## Preface

The requirements for the assessment of real property for the purposes of property taxation are found in Nebraska law. The Constitution of Nebraska requires that "taxes shall be levied by valuation uniformly and proportionately upon all real property and franchises as defined by the Legislature except as otherwise provided in or permitted by this Constitution." Neb. Const. art. VIII, sec. 1 (1) (1998). 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. Stat. §77-112 (R.R.S., 2003). The assessment level for all real property, except agricultural land and horticultural land, is one hundred percent of actual value. The assessment level for agricultural land and horticultural land, hereinafter referred to as agricultural land, is seventy-five percent of actual value. Neb. Rev. Stat. §77-201 (1) and (2)(R.S. Supp., 2006). More importantly, for purposes of equalization, similar properties must be assessed at the same proportion of actual value when compared to each other. Achieving the constitutional requirement of proportionality ultimately ensures the balance equity in the imposition of the property tax by local units of government on each parcel of real property.

The assessment process, implemented under the authority of the county assessor, seeks to value similarly classed properties at the same proportion to actual value. This is not a precise mathematical process, but instead depends on the judgment of the county assessor, based on his or her analysis of relevant factors that affect the actual value of real property. Nebraska law provides ranges of acceptable levels of value that must be met to achieve the uniform and proportionate valuation of classes and subclasses of real property in each county. Neb. Rev. Stat. §77-5023 (R.S. Supp., 2006) requires that all classes of real property, except agricultural land, be assessed within the range of ninety-two and one hundred percent of actual value; the class of agricultural land be assessed within the range of sixty-nine to seventy-five percent of actual value; the class of agricultural land receiving special valuation be assessed within the range sixty-nine to seventy-five percent of its special value; and, when the land is disqualified for special value the recapture value be assessed at actual value.

To ensure that the classes of real property are assessed at these required levels of actual value, the Department of Property Assessment and Taxation, hereinafter referred to as the Department, under the direction of the Property Tax Administrator, is annually responsible for analyzing and measuring the assessment performance of each county. This responsibility includes requiring the Property Tax Administrator to prepare statistical and narrative reports for the Tax Equalization and Review Commission, hereinafter referred to as the Commission, and the county assessors. Pursuant to Neb. Rev. Stat. §77-5027 (R.S. Supp., 2005):
(2) ... the Property Tax Administrator shall prepare and deliver to the commission and to each county assessor his or her annual reports and opinions.
(3) The annual reports and opinions of the Property Tax Administrator shall contain statistical and narrative reports informing the commission of the level of value and the quality of assessment of the classes and subclasses of real property within the county and a certification of the opinion of the Property Tax

Administrator regarding the level of value and quality of assessment of the classes and subclasses of real property in the county.
(4) In addition to an opinion of level of value and quality of assessment in the county, the Property Tax Administrator may make nonbinding recommendations for consideration by the commission.

The narrative and statistical reports contained in the Reports and Opinions of the Property Tax Administrator, hereinafter referred to as the R\&O, provide a thorough, concise analysis of the assessment process implemented by each county assessor to reach the levels of value and quality of assessment required by Nebraska law. The Property Tax Administrator's opinion of level of value and quality of assessment achieved by each county assessor is a conclusion based upon all the data provided by the county assessor and gathered by the Department regarding the assessment activities during the preceding year. This is done in recognition of the fact that the measurement of assessment compliance, in terms of the concepts of actual value and uniformity and proportionality mandated by Nebraska law, requires both statistical and narrative analysis.

The Department is required by Neb. Rev. Stat. §77-1327 (R. S. Supp., 2005) to develop and maintain a state-wide sales file of all arm's length transactions. From this sales file the Department prepares an assessment sales ratio study in compliance with acceptable mass appraisal standards. The assessment sales ratio study is the primary mass appraisal performance evaluation tool. From the sales file, the Department prepares statistical analysis from a nonrandomly selected set of observations, known as sales, from which inferences about the population, known as a class or subclass of real property, may be drawn. The statistical reports contained in the R\&O are developed in compliance with standards developed by the International Association of Assessing Officers, hereinafter referred to as the IAAO.

However, just as the valuation of property is sometimes more art than science, a narrative analysis of assessment practices in each county is necessary to give proper context to the statistical inferences from the assessment sales ratio study. There may be instances when the analysis of assessment practices outweighs or limits the reliability of the statistical inferences of central tendency or quality measures. This may require an opinion of the level of value that is not identical to the result of the statistical calculation. The Property Tax Administrator's goal is to provide statistical and narrative analysis of the assessment level and practices to the Commission, providing the Commission with the most complete picture possible of the true level of value and quality of assessment in each county.

The Property Tax Administrator's opinions of level of value and quality of assessment are stated as a single numeric representation for level of value and a simple judgment regarding the quality of assessment practices. Based on the information collected in developing this report the Property Tax Administrator may feel further recommendations must be stated for a county to assist the Commission in determining the level of value and quality of assessment within a county. These opinions are made only after considering all narrative and statistical analysis provided by the county assessor and gathered by the Department. An evaluation of these opinions must only be made after considering all other information provided in the R\&O.

Finally, after reviewing all of the information available to the Property Tax Administrator regarding the level and quality of assessment for classes and subclasses of real property in each county, the Property Tax Administrator, pursuant to Neb. Rev. Stat. §77-5027(4) (R.S. Supp., 2005), may make recommendations for adjustments to value for classes and subclasses of property. All of the factors relating to the Property Tax Administrator's determination of level of value and quality of assessment shall be taken into account in the making of such recommendations. Such recommendations are not binding on the Commission.

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## 2007 Commission Summary

| Residential Real Property $\mathbf{- C u r r e n t ~}$ |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :--- | :---: |
| Number of Sales |  | $\mathbf{1 8 5}$ | COD | $\mathbf{1 6 . 1 7}$ |
| Total Sales Price | $\$$ | 8143084 | PRD | $\mathbf{1 1 0 . 6 9}$ |
| Total Adj. Sales Price | $\$$ | 8195084 | COV | 32.43 |
| Total Assessed Value | $\$$ | 8016714 | STD | 35.12 |
| Avg. Adj. Sales Price | $\$$ | 44297.75 | Avg. Abs. Dev. | 15.53 |
| Avg. Assessed Value | $\$$ | 43333.59 | Min | 71.50 |
| Median |  | $\mathbf{9 6 . 0 0}$ | Max | 339.58 |
| Wgt. Mean | 97.82 | $95 \%$ Median C.I. | 96.00 to 96.20 |  |
| Mean | 108.28 | $95 \%$ Wgt. Mean C.I. | 95.81 to 99.84 |  |


| \% of Value of the Class of all Real Property Value in the County | 22.5 |
| :--- | ---: |
| $\%$ of Records Sold in the Study Period | 13.54 |
| \% of Value Sold in the Study Period | 24,545 |


| Residential Real Property - History |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | ---: |
| Year | Number of Sales | Median | COD | PRD |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 7}$ | $\mathbf{1 8 5}$ | $\mathbf{9 6 . 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{1 6 . 1 7}$ | $\mathbf{1 1 0 . 6 9}$ |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 6}$ | 171 | 96.00 | 12.36 | 107.01 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 5}$ | 162 | 96.00 | 24.04 | 114.70 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 4}$ | 180 | 95.25 | 36.03 | 121.93 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 3}$ | 168 | 96 | 18.67 | 111.74 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 2}$ | 160 | 94 | 35.63 | 125.39 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 1}$ | 160 | 93 | 50.54 | 134.61 |

## 2007 Commission Summary

Commercial Real Property - Current

| Number of Sales |  | $\mathbf{4 2}$ | COD | $\mathbf{1 1 . 6 8}$ |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :--- | :---: |
| Total Sales Price | $\$$ | 1748211 | PRD | $\mathbf{9 9 . 8 0}$ |
| Total Adj. Sales Price | $\$$ | 1756811 | COV | 30.85 |
| Total Assessed Value | $\$$ | 1844096 | STD | 32.32 |
| Avg. Adj. Sales Price | $\$$ | 41828.83 | Avg. Abs. Dev. | 11.21 |
| Avg. Assessed Value | $\$$ | 43907.05 | Min | 86.67 |
| Median |  | $\mathbf{9 6 . 0 0}$ | Max | 271.06 |
| Wgt. Mean | 104.97 | $95 \%$ Median C.I. | 95.00 to 97.50 |  |
| Mean |  | 104.76 | $95 \%$ Wgt. Mean C.I. | 92.91 to 117.03 |


| \% of Value of the Class of all Real Property Value in the County | 7.1 |
| :--- | ---: |
| $\%$ of Records Sold in the Study Period | 11.05 |
| $\%$ of Value Sold in the Study Period | 9.71 |
| Average Assessed Value of the Base | 49,997 |


| Commercial Real Property - History <br> Year <br> Number of Sales | Median | COD | PRD |  |
| :---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 7}$ | $\mathbf{4 2}$ | $\mathbf{9 6 . 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{1 1 . 6 8}$ | $\mathbf{9 9 . 8 0}$ |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 6}$ | 46 | 95.94 | 16.99 | 101.37 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 5}$ | 30 | 95.94 | 26.48 | 117.48 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 4}$ | 25 | 96.00 | 38.81 | 132.57 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 3}$ | 21 | 93 | 44.22 | 127.54 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 2}$ | 25 | 94 | 40.62 | 154.69 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 1}$ | 25 | 96 | 36.79 | 115.69 |

## 2007 Commission Summary

| Agricultural Land - Current |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Number of Sales |  | 76 | COD |  | 10.67 |
| Total Sales Price | \$ | 8602098 | PRD |  | 113.14 |
| Total Adj. Sales Price | - \$ | 8602098 | COV |  | 17.66 |
| Total Assessed Value | - \$ | 5778317 | STD |  | 13.42 |
| Avg. Adj. Sales Price | - \$ | 113185.50 | Avg. Abs. Dev. |  | 8.04 |
| Avg. Assessed Value | - \$ | 76030.49 | Min |  | 32.81 |
| Median |  | 75.33 | Max |  | 127.36 |
| Wgt. Mean |  | 67.17 | 95\% Median C.I. |  | 75.00 to 77.43 |
| Mean |  | 76.00 | 95\% Wgt. Mean C.I. |  | 56.90 to 77.45 |
|  |  |  | 95\% Mean C.I. |  | 72.98 to 79.02 |
| \% of Value of the Class of all Real Property Value in the County |  |  |  |  | 69.1 |
| \% of Records Sold in the Study Period |  |  |  |  | 1.8 |
| \% of Value Sold in the Study Period |  |  |  |  | 4.11 |
| Average Assessed Value of the Base |  |  |  |  | 43,763 |
| Agricultural Land - History |  |  |  |  |  |
| Year N | Number 0 |  | Median | COD | PRD |
| 2007 | 76 |  | 75.33 | 10.67 | 113.14 |
| 2006 | 64 |  | 76.95 | 17.81 | 108.85 |
| 2005 | 47 |  | 78.29 | 24.78 | 113.40 |
| 2004 | 41 |  | 73.78 | 30.69 | 118.25 |
| 2003 | 47 |  | 75 | 21.6 | 101.67 |
| 2002 | 56 |  | 75 | 33.44 | 100.28 |
| 2001 | 63 |  | 76 | 28.14 | 102.2 |

## 2007 Opinions of the Property Tax Administrator for Morrill County

My opinions and recommendations are stated as a conclusion based on all of the factors known to me about the assessment practices and statistical analysis for this county. See, Neb. Rev. Stat. §77-5027 (R. S. Supp., 2005). While I rely primarily on the median assessment sales ratio from the Qualified Statistical Reports for each class of real property, my opinion of level of value for a class of real property may be determined from other evidence contained in the RO. Although my primary resource regarding quality of assessment are the performance standards issued by the 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 Morrill County is $96 \%$ of actual value. It is my opinion that the quality of assessment for the class of residential real property in Morrill 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 Morrill County is $96 \%$ of actual value. It is my opinion that the quality of assessment for the class of commercial real property in Morrill County is in compliance with generally accepted mass appraisal practices.

## Agricultural Land

It is my opinion that the level of value of the class of agricultural land in Morrill County is $75 \%$ of actual value. It is my opinion that the quality of assessment for the class of agricultural land in Morrill County is in compliance with generally accepted mass appraisal practices.

Dated this 9th day of April, 2007.


