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## 2009 Commission Summary

92 Wheeler

## Residential Real Property - Current

| Number of Sales | 24 | COD | 33.41 |
| :--- | ---: | :--- | ---: |
| Total Sales Price | $\$ 752,255$ | PRD | 133.71 |
| Total Adj. Sales Price | $\$ 752,255$ | COV | 51.82 |
| Total Assessed Value | $\$ 532,075$ | STD | 49.01 |
| Avg. Adj. Sales Price | $\$ 31,344$ | Avg. Absolute Deviation | 31.94 |
| Avg. Assessed Value | $\$ 22,170$ | Average Assessed Value <br> of the Base | $\$ 18,986$ |
| Median | 96 | Wgt. Mean |  |
| Mean | 95 | Max | 71 |
| Min | 36.07 |  | 276 |

## Confidenence Interval - Current

| $95 \%$ Median C.I | 64.94 to 104.71 |
| :--- | ---: |
| $95 \%$ Mean C.I | 73.88 to 115.27 |
| $95 \%$ Wgt. Mean C.I | 50.18 to 91.28 |


| \% of Value of the Class of all Real Property Value in the County | 3.40 |
| :--- | :--- |
| $\%$ of Records Sold in the Study Period | 5.93 |
| $\%$ of Value Sold in the Study Period | 6.92 |

## Residential Real Property - History

| Year | Number of Sales | Median | COD | PRD |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | ---: |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 8}$ | 21 | 98 | 26.9 | 122.62 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 7}$ | 27 | 92 | 56.07 | 129.05 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 6}$ | 37 | 95 | 41.25 | 117.76 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 5}$ | 41 | 95 | 50.04 | 134.18 |

## 2009 Commission Summary

## 92 Wheeler

## Commercial Real Property - Current

| Number of Sales | 8 | COD | 130.48 |
| :--- | ---: | :--- | ---: |
| Total Sales Price | $\$ 2,266,500$ | PRD | 748.02 |
| Total Adj. Sales Price | $\$ 2,266,500$ | COV | 101.50 |
| Total Assessed Value | $\$ 290,560$ | STD | 97.33 |
| Avg. Adj. Sales Price | $\$ 283,313$ | Avg. Absolute Deviation | 66.68 |
| Avg. Assessed Value | $\$ 36,320$ | Average Assessed Value <br> of the Base | $\$ 19,608$ |
| Median | 51 | Wgt. Mean | 13 |
| Mean | 96 | Max | 296 |
| Min | 6 |  |  |

## Confidenence Interval - Current

| $95 \%$ Median C.I | 6.21 to 296.25 |
| :--- | ---: |
| $95 \%$ Mean C.I | 14.51 to 177.28 |
| $95 \%$ Wgt. Mean C.I | -3.23 to 28.87 |


| \% of Value of the Class of all Real Property Value in the County | 0.40 |
| :--- | ---: |
| $\%$ of Records Sold in the Study Period | 17.39 |
| $\%$ of Value Sold in the Study Period | 32.21 |

## Commercial Real Property - History

| Year | Number of Sales | Median | COD | PRD |
| ---: | :---: | :---: | ---: | ---: |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 8}$ | 7 | 43 | 129.91 | 251.41 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 7}$ | 6 | 47 | 90.93 | 212.82 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 6}$ | 3 | 51 | 84.3 | 192.34 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 5}$ | 3 | 165 | 49.41 | 165.26 |

## 2009 Commission Summary

92 Wheeler

Agricultural Land - Current

| Number of Sales | 35 | COD | 14.60 |
| :--- | :---: | :--- | ---: |
| Total Sales Price | $\$ 9,108,912$ | PRD | 101.30 |
| Total Adj. Sales Price | $\$ 8,838,912$ | COV | 20.49 |
| Total Assessed Value | $\$ 6,488,581$ | STD | 15.24 |
| Avg. Adj. Sales Price | $\$ 252,540$ | Avg. Absolute Deviation | 10.27 |
| Avg. Assessed Value | $\$ 185,388$ | Average Assessed Value <br> of the Base | $\$ 154,312$ |
| Median | 70 | Wgt. Mean |  |
| Mean | 74 | Max | 73 |
| Min | 51.19 |  | 130.75 |

## Confidenence Interval - Current

| $95 \%$ Median C.I | 68.40 to 77.78 |
| :--- | :--- |
| $95 \%$ Mean C.I | 69.32 to 79.41 |
| $95 \%$ Wgt. Mean C.I | 68.03 to 78.79 |


| \% of Value of the Class of all Real Property Value in the County | 96.20 |
| :--- | ---: |
| \% of Records Sold in the Study Period | 2.49 |
| \% of Value Sold in the Study Period | 8.53 |


| Agricultural Land - History |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Year | Number of Sales | Median | COD | PRD |
| 2008 | 36 | 71 | 15 | 100.18 |
| 2007 | 35 | 73 | 17.89 | 101.29 |
| 2006 | 40 | 76 | 22.73 | 100.42 |
| 2005 | 31 | 76 | 17.39 | 99.97 |

Opinions

# 2009 Opinions of the Property Tax Administrator for Wheeler 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 Wheeler County is $96.00 \%$ of actual value. It is my opinion that the quality of assessment for the class of residential real property in Wheeler County is not 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 Wheeler County is $100.00 \%$ of actual value. It is my opinion that the quality of assessment for the class of commercial real property in Wheeler County is not 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 Wheeler County is $70.00 \%$ of actual value. It is my opinion that the quality of assessment for the class of agricultural land in Wheeler 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



