## 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., 2007). 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., 2007) 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 Revenue Property Assessment Division, hereinafter referred to as the Division, 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 Division 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 Division is required by Neb. Rev. Stat. §77-1327 (R. S. Supp., 2007) to develop and maintain a state-wide sales file of all arm's length transactions. From this sales file the Division 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 Division prepares statistical analysis from a non-randomly 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 Division. 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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## 2008 Commission Summary

## Commercial Real Property - Current

| Number of Sales | 40 | COD | 10.32 |
| :--- | :---: | :--- | ---: |
| Total Sales Price | $\$ 1,806,745$ | PRD | 99.13 |
| Total Adj. Sales Price | $\$ 1,806,745$ | COV | 21.08 |
| Total Assessed Value | $\$ 1,894,913$ | STD | 21.92 |
| Avg. Adj. Sales Price | $\$ 45,169$ | Avg. Abs. Dev. | 9.94 |
| Avg. Assessed Value | $\$ 47,373$ | Min | 86.67 |
| Median | 96.32 | Max | 207.42 |
| Wgt. Mean | 104.88 | $95 \%$ Median C.I. | 95.68 to 98.92 |
| Mean | 103.97 | $95 \%$ Wgt. Mean C.I. | 93.31 to 116.45 |
|  |  | $95 \%$ Mean C.I. | 97.18 to 110.76 |


| \% of Value of the Class of all Real Property Value in the County | 6.67 |
| :--- | ---: |
| \% of Records Sold in the Study Period | 10.61 |
| \% of Value Sold in the Study Period | 50.96 |
| Average Assessed Value of the Base | 50,47 |


| Commercial Real Property - History |  |  |  |  |
| ---: | :---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Year | Number of Sales | Median | COD | PRD |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 8}$ | 40 | 96.32 | 10.32 | 99.13 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 7}$ | 42 | 96.00 | 11.68 | 99.80 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 6}$ | 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 |

## 2008 Commission Summary



Opinions

## 2008 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 $96.32 \%$ 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 $73.65 \%$ of actual value. It is my opinion that the quality of assessment for the class of agricultural land in Morrill County is not in compliance with generally accepted mass appraisal practices.

Dated this 7th day of April, 2008.



Ruth A. Sorensen
Property Tax Administrator

## Type: Qualified <br> Date Range: 07/01/2005 to 06/30/2007 Posted Before: 01/18/2008



## PAD 2008 Preliminary Statistics

## Type: Qualified <br> Date Range: 07/01/2005 to 06/30/2007 Posted Before: 01/18/2008



# PAD 2008 Preliminary Statistics 

## Type: Qualified



## Type: Qualified <br> Date Range: 07/01/2005 to 06/30/2007 Posted Before: 01/18/2008



# Morrill County 2008 Assessment Actions taken to address the following property classes/subclasses: 

## Residential

For assessment year 2008, the Assessor notes, "We will do normal pickup work and start reviewing all residential, urban and rural, have several new homes being built in rural as well as City. Continue to keep record cards updated. We had an awakening experience as we are redoing the cadastral and how many people do not have their property correctly filed.

## 2008 Assessment Survey for Morrill County

## Residential Appraisal Information

(Includes Urban, Suburban and Rural Residential)

| 1. | Data collection done by: |
| :--- | :--- |
| 2. | Valuation done by: |
| 3. | Assessor, using the CAMA system |
|  | Assessor's office |\(\left|\begin{array}{l}What is the date of the Replacement Cost New data (Marshall-Swift) that are <br>

used to value this property class? <br>

It was updated in 2006\end{array}\right|\)| What was the last year the depreciation schedule for this property class was |
| :--- |
| developed using market-derived information? |
| 2006 |

11. What is the market significance of the suburban location as defined in Reg. 10001.07B? (Suburban shall mean a parcel of real property located outside of the limits of an incorporated city or village, but within the legal jurisdiction of an incorporated city or village.)

No market significance, as mentioned in \#10 above.
12. Are the county's ag residential and rural residential improvements classified and valued in the same manner?
Both are classified and valued in the same manner.

Residential Permit Numbers:

| Permits | Information Statements | Other | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\mathbf{0}$ | 21 | 15 | 36 |

PAD 2008 R\&O Statistics
Type: Qualified Date Range: 07/01/2005 to 06/30/2007 Posted Before: 01/18/2008



PAD 2008 R\&O Statistics
Type: Qualified
Date Range: 07/01/2005 to 06/30/2007 Posted Before: 01/18/2008


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PAD 2008 R\&O Statistics
Type: Qualified
Date Range: 07/01/2005 to 06/30/2007 Posted Before: 01/18/2008

|  | NUMBER of Sales: |  | 181 | MEDIAN: | 96 |  | COV: | 38.33 | 95\% Median C.I.: 96.00 to 96.01 (!: Derived) |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | TOTAL Sales Price: |  | 7,996,840 | WGT. MEAN: | 97 |  | STD: | 41.91 | 95\% Wgt | . Mean C.I.: 95.2 | to 99.06 |  |
|  | TOTAL Adj. Sales Price: |  | 7,998,840 | MEAN : | 109 |  | AVG.ABS.DEV: | 16.53 |  | \% Mean C.I.: 103 | 2 to 115.44 |  |
|  | TOTAL Assessed Value: |  | 7,770,670 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | AVG. Adj. Sales Price: |  | 44,192 | COD : | 17.22 | MAX | Sales Ratio: | 444.92 |  |  |  |  |
|  | AVG. Assessed Value: |  | 42,931 | PRD : | 112.54 | MIN | Sales Ratio: | 71.50 | Printed: 04/01/2008 13:18:23 |  |  |  |
| STYLE |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Avg. Adj. | Avg. |
| RANGE | COUNT | MEDIAN | MEAN | WGT. MEAN | COD |  | PRD | MIN | MAX | 95\% Median C.I. | Sale Price | Assd Val |
| (blank) | 32 | 97.82 | 126.63 | 93.21 | 38.91 |  | 135.85 | 71.50 | 444.92 | 95.00 to 117.80 | 23,163 | 21,590 |
| 100 | 6 | 95.92 | 103.19 | 101.61 | 9.28 |  | 101.56 | 92.43 | 130.20 | 92.43 to 130.20 | 29,583 | 30,060 |
| 101 | 129 | 96.00 | 106.02 | 97.60 | 12.75 |  | 108.63 | 84.69 | 339.58 | 96.00 to 96.00 | 46,717 | 45,594 |
| 102 | 7 | 96.00 | 111.18 | 98.87 | 18.78 |  | 112.45 | 88.00 | 207.21 | 88.00 to 207.21 | 64,214 | 63,487 |
| 103 | 1 | 96.00 | 96.00 | 96.00 |  |  |  | 96.00 | 96.00 | N/A | 110,000 | 105,600 |
| 104 | 6 | 96.00 | 94.42 | 94.65 | 1.65 |  | 99.76 | 87.51 | 96.00 | 87.51 to 96.00 | 82,351 | 77,943 |
| ALL |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 181 | 96.00 | 109.33 | 97.15 | 17.22 |  | 112.54 | 71.50 | 444.92 | 96.00 to 96.01 | 44,192 | 42,931 |
| CONDITI |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Avg. Adj. | Avg. |
| RANGE | COUNT | MEDIAN | MEAN | WGT. MEAN | COD |  | PRD | MIN | MAX | 95\% Median C.I. | Sale Price | Assd Val |
| (blank) | 30 | 98.50 | 133.79 | 90.35 | 46.12 |  | 148.08 | 71.50 | 444.92 | 96.00 to 117.80 | 20,330 | 18,369 |
| 10 | 3 | 95.00 | 96.04 | 95.74 | 2.41 |  | 100.32 | 93.13 | 100.00 | N/A | 5,633 | 5,393 |
| 20 | 31 | 96.00 | 115.19 | 105.85 | 21.46 |  | 108.82 | 90.10 | 224.70 | 96.00 to 130.00 | 19,498 | 20,638 |
| 30 | 114 | 96.00 | 101.92 | 96.86 | 8.76 |  | 105.22 | 84.69 | 207.21 | 96.00 to 96.00 | 55,426 | 53,688 |
| 40 | 2 | 94.00 | 94.00 | 93.73 | 2.13 |  | 100.28 | 92.00 | 96.00 | N/A | 150,000 | 140,600 |
| 50 | 1 | 108.79 | 108.79 | 108.79 |  |  |  | 108.79 | 108.79 | N/A | 148,900 | 161,990 |
| ALL |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 181 | 96.00 | 109.33 | 97.15 | 17.22 |  | 112.54 | 71.50 | 444.92 | 96.00 to 96.01 | 44,192 | 42,931 |