Property Tax Administrator

## 2007 Correlation Section <br> for Morrill County

## Residential Real Property

## I. Correlation

RESIDENTIAL: As the following tables and narratives will illustrate, both the median and the weighted mean are well within range. The hypothetical removal of extreme outliers would leave the aforementioned compliant measures of central tendency virtually unchanged, but would fail to bring the mean within acceptable range. The median will be used to represent the overall level of value for the residential property class, since it receives strong support from the Trended Preliminary Ratio.

Regarding the quality of assessment, the coefficient of dispersion is slightly above the upper limit of its acceptable range, but the price-related differential is quite outside of its acceptable range, and the removal of extreme outliers would only bring this qualitative statistic to 106.81 -still 3.81 points above the upper limit.

## 2007 Correlation Section <br> for Morrill County

## II. Analysis of Percentage of Sales Used

This section documents the utilization of total sales compared to qualified sales in the sales file. Neb. Rev. Stat. §77-1327 (R. S. Supp., 2005) 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 Department periodically reviews the procedures utilized by the county assessor to qualify/disqualify sales.

The Standard on Ratio Studies, International Association of Assessing Officials, (1999), 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 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2007 | 210 | 185 | $\mathbf{8 8 . 1}$ |
| 2006 | 209 | 171 | $\mathbf{8 1 . 8 2}$ |
| 2005 | 207 | 162 | $\mathbf{7 8 . 2 6}$ |
| 2004 | 215 | 180 | $\mathbf{8 3 . 7 2}$ |
| 2003 | 204 | 168 | $\mathbf{8 2 . 3 5}$ |
| 2002 | 197 | 160 | $\mathbf{8 1 . 2 2}$ |
| 2001 | 193 | 160 | $\mathbf{8 2 . 9}$ |

RESIDENTIAL: As shown in the above table, quite a significant proportion of the total sales are used by the County to establish level of value for the residential property class, and this demonstrates that the sales file is not excessively trimmed.

## 2007 Correlation Section <br> for Morrill County

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

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

## Adjusting for Selective Reappraisal

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

Gloudemans, Robert J., Mass Appraisal of Real Property, International Association of Assessing Officers, (1999), p. 315.
III. Analysis of the Preliminary, Trended Preliminary and R\&O Median Ratio Continued

|  | Preliminary <br> Median | \% Change in Assessed <br> Value (excl. growth) | Trended Preliminary <br> Ratio | R\&O Median |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2007 | 96.00 | 1.17 | 97.12 | $\mathbf{9 6 . 0 0}$ |
| 2006 | 96.00 | 0.5 | 96.48 | $\mathbf{9 6 . 0 0}$ |
| 2005 | 96.00 | 11.4 | 106.94 | 96.00 |
| 2004 | 95.78 | 19.55 | 114.5 | 95.25 |
| 2003 | 96 | 20.76 | 115.93 | 96 |
| 2002 | 94 | -0.62 | 93.42 | 94 |
| 2001 | 89 | 9.08 | 97.08 | 93 |

RESIDENTIAL: As shown in Table III, there is little more than one-point difference between the Trended Preliminary Ratio and the R\&O Median (1.12), and thus both statistical measures provide strong support for each other.

## 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 2007 Preliminary Statistical Reports and the 2007 R\&O Statistical Reports, to the percentage change in the assessed value of all real property base, by class, reported in the 2007 County Abstract of Assessment for Real Property, Form 45, excluding growth valuation, compared to the 2006 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 sale 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.

Gloudemans, Robert J., Mass Appraisal of Real Property, (International Association of Assessing Officers, 1999), p. 311.

## 2007 Correlation Section <br> for Morrill County

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

| \% Change in Total Assessed <br> Value in the Sales File |  | \% Change in Assessed <br> Value (excl. growth) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 0 | 2007 | 1.17 |
| 0 | 2006 | 0.5 |
| 0 | 2005 | 11.4 |
| -15.9 | 2004 | 19.55 |
| 0 | 2003 | 21 |
| 0 | 2002 | -0.62 |
| 3.81 | 2001 | 9.08 |

RESIDENTIAL: Comparison of the percent change to the sales file to the percent change to the residential base indicates only 1.17 points difference between the two figures and is due to the fact that other than the completion of pickup work, no percentage adjustments were made to any subclass for assessment year 2007.

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

There are three measures of central tendency calculated by the Department: median ratio, weighted mean ratio, and mean ratio. Because each measure of central tendency has its own 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. Because 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 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, (1999). 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.

## 2007 Correlation Section <br> for Morrill County

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

|  | Median | Wgt. Mean | Mean |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| R\&O Statistics | $\mathbf{9 6 . 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{9 7 . 8 2}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 8 . 2 8}$ |

RESIDENTIAL: Of the three measures of central tendency, both the median and the weighted mean are well within range. The hypothetical removal of extreme outliers would leave the aforementioned compliant measures of central tendency virtually unchanged, but would fail to bring the mean within acceptable range. The median will be used to represent the overall level of value for the residential property class, since it receives strong support from the Trended Preliminary Ratio.

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

In analyzing the statistical data of assessment quality, there are two measures primarily relied upon by assessment officials. The Coefficient of Dispersion, COD, is produced to measure assessment uniformity. A low COD tends to indicate good assessment uniformity as there is a smaller "spread" or dispersion of the ratios in the sales file. Mass Appraisal of Real Property, International Association of Assessing Officers, (1999), pp. 235-237 indicates that a COD of less than 15 suggests that there is good assessment uniformity. 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. Mass Appraisal of Real Property, International Association of Assessing Officers, (1999), pp. 239-240 indicates that a PRD of greater than 100 suggests that high value properties are relatively under-assessed. 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 | 16.17 | 110.69 |
| Difference | 1.17 | 7.69 |

RESIDENTIAL: The coefficient of dispersion is slightly above the upper limit of its acceptable range, but the price-related differential is quite outside of its acceptable range, and the removal of extreme outliers would only bring this qualitative statistic to 106.81 -still 3.81 points above the upper limit.

## 2007 Correlation Section <br> for Morrill County

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

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

|  | Preliminary Statistics | R\&O Statistics | Change |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Number of Sales | 185 | 185 | 0 |
| Median | 96.00 | 96.00 | 0 |
| Wgt. Mean | 97.96 | 97.82 | -0.14 |
| Mean | 108.43 | 108.28 | -0.15 |
| COD | 16.33 | 16.17 | -0.16 |
| PRD | 110.69 | 110.69 | 0 |
| Min Sales Ratio | 71.50 | 71.50 | 0 |
| Max Sales Ratio | 339.58 | 339.58 | 0 |

RESIDENTIAL: Other than the completion of pickup work, no assessment actions were taken to address the residential property class for assessment year 2007, and the above table appears to confirm this.

## 2007 Correlation Section <br> for Morrill County

## Commerical Real Property

## I. Correlation

COMMERCIAL: Of the three measures of central tendency, only the overall median is within acceptable range-both the aggregate and the mean are almost five points above the upper limit of acceptable range, and the removal of the two extreme outlying sales would fail to move these into range. For purposes of direct equalization, the overall median will be used as the point estimate for the level of value of the commercial property class. The median is strongly supported by the Trended Preliminary Ratio and falls within the $95 \%$ Median Confidence Interval of 95.00 to 97.50 .

Regarding assessment quality and uniformity, analysis of the qualitative statistical measures shows that both figures are within compliance, and indicate good overall assessment uniformity for the commercial property class.

## 2007 Correlation Section <br> for Morrill County

## II. Analysis of Percentage of Sales Used

This section documents the utilization of total sales compared to qualified sales in the sales file. Neb. Rev. Stat. §77-1327 (R. S. Supp., 2005) 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 Department periodically reviews the procedures utilized by the county assessor to qualify/disqualify sales.

The Standard on Ratio Studies, International Association of Assessing Officials, (1999), 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 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2007 | 50 | 42 | 84 |
| 2006 | 57 | 46 | $\mathbf{8 0 . 7}$ |
| 2005 | 51 | 30 | 58.82 |
| 2004 | 46 | 25 | 54.35 |
| 2003 | 45 | 21 | 46.67 |
| 2002 | 41 | 25 | 60.98 |
| 2001 | 37 | 25 | 67.57 |

COMMERCIAL: The percentage of sales used in assessment year 2007 is substantially larger than any of the historical years used, and indicates that the Assessor has not excessively trimmed the commercial sample.

## 2007 Correlation Section <br> for Morrill County

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

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

## Adjusting for Selective Reappraisal

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

Gloudemans, Robert J., Mass Appraisal of Real Property, International Association of Assessing Officers, (1999), p. 315.
III. Analysis of the Preliminary, Trended Preliminary and R\&O Median Ratio Continued

|  | Preliminary <br> Median | \% Change in Assessed <br> Value (excl. growth) | Trended Preliminary <br> Ratio | R\&O Median |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2007 | 96.01 | $-\mathbf{0 . 5 3}$ | 95.5 | $\mathbf{9 6 . 0 0}$ |
| 2006 | 95.87 | 0.06 | 95.92 | 95.94 |
| 2005 | 95.94 | -0.49 | 95.47 | 95.94 |
| 2004 | 92.86 | 2.37 | 95.06 | 96.00 |
| 2003 | 79 | 3.59 | 81.84 | 93 |
| 2002 | 94 | 0.51 | 94.48 | 94 |
| 2001 | 96 | 0.46 | 96.44 | 96 |

COMMERCIAL: Since there is less than one point difference between the Trended
Preliminary Ratio and the R\&O Median ( 0.50 ), there is very strong support between the two statistical measures.

## 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 2007 Preliminary Statistical Reports and the 2007 R\&O Statistical Reports, to the percentage change in the assessed value of all real property base, by class, reported in the 2007 County Abstract of Assessment for Real Property, Form 45, excluding growth valuation, compared to the 2006 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 sale 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.

Gloudemans, Robert J., Mass Appraisal of Real Property, (International Association of Assessing Officers, 1999), p. 311.

## 2007 Correlation Section <br> for Morrill County

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

| \% Change in Total Assessed <br> Value in the Sales File |  | \% Change in Assessed <br> Value (excl. growth) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 0 | 2007 | $-\mathbf{0 . 5 3}$ |
| 0 | 2006 | 0.06 |
| 0 | 2005 | -0.49 |
| 0 | 2004 | 2.37 |
| 18 | 2003 | 4 |
| 0 | 2002 | 0.51 |
| 0 | 2001 | 0.46 |

COMMERCIAL: There is virtually no statistical difference between the percent change in the sales file compared to the percent change in assessed value (excluding growth), and is in large part due to no actions taken to address the commercial property class for assessment year 2007-other than the completion of pickup work.

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

There are three measures of central tendency calculated by the Department: median ratio, weighted mean ratio, and mean ratio. Because each measure of central tendency has its own 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. Because 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 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, (1999). 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.

## 2007 Correlation Section <br> for Morrill County

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

|  | Median | Wgt. Mean | Mean |
| :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: |
| R\&O Statistics | $\mathbf{9 6 . 0 0}$ | 104.97 | $\mathbf{1 0 4 . 7 6}$ |

COMMERCIAL: Of the three measures of central tendency, only the overall median is within acceptable range - both the aggregate and the mean are almost five points above the upper limit of acceptable range, and the removal of the two extreme outlying sales would fail to move these into 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. Mass Appraisal of Real Property, International Association of Assessing Officers, (1999), pp. 235-237 indicates that a COD of less than 15 suggests that there is good assessment uniformity. 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. Mass Appraisal of Real Property, International Association of Assessing Officers, (1999), pp. 239-240 indicates that a PRD of greater than 100 suggests that high value properties are relatively under-assessed. 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 | 11.68 | 99.80 |
| Difference | 0 | 0 |

COMMERCIAL: Analysis of the two qualitative statistical measures shows that both are within acceptable range, and indicate good overall assessment uniformity for the commercial property class.

## 2007 Correlation Section <br> for Morrill County

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

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

|  | Preliminary Statistics | R\&O Statistics | Change |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Number of Sales | $\mathbf{4 2}$ | $\mathbf{4 2}$ | 0 |
| Median | $\mathbf{9 6 . 0 1}$ | $\mathbf{9 6 . 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{- 0 . 0 1}$ |
| Wgt. Mean | 105.07 | 104.97 | $\mathbf{- 0 . 1}$ |
| Mean | 105.39 | $\mathbf{1 0 4 . 7 6}$ | $\mathbf{- 0 . 6 3}$ |
| COD | 12.23 | $\mathbf{1 1 . 6 8}$ | $\mathbf{- 0 . 5 5}$ |
| PRD | 100.30 | 99.80 | $\mathbf{- 0 . 5}$ |
| Min Sales Ratio | 86.67 | 86.67 | 0 |
| Max Sales Ratio | 271.06 | 271.06 | 0 |

COMMERCIAL: Other than the completion of pickup work, no assessment actions were taken to address the commercial property class for assessment year 2007. The above table reflects this fact.