## PAD 2009 Preliminary Statistics

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

| NUMBER of | f Sales: |  | 24 | MEDIAN: | 96 |  | COV: | 51.82 |  | Median C.I.: 64.9 | to 104.71 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| TOTAL Sales | s Price: |  | 752,255 | WGT. MEAN: | 71 |  | STD: | 49.01 | 95\% Wg | Mean C.I.: 50. | to 91.28 |  |
| total Adj. Sales | s Price: |  | 752,255 | MEAN : | 95 |  | AVG.ABS.DEV: | 31.94 |  | Mean C.I.: 73 | to 115.27 |  |
| TOTAL Assessed | d Value: |  | 532,075 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| AVG. Adj. Sales | s Price: |  | 31,343 | COD : | 33.41 | MAX | Sales Ratio: | 276.40 |  |  |  |  |
| AVG. Assessed | d Value: |  | 22,169 | PRD : | 133.71 | MIN | Sales Ratio: | 36.07 |  |  | Printed: 01/22 | 23:18:41 |
| PROPERTY TYPE * |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Avg. Adj. <br> Sale Price | Avg. <br> Assd Val |
| RANGE | COUNT | MEDIAN | MEAN | WGT. MEAN | COD |  | PRD | MIN | MAX | 95\% Median C.I. | Sale Price | Assd Val |
| 01 | 24 | 95.58 | 94.58 | 70.73 | 33.41 |  | 133.71 | 36.07 | 276.40 | 64.94 to 104.71 | 31,343 | 22,169 |
| 06 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 07 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| _ALL |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 24 | 95.58 | 94.58 | 70.73 | 33.41 |  | 133.71 | 36.07 | 276.40 | 64.94 to 104.71 | 31,343 | 22,169 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { SCHOOL DISTRICT * } \\ & \text { RANGE } \end{aligned}$ | COUNT | MEDIAN | MEAN | WGT. MEAN | COD |  | PRD | MIN | MAX | 95\% Median C.I. | Avg. Adj. <br> Sale Price | Avg. Assd Val |
| (blank) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 02-0006 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 02-0018 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 39-0055 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 45-0029 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 45-0137 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 92-0045 | 24 | 95.58 | 94.58 | 70.73 | 33.41 |  | 133.71 | 36.07 | 276.40 | 64.94 to 104.71 | 31,343 | 22,169 |
| NonValid School |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 24 | 95.58 | 94.58 | 70.73 | 33.41 |  | 133.71 | 36.07 | 276.40 | 64.94 to 104.71 | 31,343 | 22,169 |
| YEAR BUILT * |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Avg. Adj. Sale Price | Avg. Assd Val |
| RANGE | COUNT | MEDIAN | MEAN | WGT. MEAN | COD |  | PRD | MIN | MAX | 95\% Median C.I. | Sale Price | Assd Val |
| 0 OR Blank | 6 | 90.68 | 89.19 | 71.16 | 35.02 |  | 125.35 | 36.07 | 133.00 | 36.07 to 133.00 | 14,283 | 10,163 |
| Prior TO 1860 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1860 тО 1899 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1900 TO 1919 | 3 | 93.54 | 138.60 | 55.23 | 82.16 |  | 250.96 | 45.85 | 276.40 | N/A | 31,518 | 17,406 |
| 1920 TO 1939 | 2 | 81.01 | 81.01 | 70.14 | 20.73 |  | 115.49 | 64.21 | 97.80 | N/A | 42,500 | 29,810 |
| 1940 тО 1949 | 1 | 66.84 | 66.84 | 66.84 |  |  |  | 66.84 | 66.84 | N/A | 16,000 | 10,695 |
| 1950 TO 1959 | 4 | 86.41 | 85.62 | 85.52 | 17.99 |  | 100.11 | 64.94 | 104.71 | N/A | 21,250 | 18,173 |
| 1960 тО 1969 | 2 | 90.30 | 90.30 | 68.63 | 43.19 |  | 131.57 | 51.30 | 129.30 | N/A | 22,500 | 15,442 |
| 1970 тО 1979 | 3 | 101.82 | 103.17 | 102.11 | 3.69 |  | 101.03 | 98.21 | 109.47 | N/A | 33,333 | 34,036 |
| 1980 тО 1989 | 1 | 140.00 | 140.00 | 140.00 |  |  |  | 140.00 | 140.00 | N/A | 40,000 | 56,000 |
| 1990 TO 1994 | 1 | 37.80 | 37.80 | 37.80 |  |  |  | 37.80 | 37.80 | N/A | 175,000 | 66,155 |
| 1995 TO 1999 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2000 TO Present | 1 | 79.67 | 79.67 | 79.67 |  |  |  | 79.67 | 79.67 | N/A | 26,000 | 20,715 |
| _ALL_ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 24 | 95.58 | 94.58 | 70.73 | 33.41 |  | 133.71 | 36.07 | 276.40 | 64.94 to 104.71 | 31,343 | 22,169 |

## PAD 2009 Preliminary Statistics



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


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

## Residential

For assessment year 2009 there were no assessment actions performed other than pickup work.

The Wheeler County Assessor reviews all residential sales by sending questionnaires to the seller and buyer to gather as much information about the sales as possible. However; the assessor also serves as the county clerk, many times when deeds are filed questions are asked at this time regarding the sales of properties eliminating the need to mail a questionnaire. If there still is a question with the sale a physical inspection of the property is performed.

Pickup work was completed and placed on the 2009 assessment roll.

## 2009 Assessment Survey for Wheeler County

## Residential Appraisal Information

(Includes Urban, Suburban and Rural Residential)
$\left.\left.\begin{array}{|l|l|}\hline 1 . & \text { Data collection done by: } \\ \hline 2 . & \text { Assessor and Staff } \\ \hline & \text { Assessor and Staff } \\ \hline 3 . & \text { Pickup work done by whom: } \\ \hline & \text { Standard Appraisal } \\ \hline 4 . & \begin{array}{l}\text { What is the date of the Replacement Cost New data (Marshall-Swift) that are } \\ \text { used to value this property class? }\end{array} \\ \hline & \begin{array}{l}\text { December 2007 Marshal-Swift for Lake Ericson } \\ \text { June 1996 Marshall-Swift for Bartlett, Ericson, Rural Residential and Ag Dwellings }\end{array} \\ \hline 5 . & \begin{array}{l}\text { What was the last year a depreciation schedule for this property class was } \\ \text { developed using market-derived information? }\end{array} \\ \hline & \begin{array}{l}\text { 2007 for Lake Ericson } \\ \text { 1999 for the villages of Bartlett and Ericson } \\ \text { 2000-2001 for Rural Residential and Ag Dwellings }\end{array} \\ \hline 6 . & \begin{array}{l}\text { What approach to value is used in this class or subclasses to estimate the } \\ \text { market value of properties? }\end{array} \\ \hline & \begin{array}{l}\text { The Cost Approach is used as well as a market analysis of the qualified sales to } \\ \text { estimate the market value of properties. }\end{array} \\ \hline 7 . & \text { Number of Market Areas/Neighborhoods/Assessor Locations? } \\ \hline & \begin{array}{l}\text { Assessor Locations - Bartlett, Ericson, Lake Ericson and Rural }\end{array} \\ \hline 8 . & \text { How are these Market Areas/Neighborhoods/Assessor Locations defined? }\end{array}\right\} \begin{array}{l}\text { These Assessor Locations are defined by location, specifically by town, Lake } \\ \text { Ericson and Rural } \\ \hline 9 .\end{array} \begin{array}{l}\text { Is "Market Area/Neighborhoods/Assessor Locations" a unique usable } \\ \text { valuation grouping? If not, what is a unique usable valuation grouping? }\end{array}\right\}$

| 10. | Is there unique market significance of the suburban location as defined in Reg. <br> $\mathbf{1 0 - 0 0 1 . 0 7 B}$ ? (Suburban shall mean a parcel of real estate property located outside <br> of the limits of an incorporated city or village, but within the legal jurisdiction of an <br> incorporated city or village.) |
| :--- | :--- |
|  | There is no market significance of the suburban location as this location is only a <br> geographic grouping based on the Reg. |
| 11. | Are dwellings on agricultural parcels and dwellings on rural residential parcels <br> valued in a manner that would provide the same relationship to the market? <br> Explain? |
|  | Yes, both dwellings are valued in a manner that would provide the same relationship <br> to the market |

## Residential Permit Numbers:

| Permits | Information Statements | Other | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

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


Exhibit 92 Page 12

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


Exhibit 92 Page 13

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 Real Property

## I. Correlation

RESIDENTIAL:The opinion of the Division is that the level of value is within the acceptable range, and it is best measured by the median measure of central tendency. The median measure was calculated using a sufficient number of sales, and because the County applies assessment practices to the sold and unsold parcels in a similar manner, the median ratio calculated from the sales file accurately reflects the level of value for the population.

## II. Analysis of Percentage of Sales Used

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

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

|  | Total Sales | Qualified Sales | Percent Used |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2009 | 37 | 24 | $\mathbf{6 4 . 8 6}$ |
| 2008 | 33 | 21 | $\mathbf{6 3 . 6 4}$ |
| 2007 | 32 | 27 | $\mathbf{8 4 . 3 8}$ |
| 2006 | 46 | 37 | $\mathbf{8 0 . 4 3}$ |
| 2005 | 51 | 41 | $\mathbf{8 0 . 3 9}$ |

RESIDENTIAL:A brief review of the utilization grid prepared indicates that the county has utilized a reasonable proportion of the available sales for the development of the qualified statistics. This indicates that the measurement of the class of property was done using all available sales.

The Wheeler County Assessor reviews all residential sales by sending questionnaires to the seller and buyer to gather as much information about the sales as possible. However; the assessor also serves as the county clerk, many times when deeds are filed questions are asked at this time regarding the sales of properties eliminating the need to mail a questionnaire. If there still is a question with the sale a physical inspection of the property is performed.