# 2008 Correlation Section <br> for Morrill County 

## Residential Real Property

## I. Correlation

RESIDENTIAL: As will be shown via the subsequent tables and their respective narratives, the median and the weighted mean are within acceptable range. Only the mean is outside of the acceptable range. The removal of extreme outliers would fail to bring the mean within acceptable range (it would only move the mean to 104.82 ). Since the median receives strong support from the Trended Preliminary Ratio, and for purposes of direct equalization, it will be used as the point estimate for the overall level of value for the residential property class.

Regarding the qualitative statistics, both the coefficient of dispersion and the price-related differential are outside of their respective parameters. Removal of the extreme outliers would bring only the COD within range (at 11.41), and would fail to bring the PRD within its compliant parameter (at 107.27).

## II. Analysis of Percentage of Sales Used

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

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

|  | Total Sales | Qualified Sales | Percent Used |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2008 | 205 | $\mathbf{1 8 1}$ | $\mathbf{8 8 . 2 9}$ |
| 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 | 82.9 |

RESIDENTIAL: According to Table II above the percentage of sales used for assessment year 2008 is historically larger than any of the previous years shown.

## 2008 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 $\mathrm{R} \& O$ 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 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2008 | 96.00 | 0.26 | $\mathbf{9 6 . 2 5}$ |  |
| 2007 | 96.00 | 1.19 | 97.15 | $\mathbf{9 6 . 0 0}$ |
| 2006 | 96.00 | 0.5 | 96.48 | 96.00 |
| 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 indicated by Table III, the difference between the Trended Preliminary Ratio and the R\&O Median is less than one point (0.25) -and thus, each figure provides strong support for 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 2008 Preliminary Statistical Reports and the 2008 R\&O Statistical Reports, to the percentage change in the assessed value of all real property base, by class, reported in the 2008 County Abstract of Assessment for Real Property, Form 45, excluding growth valuation, compared to the 2007 Certificate of Taxes Levied (CTL) Report. For purposes of calculating the percentage change in the sales file, only the sales in the most recent year of the study period are used. If assessment practices treat sold and unsold properties consistently, the percentage change in the sales file and assessed base will be similar. The analysis of this data assists in determining if the statistical representations calculated from the sales file are an accurate measure of the population. The following is justification for such an analysis:

## Comparison of Average Value Changes

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

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 <br> Assessed Value in the Sales | \% Change in Assessed <br> Value (excl. growth) |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 0 | 2008 | 0.26 |
| 0 | 2007 | 1.17 |
| 0 | 2006 | 0.5 |
| 0 | 2005 | 11.4 |
| -15.9 | 2004 | 19.55 |
| 0 | 2003 | 21 |
| 0 | 2002 | $-\mathbf{0 . 6 2}$ |
| 3.81 | 2001 | 9.08 |

RESIDENTIAL: Table IV indicates no statistical difference between the percent change to the sales file and the percent change to the residential base (excluding growth). This is not surprising, since assessment actions taken to address the residential property class consisted 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 Division: median ratio, weighted mean ratio, and mean ratio. Since each measure of central tendency has strengths and weaknesses, the use of any statistic for equalization should be reconciled with the other two, as in an appraisal, based on the appropriateness in the use of the statistic for a defined purpose, the quantity of the information from which it was drawn, and the reliability of the data that was used in its calculation. An examination of the three measures can serve to illustrate important trends in the data if the measures do not closely correlate to each other.

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

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

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

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

|  | Median | Wgt. Mean | Mean |
| :--- | ---: | :---: | :---: |
| R\&O Statistics | 96.00 | 97.15 | $\mathbf{1 0 9 . 3 3}$ |

RESIDENTIAL: According to the information contained in Table V, both the median and the weighted mean are within acceptable range. Only the mean is outside of the acceptable range. The removal of extreme outliers would fail to bring the mean within acceptable range (it would only move the mean to 104.82).

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

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

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

Mass Appraisal of Real Property, International Association of Assessing Officers, (1999), p. 246.
The Price Related Differential, PRD, is produced to measure assessment vertical uniformity (progressivity or regressivity). For example, assessments are considered regressive if high value properties are under-assessed relative to low value properties. A PRD of greater than 100 suggests that high value properties are relatively under-assessed. Mass Appraisal of Real Property, International Association of Assessing Officers, (1999), pp. 239-240. A PRD of less than 100 indicates that high value properties are relatively over-assessed. As a general rule, except for small samples, a PRD should range between 98 and 103. This range is centered slightly above 100 to allow for a slightly upward measurement bias inherent in the PRD. Mass Appraisal of Real Property, International Association of Assessing Officers, (1999), p. 247.

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

|  | COD | PRD |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| R\&O Statistics | $\mathbf{1 7 . 2 2}$ | $\mathbf{1 1 2 . 5 4}$ |
| Difference | $\mathbf{2 . 2 2}$ | $\mathbf{9 . 5 4}$ |

RESIDENTIAL: Table VI indicates that both the coefficient of dispersion and the pricerelated differential are outside of their respective parameters. Removal of the extreme outliers would bring only the COD within range (at 11.41), and would fail to bring the PRD within its compliant parameter (at 107.27).

## 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 | $\mathbf{1 8 1}$ | $\mathbf{1 8 1}$ | 0 |
| Median | $\mathbf{9 6 . 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{9 6 . 0 0}$ | 0 |
| Wgt. Mean | 97.15 | 97.15 | 0 |
| Mean | 109.33 | $\mathbf{1 0 9 . 3 3}$ | 0 |
| COD | 17.22 | 17.22 | 0 |
| PRD | 112.54 | 112.54 | 0 |
| Min Sales Ratio | $\mathbf{7 1 . 5 0}$ | $\mathbf{7 1 . 5 0}$ | 0 |
| Max Sales Ratio | 444.92 | 444.92 | 0 |

RESIDENTIAL: For assessment year 2008 the assessment actions taken to address the residential property class, the Assessor notes, "We will do normal pickup work and start reviewing all residential, urban and rural, have several new homes being built in rural as well as City. Continue to keep record cards updated. We had an awakening experience as we are redoing the cadastral and how many people do not have their property correctly filed." Since no assessment actions other than the completion of pickup work was performed on this property class, there is apparently no change between the Preliminary and the R\&O statistics (this would imply that none of the pickup work involved any of the sales represented by the sample).

# PAD 2008 Preliminary Statistics 

## Type: Qualified



## Type: Qualified <br> Date Range: 07/01/2004 to 06/30/2007 Posted Before: 01/18/2008



## Type: Qualified <br> Date Range: 07/01/2004 to 06/30/2007 Posted Before: 01/18/2008



## Type: Qualified <br> Date Range: 07/01/2004 to 06/30/2007 Posted Before: 01/18/2008



## PAD 2008 Preliminary Statistics



# Morrill County 2008 Assessment Actions taken to address the following property classes/subclasses: 

## Commercial

The Assessor wrote about assessment actions taken to address the commercial property class as, "We still plan to review and update the commercials. We did not have time when Jerry Knoche was here." Commercial feedlots were put on for 2008.