## Agricultural Land

## I. Correlation

AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED: As the following tables and narratives will illustrate, only the rounded median is within acceptable range. The weighted mean is almost two points below the lower limit of compliance, and the mean is one point above the upper limit of acceptable range. The hypothetical removal of extreme outliers would bring the weighted mean within compliance (at 73.32), but would fail to move the mean within range.

Regarding overall assessment quality and uniformity, the coefficient of dispersion is well within range, but the price-related differential appears to be well outside of the upper limit of compliance. Again, the hypothetical removal of extreme outliers would further lower the COD and bring the PRD within 0.67 of a point within range (103.67).

Further examination of the statistical profile reveals that agricultural Market Area 1 has 28 sales and a median of 75.60 , a mean of 76.24 , a weighted mean of 73.82 , a COD of 9.95 and a PRD of 103.28. The overall median for the 28 sales is slightly less than one point above the upper limit of acceptable range ( 0.60 ), and 28 sales would at first glance appear to be an adequate sample. However, further analysis of the various subclasses that comprise these sales (such as $>95 \%$ MLU, Geo Code, School District, etc.) fails to provide an adequate sample that could be adjusted to bring the Market Area 1 median to the mid-point of acceptable range. Therefore, no recommendation for adjustment to Market Area 1 will be made.

The same problem for possible adjustment exists when examining the heading "School District." There are 29 sales within school district 62-0021, and the median for these is 75.76 , with a COD of 12.63 and a PRD of 128.77. Of the 29 sales, 15 are within Market Area 1 and 14 are within Market Area 2. Four are $>95 \%$ Dry sales, comprising only $1.07 \%$ of all dry within the County, and having an assessed value of approximately $1.07 \%$ of total dry value within the County (these and the following figures were taken from the sales file compared with the 2007 County Abstract of Assessment for Real Property, Form 45). Six are $>95 \%$ Grass, comprising only $0.84 \%$ and $0.85 \%$ respectively of all grass acres and all grass value in the County. Ten are Irrigated sales, that consist of only $0.71 \%$ of total irrigated acres, and only $0.92 \%$ of all irrigated value in Morrill County. The remaining 9 sales are admixtures of the three land classes-i.e., Dry N/A, Grass N/A and Irrigated N/A.

Likewise, there are 19 sales within school district 62-0063 (6 in Market Area 1 and 13 in Market Area 2). These have an overall median of 79.60, a COD of 9.58 and a PRD of 107.91. There was only one $>95 \%$ Dry sale of 164 acres; Four were Grass sales, comprising only $0.68 \%$ of all grass land, and only $0.96 \%$ of total grass value within the County. Four sales were Irrigated, and these make up $0.30 \%$ of all irrigated acres and $0.38 \%$ of total irrigated value in Morrill County. The remaining 10 sales are a mix of the three land classes (Dry N/A, Grass N/A and Irrigated N/A). Thus, while there seems to be significant sales within each school district, the number of substantially "pure" land class acres sold in each and the assessed amount of the sales when compared to the County totals are not considered large enough to recommend adjustment either by school district or the individual land classes.

## 2007 Correlation Section <br> for Morrill County

## II. Analysis of Percentage of Sales Used

This section documents the utilization of total sales compared to qualified sales in the sales file. Neb. Rev. Stat. §77-1327 (R. S. Supp., 2005) 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 Department periodically reviews the procedures utilized by the county assessor to qualify/disqualify sales.

The Standard on Ratio Studies, International Association of Assessing Officials, (1999), 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 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2007 | 96 | 76 | $\mathbf{7 9 . 1 7}$ |
| 2006 | 99 | 64 | 64.65 |
| 2005 | 97 | 47 | 48.45 |
| 2004 | 85 | 41 | 48.24 |
| 2003 | 90 | 47 | 52.22 |
| 2002 | 99 | 56 | 56.57 |
| 2001 | 108 | 63 | 58.33 |

AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED: Analysis of the percent of agricultural land sales used for assessment year 2007 indicates a historical "high point" in the number of sales deemed qualified for the land sales study, and suggests no excessive trimming of the sales file.

## 2007 Correlation Section <br> for Morrill County

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

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

## Adjusting for Selective Reappraisal

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

Gloudemans, Robert J., Mass Appraisal of Real Property, International Association of Assessing Officers, (1999), p. 315.
III. Analysis of the Preliminary, Trended Preliminary and R\&O Median Ratio Continued

|  | Preliminary <br> Median | \% Change in Assessed <br> Value (excl. growth) | Trended Preliminary <br> Ratio | R\&O Median |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2007 | $\mathbf{7 6 . 6 9}$ | $\mathbf{0 . 3 6}$ | $\mathbf{7 6 . 9 6}$ | $\mathbf{7 5 . 3 3}$ |
| 2006 | $\mathbf{7 6 . 2 6}$ | $\mathbf{2 . 8 4}$ | $\mathbf{7 8 . 4 2}$ | $\mathbf{7 6 . 9 5}$ |
| 2005 | $\mathbf{7 8 . 2 9}$ | $\mathbf{- 0 . 5 8}$ | $\mathbf{7 7 . 8 3}$ | $\mathbf{7 8 . 2 9}$ |
| 2004 | $\mathbf{7 3 . 7 8}$ | $\mathbf{0 . 8 5}$ | $\mathbf{7 4 . 4 1}$ | $\mathbf{7 3 . 7 8}$ |
| 2003 | 75 | $\mathbf{- 0 . 0 2}$ | $\mathbf{7 4 . 9 8}$ | $\mathbf{7 5}$ |
| 2002 | $\mathbf{6 5}$ | $\mathbf{4 . 9 7}$ | $\mathbf{6 8 . 2 3}$ | $\mathbf{7 5}$ |
| 2001 | $\mathbf{7 0}$ | $\mathbf{1 6 . 4 4}$ | $\mathbf{8 1 . 5 1}$ | $\mathbf{7 6}$ |

AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED: Analysis of the Trended Preliminary Ratio and the R\&O Median reveals less than a two-point difference between the two statistics (1.63), and thus each figure lends relatively strong support to the other.

## 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 2007 Preliminary Statistical Reports and the 2007 R\&O Statistical Reports, to the percentage change in the assessed value of all real property base, by class, reported in the 2007 County Abstract of Assessment for Real Property, Form 45, excluding growth valuation, compared to the 2006 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 sale 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.

Gloudemans, Robert J., Mass Appraisal of Real Property, (International Association of Assessing Officers, 1999), p. 311.
IV. Analysis of Percentage Change in Total Assessed Value in the Sales File to Percentage Change in Assessed Value Continued

| \% Change in Total Assessed <br> Value in the Sales File | \% Change in Assessed <br> Value (excl. growth) |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| -6.7 | 2007 | 0.36 |
| 0.61 | 2006 | 2.84 |
| 0 | 2005 | -0.58 |
| 0 | 2004 | 0.85 |
| 0 | 2003 | 0 |
| 22.14 | 2002 | 4.97 |
| 2.95 | 2001 | 16.44 |

AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED: Comparison of the percent change to the sales file versus the percent change to the base indicates an absolute difference of 7.06 points. Assessment actions taken to address agricultural land for assessment year 2007 included the assessor making value changes to irrigated, dry and grass land capability groups in her two market areas to closer match $75 \%$ of market. It would appear that these changes had more of a pronounced effect on the sales file than on the assessment base as a whole, and the assessor should further examine this to make sure there is no reporting error.

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

There are three measures of central tendency calculated by the Department: median ratio, weighted mean ratio, and mean ratio. Because each measure of central tendency has its own 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. Because 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 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, (1999). 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.

## 2007 Correlation Section <br> for Morrill County

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

|  | Median | Wgt. Mean | Mean |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| R\&O Statistics | $\mathbf{7 5 . 3 3}$ | $\mathbf{6 7 . 1 7}$ | $\mathbf{7 6 . 0 0}$ |

AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED: Of the three statistical measures of central tendency, only the rounded median is within acceptable range. The weighted mean is almost two points below the lower limit of acceptable range, and the mean is one point above the upper limit of compliance. The hypothetical removal of extreme outliers would bring the weighted mean within acceptable range (at 73.32), but would fail to move the mean within 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. Mass Appraisal of Real Property, International Association of Assessing Officers, (1999), pp. 235-237 indicates that a COD of less than 15 suggests that there is good assessment uniformity. 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. Mass Appraisal of Real Property, International Association of Assessing Officers, (1999), pp. 239-240 indicates that a PRD of greater than 100 suggests that high value properties are relatively under-assessed. 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 | 10.67 | 113.14 |
| Difference | 0 | 10.14 |

AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED: Regarding the qualitative statistics, the coefficient of dispersion is well within range, but the price-related differential appears to be well outside of the upper limit of compliance. Again, the hypothetical removal of extreme outliers would further lower the COD and bring the PRD within 0.67 of a point within range (103.67).

## 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 | 76 | 76 | 0 |
| Median | 76.69 | 75.33 | -1.36 |
| Wgt. Mean | 69.89 | 67.17 | -2.72 |
| Mean | 78.47 | 76.00 | -2.47 |
| COD | 11.67 | 10.67 | -1 |
| PRD | 112.27 | 113.14 | 0.87 |
| Min Sales Ratio | 32.57 | 32.81 | 0.24 |
| Max Sales Ratio | 130.73 | 127.36 | -3.37 |

AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED: For assessment year 2007, the assessor noted in the Survey document "We are working with the NRD on irrigated ground and with the GIS, we have picked up sprinklers. Farmers now have to certify irrigated acres and some along the river will have to install flow meters on wells. We are doing a survey on ground that has a lot of rocky ridges on it. One farmer between Bayard and Alliance is working with the assessor's office to see just how many soil acres will be affected using the current soil survey." Assessment actions taken to address agricultural land included changes to irrigated, dry and grass land capability groups in the two market areas to closer match $75 \%$ of market.

## 2007 County Abstract of Assessment for Real Property, Form 45 Compared with the 2006 Certificate of Taxes Levied (CTL)

|  | 2006 CTL <br> County Total | 2007 Form 45 <br> County Total | Value Difference (2007 Form 45-2006 CTL) | Percent Change | 2007 Growth <br> (New Construction Value) | \% Change excl. Growth |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1. Residential | 58,871,578 | 59,929,788 | 1,058,210 | 1.8 | 379,710 | 1.15 |
| 2. Recreational | 291,680 | 304,350 | 12,670 | 4.34 | 0 | 4.34 |
| 3. Ag-Homesite Land, Ag-Res Dwellings | 24,764,458 | 25,451,516 | 687,058 | 2.77 | *--- | 2.77 |
| 4. Total Residential (sum lines 1-3) | 83,927,716 | 85,685,654 | 1,757,938 | 2.09 | 379,710 | 1.64 |
| 5. Commercial | 16,916,390 | 17,119,585 | 203,195 | 1.2 | 303,104 | -0.59 |
| 6. Industrial | 1,879,305 | 1,879,305 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 7. Ag-Farmsite Land, Outbuildings | 9,380,251 | 9,440,600 | 60,349 | 0.64 | 391,505 | -3.53 |
| 8. Minerals | 4,752,045 | 4,720,935 | -31,110 | -0.65 | 0 | -0.65 |
| 9. Total Commercial (sum lines 5-8) | 32,927,991 | 33,160,425 | 232,434 | 0.71 | 386,614 | -0.47 |
| 10. Total Non-Agland Real Property | 116,855,707 | 118,846,079 | 1,990,372 | 1.7 | 1,074,319 | 0.78 |
| 11. Irrigated | 60,522,130 | 59,745,075 | -777,055 | -1.28 |  |  |
| 12. Dryland | 17,280,665 | 16,255,235 | -1,025,430 | -5.93 |  |  |
| 13. Grassland | 70,982,750 | 73,320,385 | 2,337,635 | 3.29 |  |  |
| 14. Wasteland | 159390 | 168,600 | 9,210 | 5.78 |  |  |
| 15. Other Agland | 1,801,680 | 1,797,400 | -4,280 | -0.24 |  |  |
| 16. Total Agricultural Land | 150,746,615 | 151,286,695 | 540,080 | 0.36 |  |  |
| 17. Total Value of All Real Property | 267,602,322 | 270,132,774 | 2,530,452 | 0.95 | 1,074,319 | 0.54 |
| (Locally Assessed) |  |  |  |  |  |  |

 outbuildings is shown in line 7 .

