 \& 2011$ I will work to improve the quality of assessment to stay in compliance with generally accepted mass appraisal practices. It is my goal to follow the five subsystems of mass appraisal; data collection and maintenance, market analysis, the development of mass appraisal models and tables, quality control, and defense of values. All five subsystems are in place in Wayne County

The sales comparison approach to value is used in determining yearly adjustments to individual villages and neighborhoods. The cost approach to value is used in arriving at the assessed value of the individual properties and the income approach in the valuation system is used in the valuation process of the Section 42 properties. The Marshall\&

Swift manual is used for costing as well as the CAMA system we have in place and the market analysis statistics are used in the sales comparison approach.

If Wayne County sticks to the plan of assessment that is outlined in this proposal, we should be able to accomplish better quality of value, better uniformity of value and consistency in valuations over the next three years.

## 2009 Assessment Survey for Wayne County

## I. General Information

## A. Staffing and Funding Information

| 1. | Deputy(ies) on staff |
| :--- | :--- |
|  | 1 |
| 2. | Appraiser(s) on staff |
| 3. | 1 (The Assessor) |
|  | 1 |
| 4. | Other full-time employees part-time employees |
|  | 0 |
| 5. | Number of shared employees |
| 6. | 1 |
| 7. | Assessor's requested budget for current fiscal year |
| Part of the budget that is dedicated to the computer system |  |
| 8. | None |
| 9. | Adopted budget, or granted budget if different from above |
| \$130,675 |  |
| 10. | Amount of the total budget set aside for appraisal work |
|  | Amount of the total budget set aside for education/workshops |
| 11. | Appraisal/Reappraisal budget, if not part of the total budget |
|  | \$25,000 $-\$ 22,000$ of this is final GIS payment |
| 12. | Other miscellaneous funds |
|  | None |
| 13. | Total budget |
|  | \$155,675 |
| a. | Was any of last year's budget not used: |
|  | Yes |

## B. Computer, Automation Information and GIS

| 1. | Administrative software |
| :--- | :--- |
| 2. | MIPS Inc. |
|  | CAMA software |


|  |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| 3. | Cadastral maps: Are they currently being used? |
|  | Yes |
| 4. | Who maintains the Cadastral Maps? |
| 5. | Deputy |
|  | Does the county have GIS software? |
| 6. | Yes |
| 7. | Clerk |
| 7. | Personal Property software: |
|  | MIPS Inc. |

## C. Zoning Information

| 1. | Does the county have zoning? |
| :--- | :--- |
| 2. | No |
| 3. | If so, is the zoning countywide? |
| 3. | What municipalities in the county are zoned? |
| 4. | Wayne, Winside, Carroll, Wakefield and Hoskins |
|  | Nhen was zoning implemented? |

## D. Contracted Services

| 1. | Appraisal Services |
| :--- | :--- |
|  | In House |
| 2. | Other services |
|  | None |

## Certification

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

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

Dated this 7th day of April, 2009.