## 2008 Assessment Survey for Morrill County

## Commercial/Industrial Appraisal Information

| 1. | Data collection done by: |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | Assessor's staff |
| 2. | Valuation done by: |
|  | Assessor |
| 3. | Pickup work done by whom: |
|  | Assessor's office. |
| 4. | What is the date of the Replacement Cost New data (Marshall-Swift) that are used to value this property class? |
|  | Updated in 2006 |
| 5. | What was the last year the depreciation schedule for this property class was developed using market-derived information? |
|  | 2006 |
| 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 in general has not been used to estimate or establish the market value of commercial properties, with the exception of low-income housing in assessment year 2005. |
| 7. | When was the last year that the Market or Sales Comparison Approach was used to estimate the market value of the properties in this class? |
|  | The Market Approach is used only 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? |
|  | 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. |

12. What is the market significance of the suburban location as defined in Reg. 10001.07B? (Suburban shall mean a parcel of real property located outside of the limits of an incorporated city or village, but within the legal jurisdiction of an incorporated city or village.)

No market significance, as noted in \#10 above.

Commercial Permit Numbers:

| Permits | Information Statements | Other | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 0 | 3 | 2 | 5 |

PAD 2008 R\&O Statistics
Type: Qualified
Date Range: 07/01/2004 to 06/30/2007 Posted Before: 01/18/2008


PAD 2008 R\&O Statistics
Type: Qualified
Date Range: 07/01/2004 to 06/30/2007 Posted Before: 01/18/2008


PAD 2008 R\&O Statistics
Type: Qualified
Date Range: 07/01/2004 to 06/30/2007 Posted Before: 01/18/2008


Date Range: 07/01/2004 to 06/30/2007 Posted Before: 01/18/2008


PAD 2008 R\&O Statistics
Type: Qualified
Date Range: 07/01/2004 to 06/30/2007 Posted Before: 01/18/2008


## Commerical Real Property

## I. Correlation

COMMERCIAL: As the following tables and the accompanying narratives will show, of the three measures of central tendency, only the overall median is within acceptable range. Both the weighted mean and the mean are outside of the uppermost limit of acceptable range. The removal of extreme outliers would fail to bring these two measures within compliance. However, since the median receives strong support from the Trended Preliminary Ratio, and also from a quite low coefficient of dispersion, it will be used to describe the overall level of value for the commercial property class.

Regarding assessment uniformity, both qualitative statistical measures are within acceptable range, and this is exceptional, since other than pickup work and the revaluation of commercial feedlots (none of which are on the sales file), no other assessment actions were taken to address the commercial property class for assessment year 2008.
II. Analysis of Percentage of Sales Used

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

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

|  | Total Sales | Qualified Sales | Percent Used |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2008 | $\mathbf{4 3}$ | $\mathbf{4 0}$ | $\mathbf{9 3 . 0 2}$ |
| 2007 | 50 | 42 | $\mathbf{8 4}$ |
| 2006 | 57 | $\mathbf{4 6}$ | $\mathbf{8 0 . 7}$ |
| 2005 | 51 | 30 | 58.82 |
| 2004 | 46 | 25 | 54.35 |
| 2003 | 45 | 21 | 46.67 |
| 2002 | 41 | 25 | $\mathbf{6 0 . 9 8}$ |
| 2001 | 37 | 25 | 67.57 |

COMMERCIAL: For assessment year 2008, the Morrill County Assessor deemed qualified more commercial sales than she had in any previous years.

## 2008 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 $\mathrm{R} \& O$ 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 Median | \% Change in Assessed Value (excl. growth) | Trended Preliminary Ratio | R\&O Median |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2008 | 96.32 | -0.04 | 96.28 | 96.32 |
| 2007 | 96.01 | -0.57 | 95.46 | 96.00 |
| 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: Table III reveals virtually no statistical difference between the Trended Preliminary and the R\&O Median ratios, and therefore each provides very strong support for 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 2008 Preliminary Statistical Reports and the 2008 R\&O Statistical Reports, to the percentage change in the assessed value of all real property base, by class, reported in the 2008 County Abstract of Assessment for Real Property, Form 45, excluding growth valuation, compared to the 2007 Certificate of Taxes Levied (CTL) Report. For purposes of calculating the percentage change in the sales file, only the sales in the most recent year of the study period are used. If assessment practices treat sold and unsold properties consistently, the percentage change in the sales file and assessed base will be similar. The analysis of this data assists in determining if the statistical representations calculated from the sales file are an accurate measure of the population. The following is justification for such an analysis:

## Comparison of Average Value Changes

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

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 <br> Assessed Value in the Sales | \% Change in Assessed <br> Value (excl. growth) |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 0 | 2008 | $\mathbf{- 0 . 0 4}$ |
| 0 | 2007 | $-\mathbf{0 . 5 3}$ |
| 0 | 2006 | 0.06 |
| 0 | 2005 | $\mathbf{- 0 . 4 9}$ |
| 0 | 2004 | 2.37 |
| 18 | 2003 | 4 |
| 0 | 2002 | 0.51 |
| 0 | 2001 | 0.46 |

COMMERCIAL: As noted in the Assessment Actions section of this document, other than the review of feedlots and their subsequent revaluation, no assessment actions were taken to address the commercial property class for 2008. This is vividly shown in Table IV above, with virtually no statistical difference between the two percent change figures.

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

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

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

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

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

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

|  | Median | Wgt. Mean | Mean |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | :---: |
| R\&O Statistics | $\mathbf{9 6 . 3 2}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 4 . 8 8}$ | 103.97 |

COMMERCIAL: Table V indicates that of the three measures of central tendency, only the overall median is within acceptable range. Both the weighted mean and the mean are outside of the uppermost limit of acceptable range. The removal of extreme outliers would fail to bring these two measures within compliance.

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

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

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

Mass Appraisal of Real Property, International Association of Assessing Officers, (1999), p. 246.
The Price Related Differential, PRD, is produced to measure assessment vertical uniformity (progressivity or regressivity). For example, assessments are considered regressive if high value properties are under-assessed relative to low value properties. A PRD of greater than 100 suggests that high value properties are relatively under-assessed. Mass Appraisal of Real Property, International Association of Assessing Officers, (1999), pp. 239-240. A PRD of less than 100 indicates that high value properties are relatively over-assessed. As a general rule, except for small samples, a PRD should range between 98 and 103. This range is centered slightly above 100 to allow for a slightly upward measurement bias inherent in the PRD. Mass Appraisal of Real Property, International Association of Assessing Officers, (1999), p. 247.

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

|  | COD | PRD |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
| R\&O Statistics | 10.32 | $\mathbf{9 9 . 1 3}$ |
| Difference | 0 | 0 |

COMMERCIAL: According to Table VI above, both qualitative statistical measures are within acceptable range, and this is exceptional, since other than pickup work and the revaluation of commercial feedlots (none of which are on the sales file), no other assessment actions were taken to address the commercial property class for assessment year 2008.

## 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 | $\mathbf{4 0}$ | $\mathbf{4 0}$ | 0 |
| Median | $\mathbf{9 6 . 3 2}$ | $\mathbf{9 6 . 3 2}$ | $\mathbf{0}$ |
| Wgt. Mean | 104.88 | 104.88 | 0 |
| Mean | 103.97 | 103.97 | 0 |
| COD | 10.32 | 10.32 | 0 |
| PRD | 99.13 | 99.13 | 0 |
| Min Sales Ratio | 86.67 | 86.67 | 0 |
| Max Sales Ratio | 207.42 | 207.42 | 0 |

COMMERCIAL: There is no statistical difference between the Preliminary and the R\&O statistics. According to the Assessment Actions section of the Reports and Opinions document, the assessor notes, "We still plan to review and update the commercials. We did not have time when Jerry Knoche was here." Commercial feedlots were put on for 2008.