## PA\&T 2007 R\&O Statistics

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

## 8,143,08

 8,195,08 8,016,71444,297
43,333

MEDIAN:
WGT. MEAN:
MEAN: 98

- COV

AVG.ABS.DEV

$$
32.43
$$

$$
5.12
$$

$$
15.53
$$

$$
339.58
$$

PRD: $\quad 110.69$ MIN Sales Ratio: $\quad 71.50$

95\% Mean C.I.: 103.22 to 113.34
$\qquad$
07/01/04 тO 09/30/04 10/01/04 тO 12/31/04 01/01/05 то 03/31/05 04/01/05 то 06/30/05 07/01/05 то 09/30/05 10/01/05 то 12/31/05 01/01/06 то 03/31/06 04/01/06 то 06/30/06
$\qquad$ Study Years $\qquad$
COUNT MEDIAN

| COUNT | MEDIAN | MEAN | WGT. MEAN |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 25 | 95.78 | 97.96 | 94.05 |
| 22 | 96.00 | 112.62 | 101.04 |
| 24 | 95.72 | 105.38 | 98.23 |
| 25 | 96.00 | 100.62 | 97.28 |
| 21 | 96.00 | 108.50 | 95.48 |
| 24 | 96.32 | 118.76 | 94.26 |
| 21 | 96.00 | 110.86 | 103.24 |
| 23 | 96.20 | 113.20 | 102.38 |
| 96 | 96.00 | 103.87 | 97.52 |
| 89 | 96.13 | 113.04 | 98.24 |
| 94 | 96.00 | 108.22 | 96.42 |

COD
Max

07/01/04 тO 06/30/05
$\qquad$ 01/01/05 тO 12/31/05
$\qquad$ ALL $\qquad$

| 185 |
| :---: |

ASSESSOR LOCATION
RANGE

BAYARD BRIDGEPORT BROADWATER RURAL
$\qquad$

|  | 185 | 96.00 | 108.28 | 97.82 | 16.17 | 110.69 | 71.50 | 339.58 | 96.00 to 96.20 | 44,297 | 43,333 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| LOCATIONS: URBAN, | SUBURBAN | \& RURAL |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Avg. Adj. | Avg. |
| RANGE | COUNT | MEDIAN | MEAN | WGT. MEAN | COD | PRD | MIN | MAX | 95\% Median C.I. | Sale Price | Assd Val |
| 1 | 147 | 96.00 | 110.45 | 99.61 | 17.72 | 110.89 | 71.50 | 339.58 | 96.00 to 96.22 | 35,979 | 35,838 |
| 3 | 38 | 96.00 | 99.86 | 94.58 | 10.19 | 105.59 | 75.37 | 149.67 | 93.00 to 98.92 | 76,475 | 72,329 |
| ALL |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 185 | 96.00 | 108.28 | 97.82 | 16.17 | 110.69 | 71.50 | 339.58 | 96.00 to 96.20 | 44,297 | 43,333 |
| STATUS: IMPROVED, | UNIMPROVED | D \& IOLL |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Avg. Adj. | Avg. |
| RANGE | COUNT | MEDIAN | MEAN | WGT. MEAN | COD | PRD | MIN | MAX | 95\% Median C.I. | Sale Price | Assd Val |
| 1 | 161 | 96.00 | 107.18 | 97.74 | 14.72 | 109.66 | 71.50 | 339.58 | 96.00 to 96.13 | 48,554 | 47,456 |
| 2 | 24 | 97.72 | 115.67 | 99.56 | 25.40 | 116.17 | 71.96 | 262.50 | 95.00 to 105.00 | 15,744 | 15,675 |
| ALL |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 185 | 96.00 | 108.28 | 97.82 | 16.17 | 110.69 | 71.50 | 339.58 | 96.00 to 96.20 | 44,297 | 43,333 |

# Type: Qualified <br> Date Range: 07/01/2004 to 06/30/2006 Posted Before: 01/19/2007 

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

AVG. Assessed Value:

## 96

MEDIAN:
WGT. MEAN:
MEAN : 8,143,084 8,195,084 8,016,714 44,297
43,333

95\% Median C.I.: 96.00 to 96.20
(!: Derived)

- Mon C. 96.00 to 96.20


$\begin{array}{ll}08.66 & 98.5 \\ 94.57 & 92.0\end{array}$
cov:

AVG.ABS.DEV: 15.53
339.58
339.58
71.50

95\% Mean C.I.: 103.22 to 113.34

62-0063

NonValid School

|  | 185 | 96.00 | 108.28 | 97.82 | 16.17 | 110.69 | 71.50 | 339.58 | 96.00 to 96.20 | 44,297 | 43,333 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| YEAR BUILT * |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Avg. Adj. | Avg. |
| RANGE | COUNT | MEDIAN | MEAN | WGT. MEAN | COD | PRD | MIN | MAX | 95\% Median C.I. | Sale Price | Assd Val |
| 0 OR Blank | 36 | 96.61 | 113.29 | 94.20 | 25.90 | 120.26 | 71.50 | 262.50 | 95.00 to 100.00 | 32,505 | 30,621 |
| Prior TO 1860 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1860 TO 1899 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1900 то 1919 | 36 | 98.75 | 120.85 | 104.49 | 25.42 | 115.65 | 92.01 | 339.58 | 96.00 to 114.34 | 32,713 | 34,182 |
| 1920 тО 1939 | 55 | 96.00 | 100.07 | 96.33 | 7.63 | 103.88 | 88.04 | 207.21 | 95.00 to 96.00 | 42,430 | 40,874 |
| 1940 TO 1949 | 10 | 99.16 | 109.62 | 103.87 | 14.10 | 105.53 | 91.84 | 193.13 | 96.00 to 110.65 | 32,180 | 33,425 |
| 1950 тО 1959 | 13 | 96.00 | 105.20 | 98.60 | 12.30 | 106.69 | 90.00 | 188.38 | 92.04 to 100.93 | 53,730 | 52,980 |
| 1960 тО 1969 | 14 | 97.44 | 114.16 | 99.36 | 20.63 | 114.90 | 90.00 | 210.00 | 93.00 to 149.67 | 51,065 | 50,736 |
| 1970 тО 1979 | 11 | 95.00 | 94.43 | 94.08 | 2.08 | 100.37 | 90.00 | 99.72 | 91.98 to 96.01 | 92,581 | 87,101 |
| 1980 TO 1989 | 3 | 95.11 | 95.04 | 95.31 | 0.70 | 99.71 | 94.00 | 96.00 | N/A | 72,633 | 69,227 |
| 1990 TO 1994 | 1 | 105.31 | 105.31 | 105.31 |  |  | 105.31 | 105.31 | N/A | 68,000 | 71,610 |
| 1995 TO 1999 | 5 | 98.92 | 102.29 | 98.47 | 7.18 | 103.88 | 92.00 | 125.03 | N/A | 80,400 | 79,168 |
| 2000 TO Present | 1 | 96.00 | 96.00 | 96.00 |  |  | 96.00 | 96.00 | N/A | 72,000 | 69,120 |
| _ALL__ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 185 | 96.00 | 108.28 | 97.82 | 16.17 | 110.69 | 71.50 | 339.58 | 96.00 to 96.20 | 44,297 | 43,333 |

## PA\&T 2007 R\&O Statistics

Date Range: 07/01/2004 to 06/30/2006 Posted Before: 01/19/2007

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

AVG. Assessed Value


MEDIAN:
WGT. MEAN
98
98
COV
95\% Median C.I.: 96.00 to 96.20
(!: Derived)
95\% Wgt. Mean C.I.: 95.81 to 99.84
15.53 95\% Mean C.I.: 103.22 to 113.34

8,016,714
44,297
43,333
AVG.ABS.DEV: 15.53

## SALE PRICE *

| RANGE |  | COUNT |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Low \$ |  |  |
| 1 TO | 4999 | 24 |
| 5000 TO | 9999 | 15 |
| Total \$ |  |  |
| 1 TO | 9999 | 39 |
| 10000 то | 29999 | 44 |
| 30000 то | 59999 | 50 |
| 60000 то | 99999 | 36 |
| 100000 TO | 149999 | 10 |
| 150000 TO | 249999 | 3 |
| 250000 то | 499999 | 3 |

_ALL_

| 185 | 96.00 |
| :--- | :--- |
|  | 108 |


|  |  | 185 | 96.00 | 08.2 | 97.82 | 6.1 | 110.6 | 71.50 | 339.58 | 96.00 to 96. | 44,297 | 43,333 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ASSESSED VALUE * <br> RANGE <br> Low \$ $\qquad$ | VALUE * | COUNT | MEDIAN | MEAN | WGT. MEAN | COD | PRD | MIN | MAX | 95\% Median C.I. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Avg. Adj. } \\ & \text { Sale Price } \end{aligned}$ | Avg. <br> Assd Val |
| Low \$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 TO | 4999 | 25 | 99.88 | 124.59 | 107.08 | 36.19 | 116.36 | 71.50 | 339.58 | 95.00 to 105.00 | 1,912 | 2,047 |
| 5000 TOTotal | 9999 | 14 | 97.95 | 112.54 | 108.64 | 19.84 | 103.59 | 89.44 | 198.60 | 91.99 to 143.50 | 7,137 | 7,753 |
|  | \$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 TO | 9999 | 39 | 99.88 | 120.26 | 108.13 | 30.19 | 111.22 | 71.50 | 339.58 | 95.82 to 105.00 | 3,787 | 4,095 |
| 10000 TO | 29999 | 40 | 100.00 | 112.91 | 108.22 | 17.52 | 104.33 | 90.45 | 210.00 | 96.00 to 110.65 | 18,127 | 19,617 |
| 30000 то | 59999 | 63 | 96.00 | 107.48 | 101.33 | 13.87 | 106.06 | 90.00 | 269.59 | 96.00 to 96.51 | 43,093 | 43,668 |
| 60000 тO | 99999 | 30 | 95.00 | 94.60 | 94.38 | 3.08 | 100.23 | 88.00 | 105.31 | 92.04 to 96.00 | 79,746 | 75,266 |
| 100000 TO | 149999 | 7 | 95.00 | 94.28 | 94.20 | 1.66 | 100.09 | 89.97 | 96.00 | 89.97 to 96.00 | 124,428 | 117,207 |
| 150000 то | 249999 | 4 | 93.50 | 89.81 | 88.49 | 5.55 | 101.49 | 77.23 | 95.00 | N/A | 198,000 | 175,215 |
| $\begin{gathered} 250000 \mathrm{TO} \\ \text { ALL } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | 499999 | 2 | 98.30 | 98.30 | 98.17 | 1.55 | 100.13 | 96.78 | 99.82 | N/A | 275,995 | 270,940 |
| ALL |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 185 | 96.00 | 108.28 | 97.82 | 16.17 | 110.69 | 71.50 | 339.58 | 96.00 to 96.20 | 44,297 | 43,333 |
| QUALITY |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Avg. Adj. | Avg. |
| RANGE |  | COUNT | MEDIAN | MEAN | WGT. MEAN | COD | PRD | MIN | MAX | 95\% Median C.I. | Sale Price | Assd Val |
| (blank) |  | 39 | 96.78 | 118.92 | 94.77 | 31.10 | 125.48 | 71.50 | 339.58 | 95.00 to 105.00 | 31,689 | 30,034 |
| 10 |  | 7 | 100.00 | 107.39 | 105.21 | 11.96 | 102.08 | 92.00 | 135.00 | 92.00 to 135.00 | 6,128 | 6,447 |
| 20 |  | 19 | 96.00 | 112.34 | 105.77 | 18.58 | 106.22 | 90.10 | 210.00 | 95.97 to 135.31 | 15,965 | 16,886 |
| 30 |  | 119 | 96.00 | 104.30 | 98.02 | 11.12 | 106.40 | 88.04 | 269.59 | 96.00 to 96.02 | 54,478 | 53,400 |
| 40 |  | 1 | 96.00 | 96.00 | 96.00 |  |  | 96.00 | 96.00 | N/A | 130,000 | 124,800 |
| $\ldots$ ALL |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 185 | 96.00 | 108.28 | 97.82 | 16.17 | 110.69 | 71.50 | 339.58 | 96.00 to 96.20 | 44,297 | 43,333 |