## 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 Wheeler 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 | -0.07 | $\mathbf{9 6}$ | $\mathbf{9 6}$ |
| 2008 | 96.37 | 0.28 | 97 | $\mathbf{9 7 . 8 2}$ |
| 2007 | 68 | 24.18 | $\mathbf{8 4}$ | 92 |
| 2006 | 78 | 10.55 | $\mathbf{8 6}$ | 95 |
| 2005 | 79 | 13.21 | 90 | 95 |

RESIDENTIAL:The relationship between the trended preliminary median and the R\&O median suggests the assessment practices are applied to the sales file and population in a similar manner.

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

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

## Comparison of Average Value Changes

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

| 0 | 2009 | -0.07 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| -6.77 | 2008 | 0.28 |
| 22.87 | 2007 | 24.18 |
| 21.43 | 2006 | 10.55 |
| 11.66 | 2005 | 13.21 |

RESIDENTIAL:The percent change in assessed value for both sold and unsold properties is similar and suggests the statistical representations calculated from the sales file are an accurate measure of the population.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

|  | Median | Wgt. Mean | Mean |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| R\&O Statistics | 96 | 71 | 95 |

RESIDENTIAL:The median and mean measures of central tendency are within the acceptable range. The weighted mean is well below the acceptable range.

## 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 | 33.41 | 133.71 |
| Difference | 18.41 | 30.71 |

RESIDENTIAL:Both the coefficient of dispersion and the price related differential are above the acceptable range. This statistically suggests regressivity in residential assessments and may indicate that high priced properties are undervalued. Further review of the individual assessor locations on the residential statistical page indicates the two villages of Bartlett and Ericson may also be causing these overall measures to be high.

## 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 | 24 | 24 | 0 |
| Median | 96 | 96 | 0 |
| Wgt. Mean | 71 | 71 | 0 |
| Mean | 95 | 95 | 0 |
| COD | 33.41 | $\mathbf{3 3 . 4 1}$ | 0.00 |
| PRD | $\mathbf{1 3 3 . 7 1}$ | $\mathbf{1 3 3 . 7 1}$ | $\mathbf{0 . 0 0}$ |
| Minimum | 276.40 | 276.40 | 0.00 |
| Maximum |  | 0.00 |  |

RESIDENTIAL:The above table is reflective of the reported assessment actions of the Wheeler County Assessor.

## 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 | 24 | 21 | 3 |
| Median | 96 | 77 | 19 |
| Wgt. Mean | 71 | 63 | 8 |
| Mean | 95 | 97 | -2 |
| COD | 33.41 | 57.98 | -24.57 |
| PRD | 133.71 | 153.20 | -19.49 |
| Minimum | 36.07 | 24.62 | 11.45 |
| Maximum | 276.40 | 380.24 | -103.84 |

In comparing the two sets of statistics in the above table you will notice the Trended Statistics have three less sales than the R\&O Statistics. The sales were removed from the analysis as they were split off from the original parcel. The split off sales did not have a prior year value, thus the reason for not figuring them into the Trended Statistics.

In comparing the two sets of statistics only the mean measure of central tendency is similar. Given the high coefficient of dispersion and relatively small sample size, it is the opinion of the Division this sample is not sufficient enough to prove the sales file is unrepresentative.

In reviewing the previous tables, three and four in this section you will notice they are very similar and both suggest the assessment practices are applied to the sales file and population in a similar manner.

Based on the known assessment practices of the County there is no reason to believe the sales file is not representative of the population or the sold properties have been treated differently than the unsold properties.

## PAD 2009 Preliminary Statistics

## Type: Qualified



Exhibit 92 Page 27


## PAD 2009 Preliminary Statistics

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



Exhibit 92 Page 29


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

## Commercial

Overall, no action was taken in the commercial class of property for 2009 unless any changes were found through sales verification or pick up work.

All sales are reviewed by the Assessor to find out as much information about the sale as possible.

## 2009 Assessment Survey for Wheeler County

## Commercial/Industrial Appraisal Information

| 1. | Data collection done by: |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | Assessor and Staff |
| 2. | Valuation done by: |
|  | Assessor and Staff |
| 3. | Pickup work done by whom: |
|  | Contract Appraiser |
| 4. | What is the date of the Replacement Cost New data (Marshall-Swift) that are used to value this property class? |
|  | 1996 - Marshall-Swift |
| 5. | What was the last year a depreciation schedule for this property class was developed using market-derived information? |
|  | 1999 |
| 6. | When was the last time that the Income Approach was used to estimate or establish the market value of the properties in this class? |
|  | The income approach is not utilized |
| 7. | What approach to value is used in this class or subclasses to estimate the market value of properties? |
|  | The Cost Approach is used as well as a market analysis of the qualified sales to estimate the market value of properties. |
| 8. | Number of Market Areas/Neighborhoods/Assessor Locations? |
|  | 3 Assessor Locations - Bartlett, Ericson and Rural |
| 9. | How are these Market Areas/Neighborhoods/Assessor Locations defined? |
|  | These Assessor Locations are defined by location, specifically by town and rural |
| 10. | Is "Market Area/Neighborhood/Assessor Location" a unique usable valuation grouping? If not, what is a unique usable valuation grouping? |
|  | Yes, Assessor Location is a unique usable valuation grouping |
| 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.)
There is no market significance of the suburban location as this location is only a geographic grouping based on the Reg.

Commercial Permit Numbers:

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

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



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



## Type: Qualified <br> 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


## Commerical Real Property

## I. Correlation

COMMERCIAL:There was no action taken in this class of property for assessment year 2009. With only eight sales in which to measure the statistics may not be reliable. There is no other information available that would indicate that Wheeler County has not met an acceptable level of value for the commercial class of property for assessment year 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 | 12 | 8 | 66.67 |
| 2008 | 12 | 7 | 58.33 |
| 2007 | 13 | 6 | 46.15 |
| 2006 | 8 | 3 | 37.50 |
| 2005 | 5 | 3 | 60.00 |

COMMERCIAL:The assessor used $67 \%$ rounded of all commercial sales qualified for the sales study period. All sales are reviewed to determine if they are indeed arms-length transactions.

## 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 Wheeler 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 | 51 | 0.14 | 51 | $\mathbf{5 1}$ |
| 2008 | 43.2 | -0.59 | 43 | 43.2 |
| 2007 | 47 | 0.00 | 47 | 47 |
| 2006 | 51 | -2.08 | 50 | 51 |
| 2005 | 165 | -15.66 | 139 | 165 |

COMMERCIAL:The Trended Preliminary Ratio and the R\&O Ratio are the same and support the fact that there was no action taken in the commercial class for the 2008 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.
IV. Analysis of Percentage Change in Total Assessed Value in the Sales File to Percentage Change in Assessed Value Continued
\% Change in Total \% Change in Total Assessed
Assessed Value in the Sales File
Value (excl. growth)

| 0 | 2009 | 0.14 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 0.00 | 2008 | -0.59 |
| 0.00 | 2007 | 0.00 |
| 0.00 | 2006 | -2.08 |
| 0.00 | 2005 | -15.66 |

COMMERCIAL:As shown in the above table there is no statistical difference between the percent changes in the sales file versus the percent change in assessed value.

## 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 | 51 | 13 | 96 |

COMMERCIAL:All three measures are outside the range; however the commercial class is limited to eight qualified sales.

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

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

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

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

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

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

|  | COD | PRD |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| R\&O Statistics | $\mathbf{1 3 0 . 4 8}$ | $\mathbf{7 4 8 . 0 2}$ |
| Difference | $\mathbf{1 1 0 . 4 8}$ | $\mathbf{6 4 5 . 0 2}$ |

COMMERCIAL:Both quality measures of assessment are outside the respectable range based on eight qualified commercial sales.

## 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 | 8 | 8 | 0 |
| Median | 51 | 51 | 0 |
| Wgt. Mean | 13 | 13 | 0 |
| Mean | 96 | 96 | 0 |
| COD | 130.48 | $\mathbf{1 3 0 . 4 8}$ | 0.00 |
| PRD | 748.02 | $\mathbf{7 4 8 . 0 2}$ | 0.00 |
| Minimum | $\mathbf{6 . 2 1}$ | $\mathbf{6 . 2 1}$ | 0.00 |
| Maximum | 296.25 | 0.00 |  |

COMMERCIAL:The above table is reflective of the reported assessment actions of the Wheeler County Assessor.