Since no commercial feedlots appear in the timeframe of the sales study used for the above statistics, and the commercial review did not take place for 2008, the above table would appear to be correct in reflecting no change between the Preliminary and the R\&O statistical profile.

# PAD 2008 Preliminary Statistics 

## ype: Qualified <br> Date Range: 07/01/2004 to 06/30/2007 Posted Before: 01/18/2008



Date Range: 07/01/2004 to 06/30/2007 Posted Before: 01/18/2008


# PAD 2008 Preliminary Statistics 



# PAD 2008 Preliminary Statistics 



NonValid School

| ALL |  | 79 | 73.04 | 68.79 | 58.67 | 15.33 | 117.24 | 0.04 | 127.36 | 71.00 to 75.00 | 137,577 | 80,723 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ACRES IN | SALE |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Avg. Adj. | Avg. |
| RANGE |  | COUNT | MEDIAN | MEAN | WGT. MEAN | COD | PRD | MIN | MAX | 95\% Median C.I. | Sale Price | Assd Val |
| 0.00 TO | 0.00 | 1 | 0.04 | 0.04 | 0.04 |  |  | 0.04 | 0.04 | N/A | 2,535 | 1 |
| 0.01 TO | 10.00 | 6 | 71.60 | 67.48 | 63.01 | 18.54 | 107.09 | 40.51 | 96.52 | 40.51 to 96.52 | 3,548 | 2,236 |
| 10.01 TO | 30.00 | 2 | 74.99 | 74.99 | 74.42 | 4.27 | 100.75 | 71.78 | 78.19 | N/A | 24,250 | 18,048 |
| 30.01 TO | 50.00 | 3 | 76.37 | 77.44 | 77.01 | 2.59 | 100.55 | 75.00 | 80.94 | N/A | 13,333 | 10,268 |
| 50.01 TO | 100.00 | 15 | 75.00 | 76.08 | 71.40 | 12.58 | 106.55 | 60.35 | 127.36 | 65.72 to 75.82 | 52,426 | 37,432 |
| 100.01 TO | 180.00 | 23 | 74.84 | 71.93 | 68.75 | 10.40 | 104.63 | 31.79 | 85.88 | 70.19 to 77.65 | 66,828 | 45,945 |
| 180.01 тO | 330.00 | 5 | 72.54 | 61.15 | 60.83 | 16.87 | 100.52 | 32.81 | 74.47 | N/A | 64,346 | 39,145 |
| 330.01 то | 650.00 | 16 | 72.15 | 67.98 | 61.61 | 15.30 | 110.34 | 28.41 | 97.17 | 59.28 to 75.76 | 219,536 | 135,258 |
| 650.01 + |  | 8 | 58.26 | 57.27 | 50.42 | 28.35 | 113.58 | 34.36 | 76.86 | 34.36 to 76.86 | 574,818 | 289,838 |
| _ALL |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 79 | 73.04 | 68.79 | 58.67 | 15.33 | 117.24 | 0.04 | 127.36 | 71.00 to 75.00 | 137,577 | 80,723 |



# Morrill County 2008 Assessment Actions taken to address the following property classes/subclasses: 

## Agricultural

Agricultural land was discussed by the Assessor in the following: "We are still working with NRD on irrigated ground. We got all the feedlots reviewed and re-measured all the feed bunks. We have all the information in CAMA, Jerry Knoche reviewed them. We have no sales of feedlots in our County, but Jerry Knoche has a few feedlot sales he thinks he can use. Ag land will have to go up again so will be making adjustments there. Irrigated land in Market Area 1 was raised. Another issue is home sites-they will have to be adjusted. There are not as many sales this year, and Mr. Green continues to research our troubled badlands. We (Mr. Green and I) have had our yearly meeting. Hope to make some decisions before long."

## 2008 Assessment Survey for Morrill County

## Agricultural Appraisal Information

| 1. | Data collection done by: |
| :--- | :--- |
|  | Assessor's office. |
| 2. | Valuation done by: |
| 3. | Assessor |
|  | Pickup work done by whom: |
| 4. | Assessor's office. <br> Does the county have a written policy or written <br> define agricultural land versus rural residential |
| a. | How is agricultural land defined in this county? |
|  | Agricultural land is defined statutorily by §77-13 |

1359 and §77-1363. Further, the assessor has developed the following main indicators to determine whether or not land is primarily used as agricultural land:

Main 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 <br> establish the market value of the properties in this class? |
| :--- | :--- |
|  | The Assessor's office has not used the Income Approach for agricultural land, since <br> the farmers will not cooperate. |
| 6. | What is the date of the soil survey currently used? <br> 1998 <br> 7.What date was the last countywide land use study completed?a.By what method? (Physical inspection, FSA maps, etc.) <br> b. <br> By whom? <br> The Assessor notes, "We took FSA maps and put on our GIS; then we took cards <br> from the Assessor's office files and matched irrigated acres. Will finish in 2008. <br> c. <br> What proportion is complete / implemented at this time? |
| The south half of Morrill County at this time. |  |
| 8. | Number of market areas/neighborhoods in the agricultural property class: |
|  | Two |
| 9. | How are market areas/neighborhoods defined in this property class? |
|  | By location and geography, via Townships. |
| 10. | Has the county implemented (or is in the process of implementing) special <br> valuation for agricultural land within the county? <br> The County has not implemented special value at this time. |

Agricultural Permit Numbers:

| Permits | Information Statements | Other | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\mathbf{0}$ | 15 | 20 | 35 |



PAD 2008 R\&O Statistics
Type: Qualified

PAD 2008 R\&O Statistics
Type: Qualified
Date Range: 07/01/2004 to 06/30/2007 Posted Before: 01/18/2008


# PAD 2008 R\&O Statistics 



PAD 2008 R\&O Statistics
Type: Qualified

Date Range: 07/01/2004 to 06/30/2007 Posted Before: 01/18/2008



## Agricultural Land

## I. Correlation

AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED: As the following tables and narratives will illustrate, both the overall median and the mean are within acceptable range. The weighted mean is almost ten points below the lower limit of compliance. The removal of extreme outliers would fail to bring this measure of central tendency within compliance. Further review of the sales that comprise the qualified agricultural unimproved sample suggests that the weighted mean is being skewed by the three highest dollar amount sales. For purposes of direct equalization, and also due to the moderate support of the Trended Preliminary Ratio, the median will be used to describe the overall level of value for agricultural land within Morrill County.

Regarding quality of assessment, only the coefficient of dispersion is well within acceptable range, while the price-related differential is extremely outside of its acceptable parameters. The removal of the extreme outliers would still fail to bring the qualitative statistic within range (116.06), and indicates assessment regressivity - this is further confirmed by the discussion of the three highest dollar amount sales skewing the weighted mean (narrative of Table V).

Further analysis of the agricultural unimproved statistical profile, under the heading "Majority Land Use $>95 \%$ " seven "Dry" sales with a median of 76.10 , a mean of 75.89 , a weighted mean of 75.65 , a COD of 6.71 and a PRD of 100.32 . The sales file reveals that all seven are within agricultural Market Area 2. The total number of purely dry acres contained in the seven sales is $1,247.51$, and the total assessed value of these is 289,561 . Compared to the total dry acres in Market Area 2 of $67,357.556$, the acres sold constitute $1.85 \%$ of the total. Likewise, comparing the assessed value of these sales with the total dry value in Market Area 2 , of $\$ 14,970,430$ would be $1.93 \%$ of the total value. Since both figures are less than $2 \%$ of total dry acres and total dry value within Market Area 2, coupled with the fact that merely removing the sale with the "Maximum Sales Ratio" would bring all three measures of central tendency within compliance (the median would become 75.14 , the mean 74.28 , and the weighted mean 74.46), no non-binding recommendation will be made for this subclass.
II. Analysis of Percentage of Sales Used

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

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

|  | Total Sales | Qualified Sales | Percent Used |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2008 | $\mathbf{1 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{7 8}$ | $\mathbf{7 8}$ |
| 2007 | 96 | $\mathbf{7 6}$ | $\mathbf{7 9 . 1 7}$ |
| 2006 | 99 | 64 | $\mathbf{6 4 . 6 5}$ |
| 2005 | 97 | 47 | $\mathbf{4 8 . 4 5}$ |
| 2004 | 85 | 41 | $\mathbf{4 8 . 2 4}$ |
| 2003 | 90 | 47 | 52.22 |
| 2002 | 99 | 56 | 56.57 |
| 2001 | 108 | 63 | 58.33 |

AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED: As Table II indicates, again in assessment year 2008, the County utilized more than three-quarters of all available agricultural unimproved sales in the current sales study.