## PA\&T 2007 R\&O Statistics

Type: Qualified



## PA\&T 2007 R\&O Statistics



# Type: Qualified <br> Date Range: 07/01/2003 to 06/30/2006 Posted Before: 01/19/2007 



# Type: Qualified <br> Date Range: 07/01/2003 to 06/30/2006 Posted Before: 01/19/2007 




## PA\&T 2007 R\&O Statistics



Date Range: 07/01/2003 to 06/30/2006 Posted Before: 01/19/2007


## Type: Qualified <br> Date Range: 07/01/2003 to 06/30/2006 Posted Before: 01/19/2007

State Stat Run


## PA\&T 2007 R\&O Statistics

# Type: Qualified <br> Date Range: 07/01/2003 to 06/30/2006 Posted Before: 01/19/2007 

State Stat Run


Date Range: 07/01/2003 to 06/30/2006 Posted Before: 01/19/2007


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


MEDIAN:
WGT. MEAN:
MEAN
98

Cov: 32.39
STD: $\quad 35.12$
AVG.ABS.DEV:
15.67
-
(!: Derived)
95\% Median C.I.: 96.00 to 96.20
95\% Wgt. Mean C.I.: 95.92 to 99.99
95\% Mean C.I.: 103.36 to 113.49
8,016,714
44,237
43,333
339.58

PRD: 110.69 MIN Sales Ratio: $\quad 71.50$

## RANG

07/01
10/01
$01 / 01$
$04 / 01$
$07 / 01$
$10 / 01$
$01 / 01$
$04 / 01$
$\qquad$
07/01/04 то 09/30/0 10/01/04 тO 12/31/04 01/01/05 то 03/31/05 04/01/05 TO 06/30/05 07/01/05 то 09/30/05 10/01/05 тO 12/31/05 01/01/06 тO 03/31/06 04/01/06 TO 06/30/06
$\qquad$ Study Years $\qquad$ 07/01/05 тО 06/30/06
$\qquad$ Calendar Yrs $\qquad$ 01/01/05 TO 12/31/05
$\qquad$ ALL $\qquad$

| 185 |
| :---: |


| COUNT |
| :--- |

RANGE
BAYARD BRIDGEPORT BROADWATER RURAL
$\qquad$

|  |  | MED | MEDIAN | WGT. MEAN |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| 25 | 95.78 | 97.96 | 94.05 |  |
| 22 | 96.00 | 113.87 | 102.18 |  |
| 24 | 95.72 | 105.38 | 98.23 |  |
| 25 | 96.00 | 100.62 | 97.28 |  |
| 21 | 96.00 | 108.50 | 95.48 |  |
| 24 | 96.32 | 118.76 | 94.26 |  |
| 21 | 96.00 | 110.86 | 103.24 |  |
| 23 | 96.20 | 113.20 | 102.38 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| 96 | 96.00 | 104.15 | 97.75 |  |
| 89 | 96.13 | 113.04 | 98.24 |  |
| 94 | 96.00 | 108.22 | 96.42 |  |

$-$

|  | 185 | 96.00 | 108.43 | 97.96 | 16.33 | 110.69 | 71.50 | 339.58 | 96.00 to 96.20 | 44,237 | 43,333 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| LOCATIONS: URBAN, | SUBURBAN | \& RURAL |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Avg. Adj. | Avg. |
| RANGE | COUNT | MEDIAN | MEAN | WGT. MEAN | COD | PRD | MIN | MAX | 95\% Median C.I. | Sale Price | Assd Val |
| 1 | 147 | 96.00 | 110.64 | 99.82 | 17.91 | 110.84 | 71.50 | 339.58 | 96.00 to 96.43 | 35,904 | 35,838 |
| 3 | 38 | 96.00 | 99.86 | 94.58 | 10.19 | 105.59 | 75.37 | 149.67 | 93.00 to 98.92 | 76,475 | 72,329 |
| _ALL |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 185 | 96.00 | 108.43 | 97.96 | 16.33 | 110.69 | 71.50 | 339.58 | 96.00 to 96.20 | 44,237 | 43,333 |
| STATUS: IMPROVED, | UNIMPROVE | D \& IOLL |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Avg. Adj. | Avg. |
| RANGE | COUNT | MEDIAN | MEAN | WGT. MEAN | COD | PRD | MIN | MAX | 95\% Median C.I. | Sale Price | Assd Val |
| 1 | 161 | 96.00 | 107.35 | 97.88 | 14.90 | 109.67 | 71.50 | 339.58 | 96.00 to 96.13 | 48,485 | 47,456 |
| 2 | 24 | 97.72 | 115.67 | 99.56 | 25.40 | 116.17 | 71.96 | 262.50 | 95.00 to 105.00 | 15,744 | 15,675 |
| _ ALL_ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 185 | 96.00 | 108.43 | 97.96 | 16.33 | 110.69 | 71.50 | 339.58 | 96.00 to 96.20 | 44,237 | 43,333 |

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

AVG. Assessed Value:

MEDIAN:
8,143,084
,143,084
8,016,714
44,237
43,333

$\begin{array}{lll}96 & \text { COV: } & 32.39 \\ 98 & \end{array}$

| STD: | 35.12 |
| :--- | :--- |
| DEV: | 15.67 |

AVG.ABS.DEV: $\quad 15.67$
MEAN :

95\% Median C.I.: 96.00 to 96.20
95\% Wgt. Mean C.I.: 95.92 to 99.99
95\% Mean C.I.: 103.36 to 113.49

| AVG. Assessed Value: |  |
| :--- | ---: |
| PROPERTY TYPE * |  |
| RANGE | COUNT |
| 01 | 180 |
| 06 | 5 |


| MEAN | WGT. MEAN |
| ---: | ---: |
| 108.81 | 98.67 |

$94.57 \quad 92.02$
16.33 MAX Sales Ratio: 339.58
71.50

Printed: 02/17/2007 13:22:22
$\qquad$ ALL $\qquad$

|  | 185 | 96.00 | 108.43 | 97.96 | 16.33 | 110.69 | 71.50 | 339.58 | 96.00 to 96.20 | 44,237 | 43,333 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| SCHOOL DISTRICT * |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Avg. Adj. | Avg. |
| RANGE | COUNT | MEDIAN | MEAN | WGT. MEAN | COD | PRD | MIN | MAX | 95\% Median C.I. | Sale Price | Assd Val |
| (blank) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 04-0001 | 1 | 90.00 | 90.00 | 90.00 |  |  | 90.00 | 90.00 | N/A | 79,000 | 71,100 |
| 07-0006 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 17-0003 | 7 | 96.00 | 90.31 | 95.56 | 7.09 | 94.51 | 71.96 | 99.90 | 71.96 to 99.90 | 14,891 | 14,230 |
| 35-0001 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 62-0021 | 79 | 96.13 | 114.89 | 99.09 | 22.73 | 115.94 | 71.50 | 339.58 | 96.00 to 100.00 | 43,456 | 43,062 |
| 62-0063 | 98 | 96.00 | 104.70 | 97.29 | 11.90 | 107.61 | 75.37 | 269.59 | 96.00 to 96.50 | 46,608 | 45,347 |

-0063
7.29
$\begin{array}{lll}11.90 & 107.61 & 75.37\end{array}$
$269.59 \quad 96.00$ to 96.50
46,608
45,347

NonValid School

|  | 185 | 96.00 | 108.43 | 97.96 | 16.33 | 110.69 | 71.50 | 339.58 | 96.00 to 96.20 | 44,237 | 43,333 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| YEAR BUILT * |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Avg. Adj. | Avg. |
| RANGE | COUNT | MEDIAN | MEAN | WGT. MEAN | COD | PRD | MIN | MAX | 95\% Median C.I. | Sale Price | Assd Val |
| 0 OR Blank | 36 | 96.61 | 113.29 | 94.20 | 25.90 | 120.26 | 71.50 | 262.50 | 95.00 to 100.00 | 32,505 | 30,621 |
| Prior TO 1860 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1860 TO 1899 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1900 тО 1919 | 36 | 98.75 | 120.85 | 104.49 | 25.42 | 115.65 | 92.01 | 339.58 | 96.00 to 114.34 | 32,713 | 34,182 |
| 1920 TO 1939 | 55 | 96.00 | 100.57 | 96.79 | 8.15 | 103.90 | 88.04 | 207.21 | 95.00 to 96.00 | 42,228 | 40,874 |
| 1940 то 1949 | 10 | 99.16 | 109.62 | 103.87 | 14.10 | 105.53 | 91.84 | 193.13 | 96.00 to 110.65 | 32,180 | 33,425 |
| 1950 тО 1959 | 13 | 96.00 | 105.20 | 98.60 | 12.30 | 106.69 | 90.00 | 188.38 | 92.04 to 100.93 | 53,730 | 52,980 |
| 1960 тО 1969 | 14 | 97.44 | 114.16 | 99.36 | 20.63 | 114.90 | 90.00 | 210.00 | 93.00 to 149.67 | 51,065 | 50,736 |
| 1970 тО 1979 | 11 | 95.00 | 94.43 | 94.08 | 2.08 | 100.37 | 90.00 | 99.72 | 91.98 to 96.01 | 92,581 | 87,101 |
| 1980 тО 1989 | 3 | 95.11 | 95.04 | 95.31 | 0.70 | 99.71 | 94.00 | 96.00 | N/A | 72,633 | 69,227 |
| 1990 TO 1994 | 1 | 105.31 | 105.31 | 105.31 |  |  | 105.31 | 105.31 | N/A | 68,000 | 71,610 |
| 1995 TO 1999 | 5 | 98.92 | 102.29 | 98.47 | 7.18 | 103.88 | 92.00 | 125.03 | N/A | 80,400 | 79,168 |
| 2000 TO Present | 1 | 96.00 | 96.00 | 96.00 |  |  | 96.00 | 96.00 | N/A | 72,000 | 69,120 |
| ALL |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 185 | 96.00 | 108.43 | 97.96 | 16.33 | 110.69 | 71.50 | 339.58 | 96.00 to 96.20 | 44,237 | 43,333 |

Date Range: 07/01/2004 to 06/30/2006 Posted Before: 01/19/2007

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

MEDIAN:
WGT. MEAN:
$-98$
MEAN
8,143,084
8,183,973
8,016,714
44,237
43,333


96 COV: 32.39

| STD: | 35.12 |
| :--- | :--- |
| DEV: | 15.67 |

AVG.ABS.DEV

95\% Median C.I.: 96.00 to 96.20
(!: Derived)
95\% Wgt. Mean C.I.: 95.92 to 99.99
95\% Mean C.I.: 103.36 to 113.49
Printed: 02/17/2007 13:22:22

SALE PRICE *

| RANGE |  | COUNT |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Low |  |  |
| 1 TO | 4999 | 24 |
| 5000 тO | 9999 | 15 |
| Total \$ |  |  |
| 1 TO | 9999 | 39 |
| 10000 TO | 29999 | 44 |
| 30000 TO | 59999 | 50 |
| 60000 тO | 99999 | 36 |
| 100000 TO | 149999 | 10 |
| 150000 TO | 249999 | 3 |
| 250000 TO | 499999 | 3 |