92 - WHEELER COUNTY AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED

NUMBER of Sales

## PAD 2009 Preliminary Statistics

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

## PAD 2009 Preliminary Statistics

## AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED

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


# PAD 2009 Preliminary Statistics 

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


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


## PAD 2009 Preliminary Statistics

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



## PAD 2009 Preliminary Statistics



Exhibit 92 Page 54

## PAD 2009 Preliminary Statistics



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

## Agricultural

For the assessment year 2009, the assessor completed a spreadsheet analysis of unimproved agricultural land valuation and adjusted values accordingly. Irrigated values increased $5 \%$ while grass values increased $8 \%$ based on the analysis. Dry land values remained the same.

The Wheeler County Assessor is constantly working with the local Farm Service Agency office for information regarding land use and acres. In 2008 the County purchased an AgriData Program that includes current FSA maps where they are able to bring up each parcel and draw the current land use and acres. This will be used to implement the 2008 soil conversion for 2010.

All agricultural sales are plotted on a county map in the office for the public to view.
The Wheeler County Assessor reviewed all agricultural sales by sending questionnaires to the seller and buyer to gather as much information about the sales as possible. However; the assessor also serves as the county clerk, many times when deeds are filed questions are asked at this time regarding the sales of properties eliminating the need to mail a questionnaire. When necessary, if there is no response from the questionnaire, an interview in person or by telephone with the buyer, seller, broker or banker is conducted.

Pick up work was completed and placed on the 2009 assessment roll.

## 2009 Assessment Survey for Wheeler County

## Agricultural Appraisal Information

| 1. | Data collection done by: |
| :--- | :--- |
| 2. | Assessor and Staff |
|  | Assessor and Staff |
| 3. | Pickup work done by whom: |
|  | Assessor and Staff |
| 4. | Does the county have a written policy or written standards to specifically <br> define agricultural land versus rural residential acreages? |
|  | Currently the county doesn't have a written policy or standard to specifically define <br> agricultural land versus rural residential acreages |
| a. | How is agricultural land defined in this county? |
|  | Agricultural land is defined according to Neb. Rev. Stat. 77 -1359 <br> When was the last date that the Income Approach was used to estimate or <br> establish the market value of the properties in this class? |
| 5. | The income approach is not utilized |
| 6. | If the income approach was used, what Capitalization Rate was used? |
|  | N/A <br> 7.What is the date of the soil survey currently used?1988. The county is working on the 2008 soil conversion and will fully implement <br> for 2010 |
| 8. | What date was the last countywide land use study completed? |
|  | 1999, however with the work that is being done with the 2008 soil conversion by <br> 2010 a countywide land use study will have been completed |
| a. | By what method? (Physical inspection, FSA maps, etc.) |
| FSA maps via the AgriData system |  |
| b. | By whom? |
|  | Assessor and Staff |
|  |  |


| c. | What proportion is complete / implemented at this time? |
| :--- | :--- |
| $90 \%$ is complete at this time |  |
| 9. | Number of Market Areas/Neighborhoods/Assessor Locations in the <br> agricultural property class: |
|  | 1 Market Area | | 10. | How are Market Areas/Neighborhoods/Assessor Locations developed? <br> Wheeler County has determined there are not different market areas for agricultural <br> land in the county |
| :--- | :--- |
| 11. | In the assessor's opinion, are there any other class or subclass groupings, other <br> than LCG groupings, that are more appropriate for valuation? <br> Yes or No |
|  | No |
| a. | If yes, list. |
|  | N/A |
| 12. | In your opinion, what is the level of value of these groupings? |
|  | Between sixty-nine and seventy-five percent |
| 13. | Has the county implemented (or is in the process of implementing) special <br> valuation for agricultural land within the county? |
|  | No |

## Agricultural Permit Numbers:

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

92 - WHEELER COUNTY AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED

|  |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
|  | NUMBER of Sales: | 35 |
| (AgLand) | TOTAL Sales Price: | $9,108,912$ |
| (AgLand) | TOTAL Adj.Sales Price: | $8,838,912$ |
| (AgLand) | TOTAL Assessed Value: | $6,488,581$ |
|  | AVG. Adj. Sales Price: | 252,540 |
|  | AVG. Assessed Value: | 185,388 |

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

| RANGE | COUNT |
| :---: | :---: |
| Qrtrs |  |
| 07/01/05 то 09/30/05 | 2 |
| 10/01/05 то 12/31/05 | 2 |
| 01/01/06 то 03/31/06 | 6 |
| 04/01/06 то 06/30/06 | 2 |
| 07/01/06 TO 09/30/06 | 4 |
| 10/01/06 то 12/31/06 |  |
| 01/01/07 то 03/31/07 | 6 |
| 04/01/07 TO 06/30/07 | 1 |
| 07/01/07 то 09/30/07 |  |
| 10/01/07 то 12/31/07 | 6 |
| 01/01/08 то 03/31/08 | 3 |
| 04/01/08 то 06/30/08 | 3 |
| _Study Years___ |  |
| 07/01/05 то 06/30/06 | 12 |
| 07/01/06 то 06/30/07 | 11 |
| 07/01/07 то 06/30/08 | 12 |
| Calendar Yrs |  |
| 01/01/06 TO 12/31/06 | 12 |
| 01/01/07 то 12/31/07 | 13 |
| ALL |  |
|  | 35 |


| MEDIAN | MEAN | WGT. MEAN |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |
| 77.87 | 77.87 | 78.09 |
| 73.37 | 73.37 | 72.34 |
| 68.90 | 67.82 | 68.00 |
| 84.22 | 84.22 | 77.95 |
| 73.63 | 86.59 | 73.21 |
|  |  |  |
| 77.83 | 76.47 | 78.72 |
| 63.13 | 63.13 | 63.13 |
|  |  |  |
| 74.31 | 75.51 | 73.71 |
| 66.74 | 68.59 | 66.82 |
| 55.34 | 65.96 | 65.78 |
| 70.06 | 73.15 | 73.75 |
| 75.53 | 78.93 | 75.99 |
| 68.21 | 71.39 | 71.04 |
|  |  |  |
| 79.65 | 76.81 | 72.86 |
| 75.53 | 75.00 | 75.22 |
| 70.32 | 74.37 | 73.41 |

.

Avg. Adj. Avg.

| COD | PRD | MIN | MAX | 95\% Median C.I. | Sale Price | Assd Val |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 7.47 | 99.71 | 72.05 | 83.68 | N/A | 260,000 | 203,032 |
| 7.49 | 101.42 | 67.87 | 78.86 | N/A | 227,500 | 164,565 |
| 3.86 | 99.74 | 58.27 | 72.67 | 58.27 to 72.67 | 139,233 | 94,677 |
| 16.51 | 108.05 | 70.32 | 98.13 | N/A | 379,000 | 295,440 |
| 24.01 | 118.27 | 68.33 | 130.75 | N/A | 147,665 | 108,107 |
| 12.32 | 97.13 | 53.91 | 96.30 | 53.91 to 96.30 | 324,967 | 255,815 |
|  |  | 63.13 | 63.13 | N/A | 287,000 | 181,195 |
| 15.44 | 102.44 | 55.69 | 96.52 | 55.69 to 96.52 | 371,613 | 273,904 |
| 5.37 | 102.65 | 64.14 | 74.89 | N/A | 138,853 | 92,780 |
| 24.18 | 100.26 | 51.19 | 91.34 | N/A | 265,600 | 174,718 |
| 8.75 | 99.19 | 58.27 | 98.13 | 68.40 to 78.86 | 214,033 | 157,845 |
| 16.93 | 103.88 | 53.91 | 130.75 | 63.13 to 96.30 | 257,042 | 195,320 |
| 16.57 | 100.49 | 51.19 | 96.52 | 55.69 to 84.78 | 286,920 | 203,826 |
| 14.02 | 105.42 | 58.27 | 130.75 | 68.40 to 77.78 | 182,005 | 132,614 |
| 14.13 | 99.71 | 53.91 | 96.52 | 63.13 to 84.78 | 343,576 | 258,424 |
| 14.60 | 101.30 | 51.19 | 130.75 | 68.40 to 77.78 | 252,540 | 185,388 |