## 2008 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 $\mathrm{R} \& O$ 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 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2008 | $\mathbf{7 3 . 0 4}$ | $\mathbf{3 . 5 8}$ | $\mathbf{7 5 . 6 5}$ |  |
| 2007 | $\mathbf{7 6 . 6 9}$ | $\mathbf{- 0 . 5 4}$ | $\mathbf{7 6 . 2 8}$ | $\mathbf{7 3 . 6 3}$ |
| 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: Table III indicates a two-point difference between the Trended Preliminary Ratio and the R\&O Median. Thus, each figure provides moderate support for 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 2008 Preliminary Statistical Reports and the 2008 R\&O Statistical Reports, to the percentage change in the assessed value of all real property base, by class, reported in the 2008 County Abstract of Assessment for Real Property, Form 45, excluding growth valuation, compared to the 2007 Certificate of Taxes Levied (CTL) Report. For purposes of calculating the percentage change in the sales file, only the sales in the most recent year of the study period are used. If assessment practices treat sold and unsold properties consistently, the percentage change in the sales file and assessed base will be similar. The analysis of this data assists in determining if the statistical representations calculated from the sales file are an accurate measure of the population. The following is justification for such an analysis:

## Comparison of Average Value Changes

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

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 <br> Assessed Value in the Sales | \% Change in Assessed <br> Value (excl. growth) |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1.93 | 2008 | 3.58 |
| -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: As shown by Table IV, there is less than two points difference between the percent change in the sales file compared to the percent change to the assessed base (1.65). This is statistically insignificant.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

|  | Median | Wgt. Mean | Mean |
| :--- | ---: | :---: | :---: |
| R\&O Statistics | $\mathbf{7 3 . 6 5}$ | $\mathbf{5 9 . 0 6}$ | $\mathbf{7 0 . 5 3}$ |

AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED: As shown in Table V, both the overall median and the mean are within acceptable range. The weighted mean is almost ten points below the lower limit of compliance. The removal of extreme outliers would fail to bring this measure of central tendency within compliance. Further review of the sales that comprise the qualified agricultural unimproved sample suggests that the weighted mean is being skewed by the three highest dollar amount sales: $\$ 610,200$ (adjusted), with an A/S ratio of $30.5 \% ; \$ 1,300,000$ with an A/S ratio of $34.36 \%$; and $\$ 1,327,900$ with an $A / S$ ratio of $46.27 \%$.

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

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

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

Mass Appraisal of Real Property, International Association of Assessing Officers, (1999), p. 246.
The Price Related Differential, PRD, is produced to measure assessment vertical uniformity (progressivity or regressivity). For example, assessments are considered regressive if high value properties are under-assessed relative to low value properties. A PRD of greater than 100 suggests that high value properties are relatively under-assessed. Mass Appraisal of Real Property, International Association of Assessing Officers, (1999), pp. 239-240. A PRD of less than 100 indicates that high value properties are relatively over-assessed. As a general rule, except for small samples, a PRD should range between 98 and 103. This range is centered slightly above 100 to allow for a slightly upward measurement bias inherent in the PRD. Mass Appraisal of Real Property, International Association of Assessing Officers, (1999), p. 247.

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

|  | COD | PRD |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| R\&O Statistics | 14.18 | 119.41 |
| Difference | 0 | 16.41 |

AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED: Only the coefficient of dispersion is well within acceptable range, while the price-related differential is extremely outside of its acceptable parameters. The removal of the extreme outliers would still fail to bring the qualitative statistic within range (116.06), and indicates assessment regressivity-this is further confirmed by the discussion of the three highest dollar amount sales skewing the weighted mean (narrative of Table V).

## 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 | 79 | 78 | -1 |
| Median | 73.04 | 73.65 | 0.61 |
| Wgt. Mean | 58.67 | 59.06 | 0.39 |
| Mean | 68.79 | 70.53 | 1.74 |
| COD | 15.33 | 14.18 | -1.15 |
| PRD | 117.24 | 119.41 | 2.17 |
| Min Sales Ratio | 0.04 | 30.50 | 30.46 |
| Max Sales Ratio | 127.36 | 127.36 | 0 |

AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED: The difference of one sale between the R\&O and Preliminary statistics is due to book 0070 , page 0019 being removed when it was discovered it was a transfer of decree (divorce, with the husband deeding the property to the wife). Assessment actions taken to address agricultural land for 2008 included: the Assessor working with NRD on irrigated ground. The Assessor raised irrigated Land Capability Groups in Market Area 1. The assessment actions appear to be reflected in Table VII.

## County 62 - Morrill



Exhibit 62 - Page 77

| Total Real Property Value <br> (Sum Lines 17, 25, \& 30) |  |  | cords |  | Value 28 | 6,454 | $\begin{array}{ll}  & \text { Tot } \\ \text { (Sum } & 17, \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Growth } \\ & \& 411 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | 1,268,912 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Schedule I:Non-Agricultural Records (Com and Ind) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Urban |  | SubUrban |  | Records Rural ${ }^{\text {Value }}$ |  | Total |  | Growth |
|  | Records | Value | Records | Value |  |  | Records | Value |  |
| 9. Comm UnImp Land | 51 | 127,380 | 9 | 6,440 | 19 | 117,150 | 79 | 250,970 |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { 10. Comm } \\ & \text { Improv Land } \end{aligned}$ | 241 | 955,505 | 14 | 29,485 | 42 | 339,940 | 297 | 1,324,930 |  |
| 11. Comm <br> Improvements | 241 | 11,405,565 | 14 | 240,215 | 42 | 3,917,707 | 297 | 15,563,487 |  |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { 12. Comm Total } \\ \% \text { of Total } \end{gathered}$ | 292 | 12,488,450 | 23 | 276,140 | 61 | 4,374,797 | 376 | 17,139,387 | 1,600 |
|  | 77.65 | 72.86 | 6.11 | 1.61 | 16.22 | 25.52 | 5.23 | 6.00 | 0.12 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { 13. Ind } \\ & \text { UnImp Land } \end{aligned}$ | 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 | 0.65 | 0.00 |
| Comm+Ind Total <br> \% of Total | 292 | 12,488,450 | 23 | 276,140 | 62 | 6,254,102 | 377 | 19,018,692 | 1,600 |
|  | 77.45 | 65.66 | 6.10 | 1.45 | 16.44 | 32.88 | 5.24 | 6.66 | 0.12 |
| $\begin{array}{r} \text { 17. Taxable } \\ \text { Total } \\ \% \text { of Total } \end{array}$ | 2,127 | 58,447,531 | 221 | 2,331,967 | 487 | 19,298,269 | 2,835 | 80,077,767 | 528,392 |
|  | 75.02 | 72.98 | 7.79 | 2.56 | 17.17 | 16.28 | 39.46 | 28.06 | 41.64 |