_ALL__

| ASSESSED | VALUE * |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Avg. Adj. | Avg. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| RANGE |  | COUNT | MEDIAN | MEAN | WGT. MEAN | COD | PRD | MIN | MAX | 95\% Median C.I. | Sale Price | Assd Val |
| Low \$ | \$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 то | 4999 | 25 | 99.88 | 124.59 | 107.08 | 36.19 | 116.36 | 71.50 | 339.58 | 95.00 to 105.00 | 1,912 | 2,047 |
| 5000 TO | 9999 | 14 | 97.95 | 112.54 | 108.64 | 19.84 | 103.59 | 89.44 | 198.60 | 91.99 to 143.50 | 7,137 | 7,753 |
| Total | \$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 TO | 9999 | 39 | 99.88 | 120.26 | 108.13 | 30.19 | 111.22 | 71.50 | 339.58 | 95.82 to 105.00 | 3,787 | 4,095 |
| 10000 TO | 29999 | 40 | 100.00 | 112.91 | 108.22 | 17.52 | 104.33 | 90.45 | 210.00 | 96.00 to 110.65 | 18,127 | 19,617 |
| 30000 то | 59999 | 63 | 96.01 | 107.91 | 101.75 | 14.32 | 106.06 | 90.00 | 269.59 | 96.00 to 97.22 | 42,916 | 43,668 |
| 60000 то | 99999 | 30 | 95.00 | 94.60 | 94.38 | 3.08 | 100.23 | 88.00 | 105.31 | 92.04 to 96.00 | 79,746 | 75,266 |
| 100000 тO | 149999 | 7 | 95.00 | 94.28 | 94.20 | 1.66 | 100.09 | 89.97 | 96.00 | 89.97 to 96.00 | 124,428 | 117,207 |
| 150000 то | 249999 | 4 | 93.50 | 89.81 | 88.49 | 5.55 | 101.49 | 77.23 | 95.00 | N/A | 198,000 | 175,215 |
| 250000 TO | 499999 | 2 | 98.30 | 98.30 | 98.17 | 1.55 | 100.13 | 96.78 | 99.82 | N/A | 275,995 | 270,940 |
| ALL |  | 185 | 96.00 | 108.43 | 97.96 | 16.33 | 110.69 | 71.50 | 339.58 | 96.00 to 96.20 | 44,237 | 43,333 |
| QUALITY |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Avg. Adj. | Avg. |
| RANGE |  | COUNT | MEDIAN | MEAN | WGT. MEAN | COD | PRD | MIN | MAX | 95\% Median C.I. | Sale Price | Assd Val |
| (blank) |  | 39 | 96.78 | 118.92 | 94.77 | 31.10 | 125.48 | 71.50 | 339.58 | 95.00 to 105.00 | 31,689 | 30,034 |
| 10 |  | 7 | 100.00 | 107.39 | 105.21 | 11.96 | 102.08 | 92.00 | 135.00 | 92.00 to 135.00 | 6,128 | 6,447 |
| 20 |  | 19 | 96.00 | 112.34 | 105.77 | 18.58 | 106.22 | 90.10 | 210.00 | 95.97 to 135.31 | 15,965 | 16,886 |
| 30 |  | 119 | 96.00 | 104.53 | 98.19 | 11.36 | 106.45 | 88.04 | 269.59 | 96.00 to 96.13 | 54,384 | 53,400 |
| 40 |  | 1 | 96.00 | 96.00 | 96.00 |  |  | 96.00 | 96.00 | N/A | 130,000 | 124,800 |
| $\ldots$ ALL |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 185 | 96.00 | 108.43 | 97.96 | 16.33 | 110.69 | 71.50 | 339.58 | 96.00 to 96.20 | 44,237 | 43,333 |

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


# Type: Qualified <br> Date Range: 07/01/2003 to 06/30/2006 Posted Before: 01/19/2007 

State Stat Run

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

AVG. Assessed Value:


105
cov :
95\% Median C.I.: 95.10 to 98.00
(!: Derived)
GT. MEAN: 105 STD: 32.36 95\% Wgt. Mean C.I.: 93.02 to 117.13
MEAN: 105 AVG.ABS.DEV: 11.74
11.74 95\% Mean C.I.: 95.61 to 115.18
1,844,096
41,786
43,907
MAX Sales Ratio:
Printed: 02/17/2007 13:22:25
Avg. Adj. Avg.
DATE
RANG

| $l$ |
| :--- |
| $07 / 01 / 03$ |
| $10 / 01$ |
| $01 / 01 / 0$ |
| $04 / 01$ |
| $07 / 01 / 0$ |
| $10 / 01$ |
| $01 / 01$ |
| $04 / 01$ |
| $07 / 01$ |
| $10 / 01$ |
| $01 / 01$ |
| $04 / 01$ | Qrtrs $\qquad$ 101/03 то 09/30/03 10/01/03 тO 12/31/03 01/01/04 TO 03/31/04 04/01/04 TO 06/30/04 07/01/04 то 09/30/04 10/01/04 TO 12/31/04 01/01/05 тO 03/31/05 04/01/05 тO 06/30/05 07/01/05 TO 09/30/05 12/31/05 01/01/06 тO 03/31/06

$\qquad$ -06/30/06
$\qquad$ Study Years 07/01/03 TO 06/30/04 07/01/04 TO 06/30/05 07/01/05 TO 06/30/06
$\qquad$ Calendar Yrs $\qquad$ /04 10 12/31/04 01/01/05 TO 12/31/05
$\qquad$ ALL $\qquad$ ASSESSOR LOCATION
RANGE BRIDGEPORT BROADWATER RURAL
$\qquad$

| COUNT |
| :--- |

$\qquad$

| 2.31 | 98. |
| ---: | ---: |
| 2.11 | 100. |
| 62.15 | 138. |
| 7.72 | 103. |
| 2.57 | 97. |
| 10.40 | 89. |
| 1.90 | 99. |
| 21.37 | 116. |
| 2.05 | 101. |

$$
\begin{aligned}
& .43 \\
& 6.42 \\
& 8.92 \\
& 3.99 \\
& 97.78 \\
& 89.27 \\
& 99.04 \\
& 16.12 \\
& 101.42
\end{aligned}
$$

98.08
105.03
96.00
271.06
120.52
98.00
138.04
97.16
207.42
102.00
$6.78 \quad 106.06 \quad 95.82$
116.17
90.00

N/A
28,273


| 3 | 100.39 | 101.17 | 102.78 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 3 | 94.58 | 93.53 | 93.14 |
| 3 | 95.50 | 153.19 | 110.27 |
| 4 | 95.01 | 100.93 | 97.06 |
| 6 | 94.09 | 93.31 | 95.43 |
| 5 | 107.52 | 109.61 | 122.79 |
| 6 | 94.84 | 94.47 | 95.39 |
| 6 | 97.96 | 116.16 | 100.03 |
| 3 | 97.50 | 98.50 | 97.12 |

MEDIAN

| 100.00 | 104.00 | 98.06 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: |
|  |  |  |
| 96.00 | 111.34 | 99.85 |
| 96.00 | 103.12 | 108.18 |
| 98.75 | 101.25 | 97.48 |
|  |  |  |
| 95.30 | 109.51 | 115.37 |
| 96.63 | 103.95 | 97.18 |

- 



# Type: Qualified <br> Date Range: 07/01/2003 to 06/30/2006 Posted Before: 01/19/2007 





Date Range: 07/01/2003 to 06/30/2006 Posted Before: 01/19/2007


Type: Qualified
Date Range: 07/01/2003 to 06/30/2006 Posted Before: 01/19/2007


Date Range: 07/01/2003 to 06/30/2006 Posted Before: 01/19/2007


Date Range: 07/01/2003 to 06/30/2006 Posted Before: 01/19/2007


Date Range: 07/01/2003 to 06/30/2006 Posted Before: 01/19/2007


# 2007 Assessment Survey for Morrill County <br> March 19, 2007 

## I. General Information

## A. Staffing and Funding Information

1. Deputy(ies) on staff: One
2. Appraiser(s) on staff: None
3. Other full-time employees: One
(Does not include anyone counted in 1 and 2 above)
4. Other part-time employees: None
(Does not include anyone counted in 1 through 3 above)
5. Number of shared employees: None
(Employees who are shared between the assessor's office and other county officeswill not include anyone counted in 1 through 4 above).
6. Assessor's requested budget for current fiscal year: $\$ 116,475$
(This would be the "total budget" for the assessor's office)
7. Part of the budget that is dedicated to the computer system (How much is particularly part of the assessor budget, versus the amount that is part of the county budget?): \$16,200
8. Adopted budget, or granted budget if different from above: Same amount
9. Amount of total budget set aside for appraisal work: $\$ 8,500$
10. Amount of the total budget set aside for education/workshops: $\$ 1,000$
11. Appraisal/Reappraisal budget, if not part of the total budget: There is no separate amount.
12. Other miscellaneous funds: None.
(Any amount not included in any of the above for equipping, staffing and funding the appraisal/assessment function. This would include any County Board, or general fund monies set aside for reappraisal, etc. If the assessor is ex-officio, this can be an estimate.)
13. Total budget: $\$ 116,475$
a. Was any of last year's budget not used? No

## B. Residential Appraisal Information

 (Includes Urban, Suburban and Rural Residential)1. Data collection done by: Staff
2. Valuation done by: Assessor
3. Pickup work done by: Staff

| Property Type | \# of Permits | \# of Info. <br> Statements | Other | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Residential | 17 | 15 | 0 | 32 |

4. What is the date of the Replacement Cost New data (Marshall-Swift) that are used to value this property class? The RCN is dated 2005.
5. What was the last year the depreciation schedule for this property class was developed using market-derived information? The last year the depreciation schedule was developed was 2005.
6. What was the last year that the Market or Sales Comparison Approach was used to estimate the market value of the properties in this class? Typically, this approach is used during individual taxpayer protests, and not as a rule for the mass appraisal of residential property.
7. Number of market areas/neighborhoods for this property class: Four-Bayard, Bridgeport, Broadwater and rural.
8. How are these defined? Primarily by "Assessor Location."
9. Is "Assessor Location" a usable valuation identity? Yes, this would be a usable valuation identity.
10. Does the assessor location "suburban" mean something other than rural residential? (that is, does the "suburban" location have its own market?) The assessor does not use the assessor location "suburban."
11. Are the county's ag residential and rural residential improvements classified and valued in the same manner? Yes, both are classified and valued in the same manner.

## C. Commercial/Industrial Appraisal Information

1. Data collection done by: Staff
2. Valuation done by: Assessor
3. Pickup work done by whom: Staff

| Property Type | \# of Permits | \# of Info. <br> Statements | Other | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Commercial | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2 |

4. What is the date of the Replacement Cost New data (Marshall-Swift) that are used to value this property class? 2005
5. When was the last time the depreciation schedule for this property class or any subclass was developed using market-derived information? 2005
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 has not been used to estimate or establish the market value of commercial properties.
7. When was the last time that the Market or Sales Comparison Approach was used to estimate the market value of the properties in this class? Typically, the Market Approach is used during individual taxpayer protests, and not as a rule for the mass appraisal of commercial properties.
8. Number of market areas/neighborhoods for this property class? Four: Bayard, Bridgeport, Broadwater and Rural.
9. How are these defined? Primarily by assessor location.
10. Is "Assessor Location" a usable valuation identity? Yes, it is a usable valuation identity.
11. Does the assessor location "suburban" mean something other than rural commercial? (that is, does the "suburban" location have its own market?) The assessor does not use "suburban" as an assessor location.
D. Agricultural Appraisal Information
12. Data collection done by: Staff
13. Valuation done by: Assessor
14. Pickup work done by whom: Staff

| Property Type | \# of Permits | \# of Info. <br> Statements | Other | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Agricultural | 0 | 3 | 0 | 3 |

## 4. Does the county have a written policy or written standards to specifically define

 agricultural land versus rural residential acreages? Yes.How is your agricultural land defined? Agricultural land is defined statutorily by §77-1359 and §77-1363. Further, the Assessor has developed the following indicators to determine whether or not land is primarily used as agricultural land:

Indicators land is not primarily used as ag land:
Farm income is not generated.
No participation in FSA programs.
No farm insurance program.
Majority of land use is for wildlife habitat.
Little or no specialized ag land equipment on personal property tax schedule.
Documents that could be provided for proof:
1040 Tax Form
Papers from FSA office
Insurance policy
Personal property tax schedule Livestock inventory on land \& duration of time on land Lease agreements

Agricultural or horticultural purposes shall mean used for commercial production of any plant or animal product in a raw or unprocessed state that is derived from the science and art of agriculture, aquaculture, or horticulture (see Reg 11.002.01H)

The Assessor must periodically review the parcel to verify the continued use for agricultural and horticultural purposes. To ensure the property is classified properly, the Assessor may request additional information from the property owner. The assessor may also conduct a physical inspection of the parcel.
5. When was the last date that the Income Approach was used to estimate or establish the market value of the properties in this class? The assessor notes that "when we approach the farmer, he says that is none of your business; they will not let you know how much they get for government subsidies. How can we as assessors get an accurate figure?"
6. What is the date of the soil survey currently used? 1998
7. What date was the last countywide land use study completed? 1998
a. By what method? (Physical inspection, FSA maps, etc.) Physical inspection and FSA maps.
b. By whom? The assessor and her staff.
c. What proportion is complete / implemented at this time? Land use is updated as discovered. There is no countywide cycle established for land use. The assessor will start the review again when the weather warms up.
8. Number of market areas/neighborhoods for this property class: Two
9. How are these defined? By townships along the North Platte River.
10. Has the county implemented (or is in the process of implementing) special valuation for agricultural land within the county? The county has not implemented special value, but uses the recreational classification.

## E. Computer, Automation Information and GIS

1. Administrative software: County Solutions
2. CAMA software: County Solutions
3. Cadastral maps: Are they currently being used? Yes.
a. Who maintains the Cadastral Maps? By the office staff, and are updated for ownership when the F521's are received. At present, M. C. Schaff \& Associates are making copies of the mylars used on the cadastrals, and when this is completed, all ownership data will be transferred.
4. Does the county have GIS software? Yes
a. Who maintains the GIS software and maps? By the office staff and Mr. Pat Goltl, who is independently contracted by the County.
5. Personal Property software: County Solutions

## F. Zoning Information

1. Does the county have zoning? Yes

## a. If so, is the zoning countywide? Yes

b. What municipalities in the county are zoned? Bayard, Bridgeport and Broadwater.
c. When was zoning implemented? In May, 2003.