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

## NUMBER of Sales

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

Date Range: 07/01/2005 to 06/30/2008 Posted Before: 01/23/2009
$70 \quad$ COV: $20.49 \quad 95 \%$ Median C.I.: 68.40 to $77.78 \quad$ (!: Derived)
9,108,912 MEDIAN:

95\% Median C.I.: 68.40 to 77.78
95\% Wgt. Mean C.I.: 68.03 to 78.79
(!: Derived) ! land+NAT=0)

95\% Mean C.I.: 69.32 to 79.41
$\begin{array}{lll}\text { MEAN: } 74 \quad \text { AVG.ABS.DEV: } & 10.27\end{array}$
COD: 14.60 MAX Sales Ratio: 130.75
PRD: 101.30 MIN Sales Ratio: 51.19 8,838,912 6,488,581 252,540
185,388
Printed: 03/10/2009 16:33:49


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


- WHEELER COUNTY

PAD 2009 R\&O Statistics
Type: Qualified

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



| NUMBER of Sales: | 40 |
| ---: | ---: |
| TOTAL Sales Price: | $14,900,962$ |
| TOTAL Adj.Sales Price: | $14,430,962$ |
| TOTAL Assessed Value: | $10,461,541$ |
| AVG. Adj. Sales Price: | 360,774 |
| AVG. Assessed Value: | 261,538 |

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



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## Agricultural Land

## I. Correlation

AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED:Based on the analysis in the proceeding tables, the opinion of the Division is that the level of value is within the acceptable range and it is best measured by the median measure of central tendency of the Agricultural Unimproved sample. The valuation methodology the County uses to analyze sales and determine a schedule of values assures the sold and unsold parcels are treated in a similar manner. The statistics confirm that the agricultural properties in the county are valued within the acceptable range indicating uniformity and proportionality in the 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 | 47 | 35 | $\mathbf{7 4 . 4 7}$ |
| 2008 | 53 | 36 | $\mathbf{6 7 . 9 2}$ |
| 2007 | $\mathbf{5 6}$ | $\mathbf{3 5}$ | $\mathbf{6 2 . 5 0}$ |
| 2006 | 59 | 40 | $\mathbf{6 7 . 8 0}$ |
| 2005 | 53 | $\mathbf{3 1}$ | $\mathbf{5 8 . 4 9}$ |

AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED:Table II indicates that the County has utilized an acceptable portion of the available sales and that the measurement of the class of property was done with all available arms? length sales.

The Wheeler County Assessor reviewed all agricultural sales by sending questionnaires to the seller and buyer to gather as much information about the sales as possible. However; the assessor also serves as the county clerk, many times when deeds are filed questions are asked at this time regarding the sales of properties eliminating the need to mail a questionnaire. When necessary, if there is no response from the questionnaire, an interview in person or by telephone with the buyer, seller, broker or banker is conducted.

## 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 Wheeler 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 | 66 | 6.08 | 70 | 70 |
| 2008 | 65.93 | 8.54 | 72 | 71.41 |
| 2007 | 69 | 4.26 | 72 | 73 |
| 2006 | 69 | 10.30 | 76 | 76 |
| 2005 | 66 | 16.20 | 76 | 76 |

AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED:The relationship between the trended preliminary median and the R\&O median suggests the assessment practices are applied to the sales file and population in a similar manner.

## 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

| 5.97 | 2009 | 6.08 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 6.73 | 2008 | 8.54 |
| 4.42 | 2007 | 4.26 |
| 17.08 | 2006 | 10.30 |

AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED:The percent change in assessed value for both sold and unsold properties is similar and suggests the statistical representations calculated from the sales file are an accurate measure of the population.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

|  | Median | Wgt. Mean | Mean |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| R\&O Statistics | 70 | 73 | 74 |

AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED:The three measures of central tendency are within the acceptable range, suggesting the level of value for this class of property is within the acceptable range.

## 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 | $\mathbf{1 4 . 6 0}$ | 101.30 |
| Difference | 0.00 | 0.00 |

AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED:The coefficient of dispersion and price related differential are within the acceptable range; indicating this class of property has been valued uniformly and proportionately.

## 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 | 35 | 35 | 0 |
| Median | 66 | 70 | 4 |
| Wgt. Mean | 70 | 73 | 3 |
| Mean | 70 | 74 | 4 |
| COD | 15.43 | 14.60 | -0.83 |
| PRD | 100.29 | 101.30 | 1.01 |
| Minimum | $\mathbf{4 8 . 6 6}$ | $\mathbf{5 1 . 1 9}$ | 2.53 |
| Maximum | 127.81 | 130.75 | 2.94 |

AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED:The change between the preliminary statistics and the R\&O statistics is consistent with the assessment actions reported for this class of property.

| Total Real Property | Records : 1,859 | Value : 225,862,562 | Growth 657,185 |
| ---: | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Sum Lines 17, 25, \& 30 |  |  |  |


|  | Urban |  | SubUrban |  | Rural |  | Total |  | Growth |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Records | Value | Records | Value | Records | Value | Records | Value |  |
| 01. Res UnImp Land | 33 | 111,600 | 0 | 0 | 52 | 393,275 | 85 | 504,875 |  |
| 02. Res Improve Land | 152 | 609,675 | 0 | 0 | 158 | 1,899,180 | 310 | 2,508,855 |  |
| 03. Res Improvements | 154 | 2,630,900 | 0 | 0 | 158 | 2,030,615 | 312 | 4,661,515 |  |
| 04. Res Total | 187 | 3,352,175 | 0 | 0 | 210 | 4,323,070 | 397 | 7,675,245 | 160,410 |
| \% of Res Total | 47.10 | 43.68 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 52.90 | 56.32 | 21.36 | 3.40 | 24.41 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 05. Com UnImp Land | 7 | 13,095 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 13,095 |  |
| 06. Com Improve Land | 36 | 86,695 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 5,955 | 40 | 92,650 |  |
| 07. Com Improvements | 35 | 583,630 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 212,605 | 39 | 796,235 |  |
| 08. Com Total | 42 | 683,420 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 218,560 | 46 | 901,980 | 0 |
| \% of Com Total | 91.30 | 75.77 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 8.70 | 24.23 | 2.47 | 0.40 | 0.00 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 09. Ind UnImp Land | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  |
| 10. Ind Improve Land | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  |
| 11. Ind Improvements | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  |
| 12. Ind Total | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| \% of Ind Total | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 13. Rec UnImp Land | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 13,950 | 8 | 13,950 |  |
| 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 | 8 | 13,950 | 8 | 13,950 | 0 |
| \% of Rec Total | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 0.43 | 0.01 | 0.00 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Res \& Rec Total } \\ & \text { \% of Res \& Rec Total } \end{aligned}$ | 187 | 3,352,175 | 0 | 0 | 218 | 4,337,020 | 405 | 7,689,195 | 160,410 |
|  | 46.17 | 43.60 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 53.83 | 56.40 | 21.79 | 3.40 | 24.41 |
| Com \& Ind Total | 42 | 683,420 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 218,560 | 46 | 901,980 | 0 |
| \% of Com \& Ind Total | 91.30 | 75.77 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 8.70 | 24.23 | 2.47 | 0.40 | 0.00 |
| 17. Taxable Total | 229 | 4,035,595 | 0 | 0 | 222 | 4,555,580 | 451 | 8,591,175 | 160,410 |
| \% of Taxable Total | 50.78 | 46.97 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 49.22 | 53.03 | 24.26 | 3.80 | 24.41 |