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## County 62 - Morrill

Schedule II:Tax Increment Financing (TIF)
Records


## County 62 - Morrill

| Schedule VI: Agricultural Records: Non-Agricultural Detail | Records | Urban Acres | Value | Records | SubUrban 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 | Rural 0.000 |  |  | Total |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 31. HomeSite UnImp Land | 29 | 30.000 | 153,000 | 29 | 30.000 | 153,000 |
| 32. HomeSite Improv Land | 643 | 715.390 | 3,656,700 | 643 | 715.390 | 3,656,700 |
| 33. HomeSite Improvements | 665 |  | 22,476,871 | 665 |  | 22,476,871 |
| 34. HomeSite Total |  |  |  | 694 | 745.390 | 26,286,571 |
| 35. FarmSite UnImp Land | 51 | 49.260 | 14,780 | 51 | 49.260 | 14,780 |
| 36. FarmSite Impr Land | 801 | 809.850 | 242,960 | 801 | 809.850 | 242,960 |
| 37. FarmSite Improv | 860 |  | 18,601,471 | 860 |  | 18,601,471 |
| 38. FarmSite Total |  |  |  | 911 | 859.110 | 18,859,211 |
| 39. Road \& Ditches |  | 7,270.107 |  |  | 7,270.107 |  |
| 40. Other-Non Ag Use |  | 0.000 | 0 |  | 0.000 | 0 |
| 41. Total Section VI |  |  |  | 1,605 | 8,874.607 | 45,145,782 |
| Schedule VII: Agricultural Records: Ag Land Detail-Game \& Parks | Urban |  |  | SubUrban |  |  |
| 42. Game \& Parks | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 |
|  | Rural |  | Value | Total |  |  |
| 42. Game \& Parks | 2 | 591.000 | 120,005 | 2 | 591.000 | 120,005 |
| 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 | Total 0 |  |  |
|  | Records | Rural Acres |  |  |  |  |
| 43. Special Value | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 |
| 44. Recapture Val |  |  | 0 |  |  | 0 |

## County 62 - Morrill <br> 2008 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 | 1,819,830 | 2,219.300 | 1,819,830 |
| 47. 2A1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 6,803.870 | 5,511,140 | 6,803.870 | 5,511,140 |
| 48. 2A | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 21,438.727 | 17,365,395 | 21,438.727 | 17,365,395 |
| 49. 3A1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 819.600 | 491,760 | 819.600 | 491,760 |
| 50. 3A | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 8,760.600 | 5,081,155 | 8,760.600 | 5,081,155 |
| 51. 4A1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 17,263.330 | 6,646,435 | 17,263.330 | 6,646,435 |
| 52. 4A | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 4,677.010 | 1,473,280 | 4,677.010 | 1,473,280 |
| 53. Total | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 61,982.437 | 38,388,995 | 61,982.437 | 38,388,995 |


| Dryland: |
| :--- |
| 54. 1D1 |

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 | 44,910 | 205.000 | 44,910 |
| 65.2G1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 533.880 | 106,775 | 533.880 | 106,775 |
| 66. 2G | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 11,518.898 | 1,750,690 | 11,518.898 | 1,750,690 |
| 67.3G1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 71.370 | 9,205 | 71.370 | 9,205 |
| 68.3G | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 8,906.540 | 1,149,055 | 8,906.540 | 1,149,055 |
| 69.4G1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 38,907.556 | 4,824,720 | 38,907.556 | 4,824,720 |
| 70.4G | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 71,568.973 | 8,159,025 | 71,568.973 | 8,159,025 |
| 71. Total | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 131,712.217 | 16,044,380 | 131,712.217 | 16,044,380 |
| 72. Waste | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 2,806.640 | 53,410 | 2,806.640 | 53,410 |
| 73. Other | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 9,938.320 | 1,637,035 | 9,938.320 | 1,637,035 |
| 74. Exempt | 0.000 |  | 0.000 |  | 1,395.630 |  | 1,395.630 |  |
| 75. Total | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 212,040.154 | 57,252,165 | 212,040.154 | 57,252,165 |

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## County 62 - Morrill <br> 2008 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 | 19,215.605 | 11,529,350 | 19,215.605 | 11,529,350 |
| 49. 3A1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 185.600 | 90,945 | 185.600 | 90,945 |
| 50. 3A | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 9,999.090 | 4,899,555 | 9,999.090 | 4,899,555 |
| 51. 4A1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 15,060.446 | 4,518,125 | 15,060.446 | 4,518,125 |
| 52. 4A | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 4,242.130 | 1,018,115 | 4,242.130 | 1,018,115 |
| 53. Total | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 52,883.431 | 25,400,540 | 52,883.431 | 25,400,540 |


| 54. 1D1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 55.1D | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 9,341.410 | 3,082,665 | 9,341.410 | 3,082,665 |
| 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 | 25,990.255 | 6,627,575 | 25,990.255 | 6,627,575 |
| 58. 3D1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 422.000 | 99,170 | 422.000 | 99,170 |
| 59.3D | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 11,284.750 | 2,200,565 | 11,284.750 | 2,200,565 |
| 60.4D1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 14,657.131 | 2,052,000 | 14,657.131 | 2,052,000 |
| 61. 4D | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 3,992.510 | 399,245 | 3,992.510 | 399,245 |
| 62. Total | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 67,357.556 | 14,970,430 | 67,357.556 | 14,970,430 |

Grass:

| 63. 1G1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 64. 1G | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 2,371.250 | 545,385 | 2,371.250 | 545,385 |
| 65. 2G1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 586.650 | 123,205 | 586.650 | 123,205 |
| 66. 2G | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 32,076.168 | 4,811,430 | 32,076.168 | 4,811,430 |
| 67.3G1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 260.000 | 33,800 | 260.000 | 33,800 |
| 68. 3G | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 27,445.773 | 3,567,965 | 27,445.773 | 3,567,965 |
| 69.4G1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 99,969.770 | 12,996,080 | 99,969.770 | 12,996,080 |
| 70.4G | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 389,574.373 | 35,061,690 | 389,574.373 | 35,061,690 |
| 71. Total | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 552,283.984 | 57,139,555 | 552,283.984 | 57,139,555 |
| 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 | 2,265.015 | 437,810 | 2,265.015 | 437,810 |
| 74. Exempt | 0.000 |  | 0.000 |  | 1,693.640 |  | 1,693.640 |  |
| 75. Total | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 680,383.586 | 98,060,205 | 680,383.586 | 98,060,205 |

Exhibit 62 - Page 82

## County 62 - Morrill

## 2008 County Abstract of Assessment for Real Property, Form 45

Schedule X: Agricultural Records: AgLand Market Area Totals

| AgLand | Acres | Value | SubU Acres | Value | Rural Acres | Value | Acres | Value |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 76.Irrigated | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 114,865.868 | 63,789,535 | 114,865.868 | 63,789,535 |
| 77.Dry Land | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 72,958.096 | 16,098,775 | 72,958.096 | 16,098,775 |
| 78.Grass | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 683,996.201 | 73,183,935 | 683,996.201 | 73,183,935 |
| 79.Waste | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 8,400.240 | 165,280 | 8,400.240 | 165,280 |
| 80.Other | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 12,203.335 | 2,074,845 | 12,203.335 | 2,074,845 |
| 81.Exempt | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 3,089.270 | 0 | 3,089.270 | 0 |
| 82.Total | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 892,423.740 | 155,312,370 | 892,423.740 | 155,312,370 |

2008 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 $1.86 \%$ 33,695 $2.99 \%$ 323.990 <br> 2D1 124.800 $2.23 \%$ 38,065 $3.37 \%$ 305.008 <br> 2D $2,092.650$ $37.37 \%$ 537,800 $47.66 \%$ 256.994 <br> 3D1 13.000 $0.23 \%$ 3,095 $0.27 \%$ 238.076 <br> 3D $1,066.500$ $19.04 \%$ 207,970 $18.43 \%$ 195.002 <br> 4D1 $1,783.890$ $31.85 \%$ 264,065 $23.40 \%$ 148.027 <br> 4D 415.700 $7.42 \%$ 43,655 $3.87 \%$ 105.015 <br> Dry Total $5,600.540$ $100.00 \%$ $1,128,345$ $100.00 \%$ 201.470 |