## G. Contracted Services

1. Appraisal Services: (are these contracted, or conducted "in-house?") Real estate appraisal is primarily done in-house. In April of 2007, Knoche Appraisal will examine feedlots and some other commercial property. Pritchard and Abbott is contracted for oil, gas and minerals.
2. Other Services: County Solutions for CAMA, administrative and personal property software. Pat Goltl for GIS.

## H. Additional comments or further explanations on any item from A through $G$ :

## II. Assessment Actions

## 2007 Assessment Actions taken to address the following property classes/subclasses:

1. Residential—The assessor notes, "As time and budget suffice, we will continue to review and update all records. We have canvassed the entire county." No percentage adjustments were made to any subclass.
2. Commercial-"We picked up all commercials during our review. We hope to have enough time and budget to have Jerry Knoche help us do another update on our commercials (starting in April)."
3. Agricultural- "We are working with the NRD on irrigated ground and with the GIS, we have picked up sprinklers. Farmers now have to certify irrigated acres and some along the river will have to install flow meters on wells. We are doing a survey on ground that has a lot of rocky ridges on it. One farmer between Bayard and Alliance is working with the assessor's office to see just how many soil acres will be affected using the current soil survey." For assessment year 2007, the assessor made changes to irrigated, dry and grass land capability groups in her two market areas to closer match 75\% of market.

## County 62 - Morrill



Exhibit 62 - Page 74

| Total Real Property Value <br> (Sum Lines 17, 25, \& 30) |  |  | ecords |  | Value 27 | 2,774 | $\begin{array}{ll}  & \text { Tot } \\ \text { (Sum } & 17, \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Growth } \\ & \& 411 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | 1,074,319 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Schedule I:Non-Agricultural Records (Com and Ind) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Urban |  | SubUrban |  | Records Rural ${ }^{\text {Value }}$ |  | Total |  | Growth |
|  |  |  | Records | Value |  |  | Records | Value |  |
| 9. Comm UnImp Land | 51 | 138,885 | 9 | 6,440 | 21 | 135,660 | 81 | 280,985 |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { 10. Comm } \\ & \text { Improv Land } \end{aligned}$ | 243 | 960,245 | 14 | 29,485 | 41 | 336,885 | 298 | 1,326,615 |  |
| 11. Comm <br> Improvements | 243 | 11,404,232 | 14 | 240,215 | 41 | 3,867,538 | 298 | 15,511,985 |  |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { 12. Comm Total } \\ \% \text { of Total } \end{gathered}$ | 294 | 12,503,362 | 23 | 276,140 | 62 | 4,340,083 | 379 | 17,119,585 | 303,104 |
|  | 77.57 | 73.03 | 6.06 | 1.61 | 16.35 | 25.35 | 5.28 | 6.33 | 28.21 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { 13. Ind } \\ & \text { UnImp Land } \end{aligned}$ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 14 . \text { Ind } \\ & \text { Improv Land } \end{aligned}$ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 76,145 | 1 | 76,145 |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 15 . \text { Ind } \\ & \text { Improvements } \end{aligned}$ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1,803,160 | 1 | 1,803,160 |  |
| 16. Ind Total \% of Total | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1,879,305 | 1 | 1,879,305 | 0 |
|  | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | **.** | **.** | 0.01 | 0.69 | 0.00 |
| Comm+Ind Total <br> \% of Total | 294 | 12,503,362 | 23 | 276,140 | 63 | 6,219,388 | 380 | 18,998,890 | 303,104 |
|  | 77.36 | 65.81 | 6.05 | 1.45 | 16.57 | 32.73 | 5.29 | 7.03 | 28.21 |
| $\begin{array}{r} \text { 17. Taxable } \\ \text { Total } \\ \% \text { of Total } \end{array}$ | 2,129 | 58,071,191 | 221 | 2,331,967 | 484 | 18,829,870 | 2,834 | 79,233,028 | 682,814 |
|  | 75.12 | 73.29 | 7.79 | 2.59 | 17.07 | 15.91 | 39.50 | 29.33 | 63.55 |

Exhibit 62 - Page 75

## County 62 - Morrill

Schedule II:Tax Increment Financing (TIF)
Records

| Schedule IV: Exempt Records: Non-Agricultural |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Urban <br> Records |  |  |  |  |  |  | SubUrban <br> Records | Rural <br> Records | Total <br> Records |
| 26. Exempt |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |



## County 62 - Morrill

| Schedule VI: Agricultural Records: Non-Agricultural Detail | Urban |  |  | SubUrban |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Records | Acres | Value | Records | Acres | Value |
| 31. HomeSite UnImp Land | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 |
| 32. HomeSite Improv Land | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 |
| 33. HomeSite Improvements | 0 |  | 0 | 0 |  | 0 |
| 34. HomeSite Total |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 35. FarmSite UnImp Land | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 |
| 36. FarmSite Impr Land | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 |
| 37. FarmSite Improv | 0 |  | 0 | 0 |  | 0 |
| 38. FarmSite Total |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 39. Road \& Ditches |  | 0.000 |  |  | 0.000 |  |
| 40. Other-Non Ag Use |  | 0.000 | 0 |  | 0.000 | 0 |
|  | Records | Rural Acres | Value | Records | Total Acres | Value |
| 31. HomeSite UnImp Land | 29 | 30.000 | 153,000 | 29 | 30.000 | 153,000 |
| 32. HomeSite Improv Land | 640 | 714.390 | 3,651,600 | 640 | 714.390 | 3,651,600 |
| 33. HomeSite Improvements | 665 |  | 21,646,916 | 665 |  | 21,646,916 |
| 34. HomeSite Total |  |  |  | 694 | 744.390 | 25,451,516 |
| 35. FarmSite UnImp Land | 51 | 49.260 | 14,780 | 51 | 49.260 | 14,780 |
| 36. FarmSite Impr Land | 800 | 808.850 | 242,660 | 800 | 808.850 | 242,660 |
| 37. FarmSite Improv | 860 |  | 9,183,160 | 860 |  | 9,183,160 |
| 38. FarmSite Total |  |  |  | 911 | 858.110 | 9,440,600 |
| 39. Road \& Ditches |  | 7,184.793 |  |  | 7,184.793 |  |
| 40. Other-Non Ag Use |  | 0.000 | 0 |  | 0.000 | 0 |
| 41. Total Section VI |  |  |  | 1,605 | 8,787.293 | 34,892,116 |
| Schedule VII: Agricultural Records: Ag Land Detail-Game \& Parks | Records | Urban Acres | Value | Records | SubUrban Acres | Value |
| 42. Game \& Parks | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 |
|  | Records | Rural <br> Acres | Value | Records | Total Acres | Value |
| 42. Game \& Parks | 2 | 591.000 | 120,215 | 2 | 591.000 | 120,215 |
| Schedule VIII: Agricultural Records: Special Value | Records | Urban Acres | Value | Records | SubUrban Acres | Value |
| 43. Special Value | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 |
| 44. Recapture Val |  |  | 0 |  |  | 0 |
|  | Records | Rural Acres | Value | Records | Total Acres | Value |
| 43. Special Value | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 |
| 44. Recapture Val |  |  | 0 |  |  | 0 |

## County 62 - Morrill <br> 2007 County Abstract of Assessment for Real Property, Form 45

Schedule IX: Agricultural Records: AgLand Market Area Detail
Market Area:

| Irrigated: | Urban |  | SubUrban |  | Rural |  | Total |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Acres | Value | Acres | Value | Acres | Value | Acres | Value |
| 45. 1A1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 |
| 46. 1A | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 2,219.300 | 1,797,635 | 2,219.300 | 1,797,635 |
| 47. 2A1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 6,804.480 | 5,375,550 | 6,804.480 | 5,375,550 |
| 48. 2A | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 21,423.922 | 13,925,565 | 21,423.922 | 13,925,565 |
| 49. 3A1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 819.600 | 491,760 | 819.600 | 491,760 |
| 50. 3A | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 8,731.390 | 5,064,215 | 8,731.390 | 5,064,215 |
| 51. 4A1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 17,254.330 | 6,297,895 | 17,254.330 | 6,297,895 |
| 52. 4A | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 4,609.010 | 1,451,860 | 4,609.010 | 1,451,860 |
| 53. Total | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 61,862.032 | 34,404,480 | 61,862.032 | 34,404,480 |


| 54. 1D1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 55.1D | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 104.000 | 35,360 | 104.000 | 35,360 |
| 56. 2D1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 124.800 | 39,935 | 124.800 | 39,935 |
| 57. 2D | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 2,092.650 | 565,015 | 2,092.650 | 565,015 |
| 58. 3D1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 13.000 | 3,250 | 13.000 | 3,250 |
| 59.3D | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 1,066.500 | 218,635 | 1,066.500 | 218,635 |
| 60.4D1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 1,783.890 | 276,510 | 1,783.890 | 276,510 |
| 61. 4D | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 415.700 | 45,730 | 415.700 | 45,730 |
| 62. Total | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 5,600.540 | 1,184,435 | 5,600.540 | 1,184,435 |

Grass:

| 63.1G1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 64.1G | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 205.000 | 49,200 | 205.000 | 49,200 |
| 65.2G1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 533.880 | 112,115 | 533.880 | 112,115 |
| 66. 2G | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 11,578.318 | 1,852,545 | 11,578.318 | 1,852,545 |
| 67.3G1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 71.370 | 9,635 | 71.370 | 9,635 |
| 68.3G | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 8,953.750 | 1,208,780 | 8,953.750 | 1,208,780 |
| 69.4G1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 39,046.840 | 5,076,115 | 39,046.840 | 5,076,115 |
| 70.4G | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 71,679.185 | 7,884,720 | 71,679.185 | 7,884,720 |
| 71. Total | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 132,068.343 | 16,193,110 | 132,068.343 | 16,193,110 |
| 72. Waste | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 2,836.250 | 56,730 | 2,836.250 | 56,730 |
| 73. Other | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 9,675.320 | 1,521,335 | 9,675.320 | 1,521,335 |
| 74. Exempt | 0.000 |  | 0.000 |  | 1,384.370 |  | 1,384.370 |  |
| 75. Total | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 212,042.485 | 53,360,090 | 212,042.485 | 53,360,090 |

## County 62 - Morrill <br> 2007 County Abstract of Assessment for Real Property, Form 45

Schedule IX: Agricultural Records: AgLand Market Area Detail
Market Area:
2

| Irrigated: | Urban |  | SubUrban |  | Rural |  | Total |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Acres | Value | Acres | Value | Acres | Value | Acres | Value |
| 45. 1A1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 |
| 46. 1A | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 1,089.900 | 871,920 | 1,089.900 | 871,920 |
| 47. 2A1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 3,090.660 | 2,472,530 | 3,090.660 | 2,472,530 |
| 48. 2A | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 19,216.860 | 11,530,105 | 19,216.860 | 11,530,105 |
| 49. 3A1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 185.600 | 90,945 | 185.600 | 90,945 |
| 50. 3A | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 9,911.090 | 4,856,435 | 9,911.090 | 4,856,435 |
| 51. 4A1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 15,063.446 | 4,519,025 | 15,063.446 | 4,519,025 |
| 52. 4A | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 4,165.130 | 999,635 | 4,165.130 | 999,635 |
| 53. Total | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 52,722.686 | 25,340,595 | 52,722.686 | 25,340,595 |


| 54. 1D1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 55.1D | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 9,353.410 | 3,086,625 | 9,353.410 | 3,086,625 |
| 56. 2D1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 1,669.500 | 509,210 | 1,669.500 | 509,210 |
| 57.2D | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 26,212.534 | 6,684,260 | 26,212.534 | 6,684,260 |
| 58. 3D1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 469.000 | 110,215 | 469.000 | 110,215 |
| 59.3D | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 11,319.750 | 2,207,390 | 11,319.750 | 2,207,390 |
| 60. 4D1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 14,783.950 | 2,069,755 | 14,783.950 | 2,069,755 |
| 61.4D | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 4,033.510 | 403,345 | 4,033.510 | 403,345 |
| 62. Total | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 67,841.654 | 15,070,800 | 67,841.654 | 15,070,800 |