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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 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 19. Commercial | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 20. Industrial | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 21. Other | Records | 0 <br> Rural <br> Value Base | 0 <br> Value Excess | 0 <br> Records | $\begin{gathered} 0 \\ \text { Total } \\ \text { Value Base } \end{gathered}$ | 0 Value Excess |
| 18. Residential | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 19. Commercial | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 20. Industrial | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 21. Other | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 22. Total Sch II |  |  |  | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Schedule III : Mineral Interest Records

| Mineral Interest | Records | Urban | Value | Records | SubUrban | Value | Records | Rural | Value | Records | Total | Value | Growth |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 23. Producing | 0 |  | 0 | 0 |  | 0 | 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 |
| :--- |
| $\qquad$Urban <br> Records |
| SubUrban |
| Records |
| 26. Producing |



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|  | Urban |  |  | SubUrban |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Records | Acres | Value | Records | Acres | Value |
| 42. Game \& Parks | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 |
|  | Records | ${ }_{\text {Acres }} \quad \text { Rural }$ | Value | Records | Total Acres | Value |
| 42. Game \& Parks | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 |


|  | 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 92 Wheeler

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

| Irrigated | Acres | \% of Acres* | Value | \% of Value* | Average Assessed Value* |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 45. 1A1 | 0.00 | 0.00\% | 0 | 0.00\% | 0.00 |
| 46. 1A | 1,355.83 | 2.24\% | 2,494,735 | 3.20\% | 1,840.01 |
| 47. 2A1 | 544.70 | 0.90\% | 904,205 | 1.16\% | 1,660.01 |
| 48. 2A | 1,173.27 | 1.94\% | 1,842,035 | 2.37\% | 1,570.00 |
| 49.3A1 | 3,581.27 | 5.92\% | 4,960,210 | 6.37\% | 1,385.04 |
| 50.3A | 13,666.65 | 22.57\% | 18,245,255 | 23.44\% | 1,335.02 |
| 51.4A1 | 26,814.08 | 44.29\% | 33,652,055 | 43.23\% | 1,255.01 |
| 52. 4A | 13,407.92 | 22.15\% | 15,754,505 | 20.24\% | 1,175.01 |
| 53. Total | 60,543.72 | 100.00\% | 77,853,000 | 100.00\% | 1,285.90 |
| Dry |  |  |  |  |  |
| 54. 1D1 | 0.00 | 0.00\% | 0 | 0.00\% | 0.00 |
| 55. 1D | 366.20 | 4.68\% | 428,455 | 8.38\% | 1,170.00 |
| 56. 2D1 | 221.71 | 2.84\% | 202,875 | 3.97\% | 915.05 |
| 57. 2D | 420.31 | 5.37\% | 380,415 | 7.44\% | 905.08 |
| 58.3D1 | 1,072.49 | 13.72\% | 954,510 | 18.67\% | 889.99 |
| 59.3D | 1,699.47 | 21.73\% | 1,130,240 | 22.10\% | 665.05 |
| 60.4D1 | 2,617.07 | 33.47\% | 1,426,390 | 27.90\% | 545.03 |
| 61. 4D | 1,422.54 | 18.19\% | 590,400 | 11.55\% | 415.03 |
| 62. Total | 7,819.79 | 100.00\% | 5,113,285 | 100.00\% | 653.89 |
| Grass |  |  |  |  |  |
| 63. 1G1 | 0.00 | 0.00\% | 0 | 0.00\% | 0.00 |
| 64. 1G | 419.44 | 0.15\% | 333,475 | 0.32\% | 795.05 |
| 65. 2G1 | 308.34 | 0.11\% | 183,475 | 0.18\% | 595.04 |
| 66. 2G | 1,700.95 | 0.60\% | 884,495 | 0.86\% | 520.00 |
| 67.3G1 | 4,467.69 | 1.57\% | 2,322,450 | 2.25\% | 519.83 |
| 68. 3G | 30,328.69 | 10.67\% | 14,760,840 | 14.28\% | 486.70 |
| 69.4G1 | 102,239.92 | 35.95\% | 41,111,360 | 39.76\% | 402.11 |
| 70.4G | 144,903.33 | 50.96\% | 43,800,745 | 42.36\% | 302.28 |
| 71. Total | 284,368.36 | 100.00\% | 103,396,840 | 100.00\% | 363.60 |
| Irrigated Total | 60,543.72 | 16.75\% | 77,853,000 | 41.55\% | 1,285.90 |
| Dry Total | 7,819.79 | 2.16\% | 5,113,285 | 2.73\% | 653.89 |
| Grass Total | 284,368.36 | 78.67\% | 103,396,840 | 55.19\% | 363.60 |
| Waste | 8,719.22 | 2.41\% | 998,500 | 0.53\% | 114.52 |
| Other | 0.00 | 0.00\% | 0 | 0.00\% | 0.00 |
| Exempt | 521.87 | 0.14\% | 0 | 0.00\% | 0.00 |
| Market Area Total | 361,451.09 | 100.00\% | 187,361,625 | 100.00\% | 518.36 |

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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 | 60,543.72 | 77,853,000 | 60,543.72 | 77,853,000 |
| 77. Dry Land | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 7,819.79 | 5,113,285 | 7,819.79 | 5,113,285 |
| 78. Grass | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 284,368.36 | 103,396,840 | 284,368.36 | 103,396,840 |
| 79. Waste | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 8,719.22 | 998,500 | 8,719.22 | 998,500 |
| 80. Other | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 |
| 81. Exempt | 0.28 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 521.59 | 0 | 521.87 | 0 |
| 82. Total | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 361,451.09 | 187,361,625 | 361,451.09 | 187,361,625 |


|  | Acres | \% of Acres* | Value | \% of Value* | Average Assessed Value* |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Irrigated | 60,543.72 | 16.75\% | 77,853,000 | 41.55\% | 1,285.90 |
| Dry Land | 7,819.79 | 2.16\% | 5,113,285 | 2.73\% | 653.89 |
| Grass | 284,368.36 | 78.67\% | 103,396,840 | 55.19\% | 363.60 |
| Waste | 8,719.22 | 2.41\% | 998,500 | 0.53\% | 114.52 |
| Other | 0.00 | 0.00\% | 0 | 0.00\% | 0.00 |
| Exempt | 521.87 | 0.14\% | 0 | 0.00\% | 0.00 |
| Total | 361,451.09 | 100.00\% | 187,361,625 | 100.00\% | 518.36 |

Exhibit 92 Page 82

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

| 92 Wheeler |  |  |  | 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 | 7,520,145 | 7,675,245 | 155,100 | 2.06\% | 160,410 | -0.07\% |
| 02. Recreational | 13,950 | 13,950 | 0 | 0.00\% | 0 | 0.00\% |
| 03. Ag-Homesite Land, Ag-Res Dwelling | 7,290,860 | 7,628,790 | 337,930 | 4.63\% | 384,650 | -0.64\% |
| 04. Total Residential (sum lines 1-3) | 14,824,955 | 15,317,985 | 493,030 | 3.33\% | 545,060 | -0.35\% |
| 05. Commercial | 900,735 | 901,980 | 1,245 | 0.14\% | 0 | 0.14\% |
| 06. Industrial | 0 | 0 | 0 |  | 0 |  |
| 07. Ag-Farmsite Land, Outbuildings | 22,207,517 | 22,280,972 | 73,455 | 0.33\% | 112,125 | -0.17\% |
| 08. Minerals | 0 | 0 | 0 |  | 0 |  |
| 09. Total Commercial (sum lines 5-8) | 23,108,252 | 23,182,952 | 74,700 | 0.32\% | 112,125 | -0.16\% |
| 10. Total Non-Agland Real Property | 37,933,207 | 38,500,937 | 567,730 | 1.50\% | 657,185 | -0.24\% |
| 11. Irrigated | 74,142,455 | 77,853,000 | 3,710,545 | 5.00\% |  |  |
| 12. Dryland | 5,114,115 | 5,113,285 | -830 | -0.02\% |  |  |
| 13. Grassland | 96,413,000 | 103,396,840 | 6,983,840 | 7.24\% |  |  |
| 14. Wasteland | 956,655 | 998,500 | 41,845 | 4.37\% |  |  |
| 15. Other Agland | 0 | 0 | 0 |  |  |  |
| 16. Total Agricultural Land | 176,626,225 | 187,361,625 | 10,735,400 | 6.08\% |  |  |
| 17. Total Value of all Real Property | 214,559,432 | 225,862,562 | 11,303,130 | 5.27\% | 657,185 | 4.96\% |
| (Locally Assessed) |  |  |  |  |  |  |