Grass:

| 1G1 | 0.000 | $0.00 \%$ | 0 | $0.00 \%$ |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 1G | 205.000 | $0.16 \%$ | 44,910 | $0.28 \%$ |
| 2G1 | 533.880 | $0.41 \%$ | 106,775 | $0.67 \%$ |
| 2G | $11,518.898$ | $8.75 \%$ | $1,750,690$ | $10.91 \%$ |
| 3G1 | 71.370 | $0.05 \%$ | 9,205 | $0.06 \%$ |
| 3G | $8,906.540$ | $6.76 \%$ | $1,149,055$ | $7.16 \%$ |
| 4G1 | $38,907.556$ | $29.54 \%$ | $4,824,720$ | $30.07 \%$ |
| 4G | $71,568.973$ | $54.34 \%$ | $8,159,025$ | $50.85 \%$ |
| Grass Total | $131,712.217$ | $100.00 \%$ | $16,044,380$ | $100.00 \%$ |
| Irrigated Total | $61,982.437$ | $29.23 \%$ |  | 151.984 |
| Dry Total | $5,600.540$ | $2.64 \%$ | $38,388,995$ | $67.05 \%$ |
| Grass Total | $131,712.217$ | $62.12 \%$ | $1,128,345$ | $1.97 \%$ |
| Waste | $2,806.640$ | $1.32 \%$ | $16,044,380$ | $28.02 \%$ |
| Other | $9,938.320$ | $4.69 \%$ | 53,410 | $0.09 \%$ |
| Exempt | $1,395.630$ | $0.66 \%$ | $1,637,035$ | $2.86 \%$ |

As Related to the County as a Whole

| Irrigated Total | $61,982.437$ | $53.96 \%$ | $38,388,995$ | $60.18 \%$ |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Dry Total | $5,600.540$ | $7.68 \%$ | $1,128,345$ | $7.01 \%$ |
| Grass Total | $131,712.217$ | $19.26 \%$ | $16,044,380$ | $21.92 \%$ |
| Waste | $2,806.640$ | $33.41 \%$ | 53,410 | $32.31 \%$ |
| Other | $9,938.320$ | $81.44 \%$ | $1,637,035$ | $78.90 \%$ |
| Exempt | $1,395.630$ | $45.18 \%$ |  |  |
| Market Area Total | $212,040.154$ | $23.76 \%$ | $57,252,165$ | $36.86 \%$ |

2008 Agricultural Land Detail

## County 62 - Morrill

Market Area: 2
Average Assessed Value*

| Value | \% of Value* | Average Assessed Value* |
| ---: | ---: | :---: |
| 0 | $0.00 \%$ | 0.000 |
| 871,920 | $3.43 \%$ | 800.000 |
| $2,472,530$ | $9.73 \%$ | 800.000 |
| $11,529,350$ | $45.39 \%$ | 599.999 |
| 90,945 | $0.36 \%$ | 490.005 |
| $4,899,555$ | $19.29 \%$ | 490.000 |
| $4,518,125$ | $17.79 \%$ | 299.999 |
| $1,018,115$ | $4.01 \%$ | 240.000 |
| $25,400,540$ | $100.00 \%$ | 480.311 |


| Dry: |
| :--- |
| 1D1 0.000 $0.00 \%$ 0 $0.00 \%$ 0.000 <br> 1D $9,341.410$ $13.87 \%$ $3,082,665$ $20.59 \%$ 329.999 <br> 2D1 $1,669.500$ $2.48 \%$ 509,210 $3.40 \%$ 305.007 <br> 2D $25,990.255$ $38.59 \%$ $6,627,575$ $44.27 \%$ 255.002 <br> 3D1 422.000 $0.63 \%$ 99,170 $0.66 \%$ 235.000 <br> 3D $11,284.750$ $16.75 \%$ $2,200,565$ $14.70 \%$ 195.003 <br> 4D1 $14,657.131$ $21.76 \%$ $2,052,000$ $13.71 \%$ 140.000 <br> 4D $3,992.510$ $5.93 \%$ 399,245 $2.67 \%$ 99.998 <br> Dry Total $67,357.556$ $100.00 \%$ $14,970,430$ $100.00 \%$ 222.253 |

Grass:

| 1G1 | 0.000 | 0.00\% | 0 | 0.00\% | 0.000 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1G | 2,371.250 | 0.43\% | 545,385 | 0.95\% | 229.998 |
| 2G1 | 586.650 | 0.11\% | 123,205 | 0.22\% | 210.014 |
| 2G | 32,076.168 | 5.81\% | 4,811,430 | 8.42\% | 150.000 |
| 3G1 | 260.000 | 0.05\% | 33,800 | 0.06\% | 130.000 |
| 3G | 27,445.773 | 4.97\% | 3,567,965 | 6.24\% | 130.000 |
| 4G1 | 99,969.770 | 18.10\% | 12,996,080 | 22.74\% | 130.000 |
| 4G | 389,574.373 | 70.54\% | 35,061,690 | 61.36\% | 89.999 |
| Grass Total | 552,283.984 | 100.00\% | 57,139,555 | 100.00\% | 103.460 |
| Irrigated Total | 52,883.431 | 7.77\% | 25,400,540 | 25.90\% | 480.311 |
| Dry Total | 67,357.556 | 9.90\% | 14,970,430 | 15.27\% | 222.253 |
| Grass Total | 552,283.984 | 81.17\% | 57,139,555 | 58.27\% | 103.460 |
| Waste | 5,593.600 | 0.82\% | 111,870 | 0.11\% | 19.999 |
| Other | 2,265.015 | 0.33\% | 437,810 | 0.45\% | 193.292 |
| Exempt | 1,693.640 | 0.25\% |  |  |  |
| Market Area Total | 680,383.586 | 100.00\% | 98,060,205 | 100.00\% | 144.124 |

## As Related to the County as a Whole

| Irrigated Total | $52,883.431$ | $46.04 \%$ | $25,400,540$ | $39.82 \%$ |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Dry Total | $67,357.556$ | $92.32 \%$ | $14,970,430$ | $92.99 \%$ |
| Grass Total | $552,283.984$ | $80.74 \%$ | $57,139,555$ | $78.08 \%$ |
| Waste | $5,593.600$ | $66.59 \%$ | 111,870 | $67.69 \%$ |
| Other | $2,265.015$ | $18.56 \%$ | 437,810 | $21.10 \%$ |
| Exempt | $1,693.640$ | $54.82 \%$ |  |  |
| Market Area Total | $680,383.586$ | $76.24 \%$ | $98,060,205$ | $63.14 \%$ |