Grass:

| 63. 1G1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 64. 1G | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 2,366.250 | 544,235 | 2,366.250 | 544,235 |
| 65. 2G1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 585.650 | 122,995 | 585.650 | 122,995 |
| 66. 2G | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 31,919.730 | 4,787,965 | 31,919.730 | 4,787,965 |
| 67.3G1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 213.000 | 27,690 | 213.000 | 27,690 |
| 68. 3G | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 27,546.570 | 3,581,070 | 27,546.570 | 3,581,070 |
| 69.4G1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 99,914.919 | 12,988,950 | 99,914.919 | 12,988,950 |
| 70.4G | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 389,715.252 | 35,074,370 | 389,715.252 | 35,074,370 |
| 71. Total | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 552,261.371 | 57,127,275 | 552,261.371 | 57,127,275 |
| 72. Waste | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 5,593.600 | 111,870 | 5,593.600 | 111,870 |
| 73. Other | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 2,075.681 | 276,065 | 2,075.681 | 276,065 |
| 74. Exempt | 0.000 |  | 0.000 |  | 1,693.640 |  | 1,693.640 |  |
| 75. Total | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 680,494.992 | 97,926,605 | 680,494.992 | 97,926,605 |

## County 62 - Morrill

## 2007 County Abstract of Assessment for Real Property, Form 45

Schedule X: Agricultural Records: AgLand Market Area Totals

| Urban |  |  | U | Rural |  |  | Total |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| AgLand | Acres | Value | Acres | Value | Acres | Value | Acres | Value |
| 76.Irrigated | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 114,584.718 | 59,745,075 | 114,584.718 | 59,745,075 |
| 77.Dry Land | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 73,442.194 | 16,255,235 | 73,442.194 | 16,255,235 |
| 78.Grass | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 684,329.714 | 73,320,385 | 684,329.714 | 73,320,385 |
| 79.Waste | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 8,429.850 | 168,600 | 8,429.850 | 168,600 |
| 80.Other | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 11,751.001 | 1,797,400 | 11,751.001 | 1,797,400 |
| 81.Exempt | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 3,078.010 | 0 | 3,078.010 | 0 |
| 82.Total | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 892,537.477 | 151,286,695 | 892,537.477 | 151,286,695 |

2007 Agricultural Land Detail

## County 62 - Morrill

Market Area:

| Value | \% of Value* | Average Assessed Value |
| ---: | ---: | :---: |


| Dry: |
| :--- |
| 1D1 0.000 $0.00 \%$ 0 $0.00 \%$ 0.000 <br> 1D 104.000 $1.86 \%$ 35,360 $2.99 \%$ 340.000 <br> 2D1 124.800 $2.23 \%$ 39,935 $3.37 \%$ 319.991 <br> 2D $2,092.650$ $37.37 \%$ 565,015 $47.70 \%$ 269.999 <br> 3D1 13.000 $0.23 \%$ 3,250 $0.27 \%$ 250.000 <br> 3D $1,066.500$ $19.04 \%$ 218,635 $18.46 \%$ 205.002 <br> 4D1 $1,783.890$ $31.85 \%$ 276,510 $23.35 \%$ 155.003 <br> 4D 415.700 $7.42 \%$ 45,730 $3.86 \%$ 110.007 <br> Dry Total $5,600.540$ $100.00 \%$ $1,184,435$ $100.00 \%$ 211.485 |

Grass:

| 1G1 | 0.000 | 0.00\% | 0 | 0.00\% | 0.000 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1G | 205.000 | 0.16\% | 49,200 | 0.30\% | 240.000 |
| 2G1 | 533.880 | 0.40\% | 112,115 | 0.69\% | 210.000 |
| 2G | 11,578.318 | 8.77\% | 1,852,545 | 11.44\% | 160.001 |
| 3G1 | 71.370 | 0.05\% | 9,635 | 0.06\% | 135.000 |
| 3G | 8,953.750 | 6.78\% | 1,208,780 | 7.46\% | 135.002 |
| 4G1 | 39,046.840 | 29.57\% | 5,076,115 | 31.35\% | 130.000 |
| 4G | 71,679.185 | 54.27\% | 7,884,720 | 48.69\% | 110.000 |
| Grass Total | 132,068.343 | 100.00\% | 16,193,110 | 100.00\% | 122.611 |
| Irrigated Total | 61,862.032 | 29.17\% | 34,404,480 | 64.48\% | 556.148 |
| Dry Total | 5,600.540 | 2.64\% | 1,184,435 | 2.22\% | 211.485 |
| Grass Total | 132,068.343 | 62.28\% | 16,193,110 | 30.35\% | 122.611 |
| Waste | 2,836.250 | 1.34\% | 56,730 | 0.11\% | 20.001 |
| Other | 9,675.320 | 4.56\% | 1,521,335 | 2.85\% | 157.238 |
| Exempt | 1,384.370 | 0.65\% |  |  |  |
| Market Area Total | 212,042.485 | 100.00\% | 53,360,090 | 100.00\% | 251.648 |

As Related to the County as a Whole

| Irrigated Total | $61,862.032$ | $53.99 \%$ | $34,404,480$ | $57.59 \%$ |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Dry Total | $5,600.540$ | $7.63 \%$ | $1,184,435$ | $7.29 \%$ |
| Grass Total | $132,068.343$ | $19.30 \%$ | $16,193,110$ | $22.09 \%$ |
| Waste | $2,836.250$ | $33.65 \%$ | 56,730 | $33.65 \%$ |
| Other | $9,675.320$ | $82.34 \%$ | $1,521,335$ | $84.64 \%$ |
| Exempt | $1,384.370$ | $44.98 \%$ |  |  |
| Market Area Total | $212,042.485$ | $23.76 \%$ | $53,360,090$ | $35.27 \%$ |

2007 Agricultural Land Detail

## County 62 - Morrill

Market Area: 2
Average Assessed Value*

| Value | \% of Value | Average Assessed Value |
| ---: | ---: | :---: |


| Dry: |
| :--- |
| 1D1 0.000 $0.00 \%$ 0 $0.00 \%$ 0.000 <br> 1D $9,353.410$ $13.79 \%$ $3,086,625$ $20.48 \%$ 329.999 <br> 2D1 $1,669.500$ $2.46 \%$ 509,210 $3.38 \%$ 305.007 <br> 2D $26,212.534$ $38.64 \%$ $6,684,260$ $44.35 \%$ 255.002 <br> 3D1 469.000 $0.69 \%$ 110,215 $0.73 \%$ 235.000 <br> 3D $11,319.750$ $16.69 \%$ $2,207,390$ $14.65 \%$ 195.003 <br> 4D1 $14,783.950$ $21.79 \%$ $2,069,755$ $13.73 \%$ 140.000 <br> 4D $4,033.510$ $5.95 \%$ 403,345 $2.68 \%$ 99.998 <br> Dry Total $67,841.654$ $100.00 \%$ $15,070,800$ $100.00 \%$ 222.146 |

Grass:

| 1G1 | 0.000 | 0.00\% | 0 | 0.00\% | 0.000 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1G | 2,366.250 | 0.43\% | 544,235 | 0.95\% | 229.998 |
| 2G1 | 585.650 | 0.11\% | 122,995 | 0.22\% | 210.014 |
| 2G | 31,919.730 | 5.78\% | 4,787,965 | 8.38\% | 150.000 |
| 3G1 | 213.000 | 0.04\% | 27,690 | 0.05\% | 130.000 |
| 3G | 27,546.570 | 4.99\% | 3,581,070 | 6.27\% | 130.000 |
| 4G1 | 99,914.919 | 18.09\% | 12,988,950 | 22.74\% | 130.000 |
| 4G | 389,715.252 | 70.57\% | 35,074,370 | 61.40\% | 89.999 |
| Grass Total | 552,261.371 | 100.00\% | 57,127,275 | 100.00\% | 103.442 |
| Irrigated Total | 52,722.686 | 7.75\% | 25,340,595 | 25.88\% | 480.639 |
| Dry Total | 67,841.654 | 9.97\% | 15,070,800 | 15.39\% | 222.146 |
| Grass Total | 552,261.371 | 81.16\% | 57,127,275 | 58.34\% | 103.442 |
| Waste | 5,593.600 | 0.82\% | 111,870 | 0.11\% | 19.999 |
| Other | 2,075.681 | 0.31\% | 276,065 | 0.28\% | 132.999 |
| Exempt | 1,693.640 | 0.25\% |  |  |  |
| Market Area Total | 680,494.992 | 100.00\% | 97,926,605 | 100.00\% | 143.904 |

## As Related to the County as a Whole

| Irrigated Total | $52,722.686$ | $46.01 \%$ | $25,340,595$ | $42.41 \%$ |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Dry Total | $67,841.654$ | $92.37 \%$ | $15,070,800$ | $92.71 \%$ |
| Grass Total | $552,261.371$ | $80.70 \%$ | $57,127,275$ | $77.91 \%$ |
| Waste | $5,593.600$ | $66.35 \%$ | 111,870 | $66.35 \%$ |
| Other | $2,075.681$ | $17.66 \%$ | 276,065 | $15.36 \%$ |
| Exempt | $1,693.640$ | $55.02 \%$ |  |  |
| Market Area Total | $680,494.992$ | $76.24 \%$ | $97,926,605$ | $64.73 \%$ |

## 2007 Agricultural Land Detail

County 62 - Morrill

| AgLand | Acres | Value | SubUrban Acres | ValueRural <br> Acres | Value |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Irrigated | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | $0114,584.718$ | 59,745,075 |
| Dry | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | $0 \quad 73,442.194$ | 16,255,235 |
| Grass | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | $0 \quad 684,329.714$ | 73,320,385 |
| Waste | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | $0 \quad 8,429.850$ | 168,600 |
| Other | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | $0 \quad 11,751.001$ | 1,797,400 |
| Exempt | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | $0 \quad 3,078.010$ | 0 |
| Total | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | $0 \quad 892,537.477$ | 151,286,695 |
| AgLand | Total <br> Acres | Value | Acres \% of Acres* | Value$\%$ of <br> Value* | Average <br> Assessed Value* |
| Irrigated | 114,584.718 | 59,745,075 | 114,584.718 12.84\% | 59,745,075 39.49\% | 521.405 |
| Dry | 73,442.194 | 16,255,235 | 73,442.194 8.23\% | 16,255,235 10.74\% | 221.333 |
| Grass | 684,329.714 | 73,320,385 | 684,329.714 76.67\% | 73,320,385 48.46\% | 107.141 |
| Waste | 8,429.850 | 168,600 | 8,429.850 0.94\% | 168,600 0.11\% | 20.000 |
| Other | 11,751.001 | 1,797,400 | 11,751.001 1.32\% | 1,797,400 1.19\% | 152.957 |
| Exempt | 3,078.010 | 0 | 3,078.010 0.34\% | $0 \quad 0.00 \%$ | 0.000 |


| Total | $892,537.477$ | $151,286,695$ | $892,537.477$ | $100.00 \%$ | $151,286,695$ | $100.00 \%$ | 169.501 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

* Department of Property Assessment \& Taxation Calculates


# MORRILL COUNTY ASSESSOR <br> P O BOX 868 <br> BRIDGEPORT, NE 69336 <br> 308-262-1534 

June, 2006

## Residential:

We will complete the town of Bayard this summer and will have the county completely reviewed once, we will start going over the whole county again, since we know there has been new construction that had not been reported. We send out improvement statements as soon as we see new construction, our zoning administrator does not share the building permits with us, and we are not sure he is even getting building permits. The assessor's office monitors all sales and does a ratio study of all sales in the county. For the year 2007 we will continue to review the county and take new pictures and we will be working with Knoche Appraisal to review all feedlots in the county. We will also be working with Pritchard and Abbott as for the pricing of the new ethanol plant planning to be built in Bayard.

Commercial:

We need to do another ratio study on all commercials in the county as time permits we will do this.

## Agland:

We have pictures of all of Morrill County and in checking we have a lot of sprinkler systems that have not been reported, we will check the land use as well when we do the drive-bys in the country. FSA office has invited our office to their office and we can check on irrigated aces as well. We are working with Pat Goltl on the GIS System. We will do a ratio study on the ag land, as our grass has been selling high for the valuation. We have one buyer that has purchased over 10,560 acres for over $\$ 300.00$ an acre. He is an out of state buyer.

Next year and the following year looks highly productive if all falls into place, our valuation should about double.

## Certification

This is to certify that the 2007 Reports and Opinions of the Property Tax Administrator have been sent to the following:
-Five copies to the Tax Equalization and Review Commission, by hand delivery.

- One copy to the Morrill County County Assessor, by certified mail, return receipt requested, 70051160000112139560.

Dated this 9th day of April, 2007.