# 2008 <br> THREE YEAR ASSESSMENT PLAN FOR <br> WHEELER COUNTY <br> Assessment Years 2009, 2010 and 2011 <br> GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF COUNTY 

Wheeler County is located in the Sandhills of Nebraska, and has a population of 886 . There are two villages in the county, the county seat, Bartlett, population 113, and Ericson, population 104. The county economic base consists of mainly of Agricultural activities. The largest use of the land is raising cattle on grassland, row crops under center pivot irrigation and some dry land farming. One major cattle feedlot operation and several major swine facilities are located in the county. Countywide zoning was implemented in 1998. The County seat is located in Bartlett.

## Real Property Assessment Requirements:

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

1) $100 \%$ of actual value for all classes of real property excluding agricultural and horticultural land:
2) $75 \%$ of actual value for agricultural land and horticultural land; and
3) $75 \%$ of special value for agricultural and horticultural land which meets the qualifications for special valuation under 77-1344 and $75 \%$ of its recapture value as defined in 77-1343 when the land is disqualified for special valuation under 771347.

General Description of Real Property in Wheeler County:
Per the 2008 County Abstract, Wheeler County consists of the following real property types.

Parcels $\quad \%$ of Total Parcels $\quad$ \%of Taxable Value Base
$\begin{array}{llll}\text { Residential } 642 \quad 33.81 \% & 6.91 & \%\end{array}$
Commercial 46
2.38\% . $42 \%$
Recreational 8
Agricultural 1233
. $4148 \%$
$63.39 \%$ less than . $01 \%$ 92.67\%

Agricultural land - 361,391. Total Taxable Acres $98.04 \%$ of County is agricultural and of that $78.69 \%$ consists primarily of grassland. New Property: For assessment year 2008, an estimated 12 building permits and or information statements were filed for new property constructions/additions in the county. For more information see 2008 Reports \& Opinions, Abstract and Assessor Survey. CURRENT RESOURCES:
A. Staff/Budget/Training: The Wheeler County Clerk serves also as the County Assessor, Clerk of District Court, Election Commissioner, Register of Deeds and Jury Commissioner. Her staff consists of one full time person. The Assessor \&

Staff both work on the assessment function. The assessor attends education classes on an annual basis to keep her Assessor's certificate current pursuant to requirement. The Assessor does her best to keep updated on all educational training, by means of attending classes, internet and manuals. The Assessor has 29 years working knowledge in the Assessor's office. The proposed budget for the 2008-2009 fiscal years is $\$ 7,050.00$. The office is considering updating software and computer for this purpose.
B. Maps: The cadastral maps were done in 1966 and are still in good condition. The assessor \& staff keep these maps updated routinely as to ownership and descriptions. Misc Maps used in the Assessor's office is a plat map of the County updated by ownership and displayed in the courthouse for the public, school district maps and precinct maps. Maps of Sales which are color coded are maintained. Aerial map is available.
C. Property Record Cards - , current listings, photo, sketches, etc. There is a property card for every real estate property in the county. The real estate property cards are located in the recording room of the County Clerk/Ex-Officio Assessor office. The property record cards are maintained and kept current by the Assessor and Staff.
RURAL: The rural real estate and improvement parcels are color coded green and are organized in file cabinets by Section Twp and Rng, beginning with the northern most eastern corner of Wheeler County (Sec 1 Twp24 Rng 9) continuing through to the south western most corner of the county (Sec 31 Twp21 Rng 12).
URBAN: The County's village properties parcel cards are white colored coded and are organized in file cabinets by lot number and Vllg Additions.
LAKE: The Lake Ericson properties parcel cards are light blue colored coded and organized in file cabinet beginning with the first Lake lot extending to the last lot according to the plat of Lake Ericson.
COMMERICIAL: Commercial property cards are color coded white and are organized in file cabinets within the class of property the Commercial is located, ( i.e., rural, urban, Lake.
D. Software - MIPS County Solution, Data entry and reports only, no appraisal software.
E. Web based -None

PROCEDURE MANUAL
Wheeler County has written policies and procedures. The assessor and Staff work together in updating the County policies and procedures. The Assessor reviews the policies and procedures with the County Attorney and County Commissioners.

APPRAISAL FUNCTIONS, CONTRACT WITH APPRAISER FOR THE DATA COLLECTION AND PRICING COLLECTION, REVIEW ASSESSMENT SALES RATIO STUDIES BEFORE ASSESSMENT ACTIONS: RECONCILIATION OF FINAL VALUE AND DOCUMENTATION.

Wheeler County contracts with a certified appraiser in the appraisal of improvements and annual pickup work. The appraiser is certified and follows all Regulations and IAAO guide lines. Appraiser is contracted on an annual basis to do the County's pickup work. The Assessor maintains a continuous list of pick-up work throughout the year. The Assessor reviews with the contracted Appraiser the list of pick-up work properties, discussing their locations by virtue of maps, and provides a signed notice to the Appraiser to be presented to the owner for the reason of property inspection. New improvements in the county are located by means of owner reporting, zoning permits, word of mouth and Assessor and Commissioner's driving of the county. The pickup work involves on site inspection, measurements, interior inspection whenever possible and interviewing the owner. The pickup work is completed every year in a timely matter and the growth calculated. Every effort is made to insure that information on all new construction is collected and included in the assessment rolls on an annual basis. Values are updated on an Annual Basis based on sales.

There are no Industrial or Special Value classes in Wheeler County, yr 2008.

## Level of Value, Quality, and Uniformity for assessment year 2007:

| Property Class | Median | COD* | PRD* |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Residential | 98.\% | 26.9\% | 122.62\% |

Commercial Not enough Sales to Determine
Recreational Not enough Sales to Determine
Agricultural $\quad 71.00 \% \quad 15.0 \% \quad 100.18 \%$
*COD means coefficient of dispersion and PRD means price related differential. For more information regarding statistical measures see 2007 Reports \& Opinions.

## Assessment Actions Planned for Assessment Year 2009.

Residential: Annual Pickup work, send verification questionnaires to a person familiar with the sale, Assessor drive-by of sales location, studies of sales statistics for needed valuation changes, update property cards, place values on tax roll.

Commercial: Annual Pickup work, send verification questionnaires to a person familiar with the sale, Assessor drive-by of sales location, studies of sales statistics for needed valuation changes, update property cards, place values on tax roll.

Recreational: Annual Pickup work, send verification questionnaires to a person familiar with the sale, Assessor drive-by of sales location, studies of sales statistics for needed valuation changes, update property cards, place values on tax roll.

Agricultural: Annual Pickup work, studies of sales statistics for needed valuation changes, update property cards, maintain a spread sheet on excel of acres sold and other sales statistics:

## Assessment Actions Planned for Assessment Year 2010.

Residential: Annual Pickup work, send verification questionnaires to a person familiar with the sale, Assessor drive-by of sales location, studies of sales statistics for needed valuation changes, update property cards, place values on tax roll. The Assessor plans to contract with an appraiser for an overall review of the villages. Assessor is also is looking in to purchase of appraisal package software for her office.