## 2008 Agricultural Land Detail

County 62 - Morrill

|  | Urban |  | SubUrban |  |  | Rural |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| AgLand | Acres | Value | Acr |  | Value | Acres | Value |
| Irrigated | 0.000 | 0 |  | . 000 | $0 \quad 11$ | 114,865.868 | 63,789,535 |
| Dry | 0.000 | 0 |  | 000 | $0 \quad 7$ | 72,958.096 | 16,098,775 |
| Grass | 0.000 | 0 |  | . 000 | $0 \quad 68$ | 683,996.201 | 73,183,935 |
| Waste | 0.000 | 0 |  | . 000 | 0 | 8,400.240 | 165,280 |
| Other | 0.000 | 0 |  | . 000 | $0 \quad 1$ | 12,203.335 | 2,074,845 |
| Exempt | 0.000 | 0 |  | 000 | 0 | 3,089.270 | 0 |
| Total | 0.000 | 0 |  | 000 | 089 | 892,423.740 | 155,312,370 |
| AgLand | Total <br> Acres | Value | Acres | \% of Acres* | Value | \% of Value* | Average Assessed Value* |
| Irrigated | 114,865.868 | 63,789,535 | 114,865.868 | 12.87\% | 63,789,535 | 5 41.07\% | 555.339 |
| Dry | 72,958.096 | 16,098,775 | 72,958.096 | 8.18\% | 16,098,775 | 5 10.37\% | 220.657 |
| Grass | 683,996.201 | 73,183,935 | 683,996.201 | 76.64\% | 73,183,935 | 5 47.12\% | 106.994 |
| Waste | 8,400.240 | 165,280 | 8,400.240 | 0.94\% | 165,280 | 0 0.11\% | 19.675 |
| Other | 12,203.335 | 2,074,845 | 12,203.335 | 1.37\% | 2,074,845 | 5 1.34\% | 170.022 |
| Exempt | 3,089.270 | 0 | 3,089.270 | 0.35\% | 0 | 0 0.00\% | 0.000 |


| Total | $892,423.740$ | $155,312,370$ | $892,423.740$ | $100.00 \%$ | $155,312,370$ | $100.00 \%$ | 174.034 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

* Department of Property Assessment \& Taxation Calculates


## 2008 County Abstract of Assessment for Real Property, Form 45 Compared with the 2007 Certificate of Taxes Levied (CTL)

|  | 2007 CTL <br> County Total | 2008 Form 45 County Total | Value Difference <br> (2007 Form 45-2006 CTL) | Percent Change | 2008 Growth <br> (New Construction Value) | \% Change excl. Growth |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1. Residential | 60,072,437 | 60,755,325 | 682,888 | 1.14 | 526,792 | 0.26 |
| 2. Recreational | 303,750 | 303,750 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 3. Ag-Homesite Land, Ag-Res Dwellings | 25,492,116 | 26,286,571 | 794,455 | 3.12 | *---- | 3.12 |
| 4. Total Residential (sum lines 1-3) | 85,868,303 | 87,345,646 | 1,477,343 | 1.72 | 526,792 | 1.11 |
| 5. Commercial | 17,145,329 | 17,139,387 | -5,942 | -0.03 | 1,600 | -0.04 |
| 6. Industrial | 1,879,305 | 1,879,305 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 7. Ag-Farmsite Land, Outbuildings | 9,392,222 | 18,859,211 | 9,466,989 | 100.8 | 740,520 | 92.91 |
| 8. Minerals | 4,720,935 | 4,800,535 | 79,600 | 1.69 | 0 | 1.69 |
| 9. Total Commercial (sum lines 5-8) | 33,137,791 | 42,678,438 | 9,540,647 | 28.79 | 31,600 | 28.7 |
| 10. Total Non-Agland Real Property | 119,006,094 | 130,024,084 | 11,017,990 | 9.26 | 1,268,912 | 8.19 |
| 11. Irrigated | 58,720,390 | 63,789,535 | 5,069,145 | 8.63 |  |  |
| 12. Dryland | 16,106,835 | 16,098,775 | -8,060 | -0.05 |  |  |
| 13. Grassland | 73,239,960 | 73,183,935 | -56,025 | -0.08 |  |  |
| 14. Wasteland | 156,205 | 165,280 | 9,075 | 5.81 |  |  |
| 15. Other Agland | 1,725,625 | 1,725,625 | 349,220 | 20.24 |  |  |
| 16. Total Agricultural Land | 149,949,015 | 155,312,370 | 5,363,355 | 3.58 |  |  |
| 17. Total Value of All Real Property | 268,955,109 | 285,336,454 | 16,381,345 | 6.09 | 1,268,912 | 5.62 |
| (Locally Assessed) |  |  |  |  |  |  |

[^0]
# MORRILL COUNTY ASSESSOR BRIDGEPORT, NEBRASKA 69336 

2007<br>Three Year Plan

## Morrill County Residentials:

We have reviewed all of Morrill County, now we will start reviewing everything again, we have several new homes that will be added to the tax roll in 2007, along with several new garages. We will start reviewing residential as soon as we possibly can.

## Commercials:

We will have an ethanol plant built in Morrill County, they plan to start building it in the near future. Several of the workers are trying to find rental houses now in Bridgeport and surrounding towns. In visiting with the builders it will probably take a year or so to build. We will continue to review properties and continue with pickup work.

## Ag Land:

We continue to find ag land that is being irrigated and not reported, as we do our reviews we will see if there has been use changes in ag land, we reviewed all of the feed lots in May and will reprice and revalue all of them. We are working with Knoche Appraisal of Lincoln. We do not have sales of feed lots, therefore Mr. Knoche will have to use sales from the eastern part of the state. We will review properties and do the yearly pick up work.

We are redoing our cadastral. WHAT A JOB...We have to do a lot of leg work, to be sure the filings are correct, it has not been redone since it was started. It will take us probably into 2008 to get it finished.

The staff in the assessor's office continues to maintain all property record cards, all personal property schedules, all homestead exemptions, do all the review in the county, measure all buildings, photo all improvements, draw all sketches, enter pertinent information into the CAMA system for pricing, mail all notice of valuation changes and deal with dissatisfied tax payers, plus all real estate transfers, do sales ratio and sales studies on sold properties and unsold properties, for equalization purposes. This does not include all the administrative reports that have to be filed in a timely manner.

## 2008 Assessment Survey for Morrill County

## I. General Information

## A. Staffing and Funding Information

| 1. | Deputy(ies) on staff |
| :--- | :--- |
| 2. | One |
|  | None |
| 3. | Other full-time employees |
|  | One |
| 4. | Other part-time employees |
| 5. | None |
|  | Number of shared employees |
| 6. | Assessor's requested budget for current fiscal year |
|  | \$129,259 |
| 7. | Part of the budget that is dedicated to the computer system |
|  | \$13,000 |
| 8. | Adopted budget, or granted budget if different from above |
|  | Same |
| 9. | Amount of the total budget set aside for appraisal work |
|  | \$10,000 |
| 10. | Amount of the total budget set aside for education/workshops |
|  | \$350 |
| 11. | Appraisal/Reappraisal budget, if not part of the total budget |
|  | N/A |
| 12. | Other miscellaneous funds |
| 13. | N/A |
|  | Total budget |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |

a. Was any of last year's budget not used:

Yes: \$5,155 in employees' wages.

## B. Computer, Automation Information and GIS

| 1. | Administrative software |
| :--- | :--- |
| 2. | County Solutions <br> CAMA software <br> County Solutions |
| 3. | Cadastral maps: Are they currently being used? |
| 4. | Who maintains the Cadastral Maps? |
| 5. | By the office staff. M.C. Schaff \& Associates made making copies of the mylars <br> and all ownership data will be transferred for assessment year 2008. |
|  | Yes, ArcView. |
| 6. | Who maintains the GIS software and maps? |
|  | By the office staff and Mr. Pat Goltl, who is independently contracted by the <br> County. |
| 7. | Personal Property software: |
|  | County Solutions |

## C. Zoning Information

| 1. | Does the county have zoning? |
| :--- | :--- |
| 2. | Yes |
|  | If so, is the zoning countywide? |
| 3. | What municipalities in the county are zoned? |
|  | Bayard, Bridgeport and Broadwater. |
| 4. | When was zoning implemented? |
|  | 2001 |

## D. Contracted Services

| 1. | Appraisal Services |
| :--- | :--- |
| Real estate appraisal is primarily done in-house. Knoche Appraisal reviewed <br> feedlots. Pritchard \& Abbott for oil, gas and minerals. |  |
| 2. | Other services <br> County Solutions for CAMA, administrative and personal property software. Pat <br> Goltl for GIS. |

## Certification

This is to certify that the 2008 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 Assessor, by certified mail, return receipt requested, 70062760000063875845.

Dated this 7th day of April, 2008.


[^0]:     outbuildings is shown in line 7.