Commercial: Annual Pickup work, send verification questionnaires to a person familiar with the sale, Assessor drive-by of sales location, studies of sales statistics for needed valuation changes, update property cards, place values on tax roll.

Recreational: Annual Pickup work, send verification questionnaires to a person familiar with the sale, Assessor drive-by of sales location, studies of sales statistics for needed valuation changes, update property cards, place values on tax roll.

Agricultural: Annual Pickup work, studies of sales statistics for needed valuation changes, update property cards, maintain a spread sheet on excel of acres sold and other sales statistics.

## Assessment Actions Planned for Assessment Year 2011.

Residential: Annual Pickup work, send verification questionnaires to a person familiar with the sale, Assessor drive-by of sales location, studies of sales statistics for needed valuation changes, update property cards, place values on tax roll. Tentatively plan for new appraisal software and contracting with an appraiser for reappraisal of rural residential in the county.

Commercial: Annual Pickup work, send verification questionnaires to a person familiar with the sale, Assessor drive-by of sales location, studies of sales statistics for needed valuation changes, update property cards, place values on tax roll.

Recreational: Annual Pickup work, send verification questionnaires to a person familiar with the sale, Assessor drive-by of sales location, studies of sales statistics for needed valuation changes, update property cards, place values on tax roll.

Agricultural: Annual Pickup work, studies of sales statistics for needed valuation changes, update property cards, maintain a spread sheet on excel of acres sold and other sales statistics.

## Functions preformed by the assessor's office:

Record Maintenance, Mapping updates, \& Ownership changes. All Property Record cards, i.e. Rural, Urban, Lake, Commercial, are maintained manually on the front of the card as well as electronic (MIPS) information on pages printed on demand and inserted in the card. Made record as part of the record card are, the Parcel number, Cadastral

Information, Tax District Information, School District Codes, Legal Description, Status, Present Use, Zoning, Size, School District, Photos of Major Improvements, four or more prior year's history of the final assessed value of land and improvements, area of documentation ownership changes and noting of splits or additions. The current owner Name, Address is continually updated. Location of properties is found on area maps. Beginning year 2008, 911 physical locations will be added to the property cards. Annual functions of the County Assessor are but not limited to:
a. Annually prepare and filed Assessor Administrative Reports required by law/regulation:
b. Abstracts (Real \& Personal Property)
c. Assessor Survey
d. Sales information to PA\&T rosters \& Annual Assessed Value Update w/Abstract
e. Certification of Value to Political Subdivisions
f. School District Taxable Value Report
g. Homestead Exemption Tax Loss Report (in conjunction with Treasurer)
h. Certificate of Taxes Levied Report
i. Report of current values for properties owned by Board of Education Lands \& Funds.
j. Report of all Exempt Property and Taxable Government Owned Property
k. Annual Plan of Assessment Report
-PERSONAL PROPERTY:
The Assessor annually assesses all personal property in the County. Reminder post cards are sent at the January $1^{\text {st }}$ of every year followed up by reminders March $1^{\text {st }}$. Penalties applied when statutorily required.

## Schedules 241 Values \$12,386,070.

## Permissive Exemptions:

Administer annual filings of applications for new or continued exempt use, review and make recommendations to county board. A list of permissive exemptions published in the legal designated newspaper the month of September.

## HOMESTEAD EXEMPTION:

The Assessor distributes homestead exemption forms for applicants of previous years (received by Dept. of Revenue) and also has available in her office pertinent information and forms for new applicants.

## Filings <br> 28 <br> Value Exempted \$ 615,665.

## OTHER ASSESSOR FUNCTIONS, BUT NOT LIMITED TO:

a. Taxable Government Owned Property - annual review of government owned property not used for public purpose, send notices of intent to tax.
b. Centrally Assessed - review of valuations as certified by PA\&T for railroads and public service entities, establish assessment records and tax billing for tax list.
c. No Tax Increment Financing in Wheeler County in 2007
d. Tax Districts and Tax Rates - management of school district and other tax entity boundary changes necessary for correct assessment and tax information; input/review of tax rates used for tax billing process
e. Tax Lists; prepare and certify tax lists to county treasurer for real property, personal property, and centrally assessed.
f. Tax List Corrections - prepare tax list correction documents for county board approval.
g. County Board of Equalization - attends taxpayer appeal hearings before TERC, defend valuation.
h. TERC Appeals - prepare information and attend taxpayer appeal hearings before TERC, defend valuation.
i. TERC Statewide Equalization - attend hearings if applicable to county, defend values and/or implement orders of the TERC.

## CONCLUSION

The Assessor is a Clerk-Ex officio who has numerous duties in addition to the Assessor's function. She has one employee to assist her in all her various duties. The county board, in the past, has authorized general appraisals by outside appraisers when the need arises. The Wheeler county will, of course, continue annually updating values based on market studies and sales, maintain \& update all Assessor's records and to do the annual pickup work. In the event that a disparity in general valuations and values appear in any classification we will undertake a general professional revaluation study for that classification. Wheeler County will maintain the standards of Level of Value and Quality of Assessment as required by Nebraska Law and Regulations.

Respectfully submitted.
Date June 19, 2008
Lorraine Woeppel
Wheeler County Assessor

## 2009 Assessment Survey for Wheeler County

## I. General Information

## A. Staffing and Funding Information

| 1. | Deputy(ies) on staff |
| :--- | :--- |
|  | 0 |
| 2. | Appraiser(s) on staff |
| 3. | 0 |
|  | Other full-time employees |
| 1, the clerk assists with all functions of the ex-officio office |  |
| 4. | Other part-time employees |
|  | 0 |
| 5. | Number of shared employees |
|  | 0 |
| 6. | Assessor's requested budget for current fiscal year |
| 7. | $\$ 6,250$ |
|  | Part of the budget that is dedicated to the computer system |
| 8. | Adopted budget, or granted budget if different from above |
|  | Same as above |
| 9. | Amount of the total budget set aside for appraisal work |
|  | $\$ 0$ |
| 10. | Amount of the total budget set aside for education/workshops |
|  | $\$ 1,000$ |
| 11. | Appraisal/Reappraisal budget, if not part of the total budget |
|  | $\$ 8,000$ |
| 12. | Other miscellaneous funds |
|  | \$3,100 this includes the cost for the MIPS software programs from the misc. general <br> fund. <br> 13. |
|  | Total budget |
| a. | Was any of last year's budget not used: |
|  | $\$ 4,763$ |
|  |  |

## B. Computer, Automation Information and GIS

| 1. | Administrative software |
| :--- | :--- |
|  | MIPS Inc. (Includes processing, but does not include forms |


| 2. | CAMA software |
| :--- | :--- |
|  | None, the contract appraiser Great Plains Agribusiness prices all improvements with <br> computer programs using Marshall-Swift data |
| 3. | Cadastral maps: Are they currently being used? |
|  | Yes |
| 4. | Who maintains the Cadastral Maps? |
|  | Assessor and Staff |
| 5. | Does the county have GIS software? |
|  | No |
| 6. | Who maintains the GIS software and maps? |
|  | N/A |
| 7. | Personal Property software: |
|  | MIPS Inc. |

## C. Zoning Information

| 1. | Does the county have zoning? |
| :--- | :--- |
|  | Yes |

2. If so, is the zoning countywide?

Yes, with the exception of the villages
3. What municipalities in the county are zoned?

None, the two villages fall under the village zoning ordinances and don't have to go through the County zoning administrator
4. When was zoning implemented?

1998

## D. Contracted Services

| 1. | Appraisal Services |
| :--- | :--- |
|  | Standard Appraisal for pick up work |
| 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 Wheeler County Assessor, by hand delivery.

Dated this 7th day of April, 2009.



