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## 2009 Commission Summary

## 61 Merrick

## Residential Real Property - Current

| Number of Sales | 240 | COD | 13.66 |
| :--- | ---: | :--- | ---: |
| Total Sales Price | $\$ 17,368,897$ | PRD | 106.78 |
| Total Adj. Sales Price | $\$ 17,308,097$ | COV | 25.05 |
| Total Assessed Value | $\$ 16,109,340$ | STD | 24.90 |
| Avg. Adj. Sales Price | $\$ 72,117$ | Avg. Absolute Deviation | 13.27 |
| Avg. Assessed Value | $\$ 67,122$ | Average Assessed Value |  |
| of the Base | $\$ 64,715$ |  |  |
| Median |  | Wgt. Mean | 93 |
| Mean | 97 | Max | 295 |
| Min | 99 |  |  |

## Confidenence Interval - Current

| $95 \%$ Median C.I | 95.70 to 98.67 |
| :--- | ---: |
| $95 \%$ Mean C.I | 96.23 to 102.53 |
| $95 \%$ Wgt. Mean C.I | 90.85 to 95.30 |

\% of Value of the Class of all Real Property Value in the County 32.63
$\%$ of Records Sold in the Study Period 6.97
$\%$ of Value Sold in the Study Period 7.23

## Residential Real Property - History

| Year | Number of Sales | Median | COD | PRD |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | ---: |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 8}$ | 287 | 98 | 11.33 | 105.2 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 7}$ | 275 | 98 | 10.44 | 101.48 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 6}$ | 230 | 99 | 16.4 | 104.07 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 5}$ | 289 | 100 | 14.85 | 106.64 |

## 2009 Commission Summary

## 61 Merrick

## Commercial Real Property - Current

$\left.\begin{array}{lrlr}\text { Number of Sales } & 28 & \text { COD } & 14.94 \\ \text { Total Sales Price } & \$ 2,957,900 & \text { PRD } & 106.14 \\ \text { Total Adj. Sales Price } & \$ 2,832,900 & \text { COV } & 38.92 \\ \text { Total Assessed Value } & \$ 2,834,135 & \text { STD } & 41.32 \\ \text { Avg. Adj. Sales Price } & \$ 101,175 & \text { Avg. Absolute Deviation } & 14.84 \\ \text { Avg. Assessed Value } & \$ 101,219 & \text { Average Assessed Value } \\ \text { of the Base }\end{array}\right] \$ 92,851$

## Confidenence Interval - Current

| $95 \%$ Median C.I | 98.00 to 99.80 |
| :--- | ---: |
| $95 \%$ Mean C.I | 90.16 to 122.21 |
| $95 \%$ Wgt. Mean C.I | 95.70 to 104.39 |


| \% of Value of the Class of all Real Property Value in the County | 6.42 |
| :--- | :--- |
| $\%$ of Records Sold in the Study Period | 5.93 |
| $\%$ of Value Sold in the Study Period | 6.47 |

## Commercial Real Property - History

| Year | Number of Sales | Median | COD | PRD |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 8}$ | 32 | 99 | 7.89 | 97.13 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 7}$ | 32 | 96 | 17.37 | 99.79 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 6}$ | 28 | 93 | 12.23 | 93.68 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 5}$ | 23 | 96 | 12.9 | 101.52 |

## 2009 Commission Summary

## 61 Merrick

Agricultural Land - Current

| Number of Sales | 70 | COD | 23.92 |
| :--- | ---: | :--- | ---: |
| Total Sales Price | $\$ 15,309,251$ | PRD | 111.99 |
| Total Adj. Sales Price | $\$ 15,252,921$ | COV | 36.08 |
| Total Assessed Value | $\$ 9,950,820$ | STD | 26.36 |
| Avg. Adj. Sales Price | $\$ 217,899$ | Avg. Absolute Deviation | 17.52 |
| Avg. Assessed Value | $\$ 142,155$ | Average Assessed Value |  |
| of the Base | $\$ 145,796$ |  |  |
| Median | 73 | Wgt. Mean |  |
| Mean | 73 | Max | 65 |
| Min | 26.10 |  | 196.65 |

## Confidenence Interval - Current

| $95 \%$ Median C.I | 64.05 to 78.28 |
| :--- | :--- |
| $95 \%$ Mean C.I | 66.89 to 79.24 |
| $95 \%$ Wgt. Mean C.I | 59.73 to 70.75 |

\% of Value of the Class of all Real Property Value in the County 60.96
$\%$ of Records Sold in the Study Period 2.45
\% of Value Sold in the Study Period

| Agricultural Land - History |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | ---: |
| Year | Number of Sales | Median | COD |

Opinions

# 2009 Opinions of the Property Tax Administrator for Merrick County 

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

## Residential Real Property

It is my opinion that the level of value of the class of residential real property in Merrick County is $97.00 \%$ of actual value. It is my opinion that the quality of assessment for the class of residential real property in Merrick County is in compliance with generally accepted mass appraisal practices.

## Commercial Real Property

It is my opinion that the level of value of the class of commercial real property in Merrick County is $99.00 \%$ of actual value. It is my opinion that the quality of assessment for the class of commercial real property in Merrick County is in compliance with generally accepted mass appraisal practices.

## Agricultural Land or Special Valuation of Agricultural Land

It is my opinion that the level of value of the class of agricultural or special value land in Merrick County is $72.00 \%$ of actual value. It is my opinion that the quality of assessment for the class of agricultural land in Merrick County is in compliance with generally accepted mass appraisal practices.

Dated this 7th day of April, 2009.


Ruth A. Sorensen<br>Property Tax Administrato

# PAD 2009 Preliminary Statistics 



Exhibit 61 Page 5

## PAD 2009 Preliminary Statistics



## PAD 2009 Preliminary Statistics



## PAD 2009 Preliminary Statistics

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



Exhibit 61 Page 8

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

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


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

## Residential

For 2009, the county conducted a market study of the residential class of real property. Market information displayed in the preliminary statistics indicated the level of value for the residential class was at 97 percent of market value, but the Assessor Locations of Clarks and Silver Creek were outside the statutory range.

To address the deficiencies identified in the market analysis and to complete the cyclical valuation process, Merrick County completed the following assessment actions:
> A sales review was conducted of the villages of Clarks, Palmer and Silver Creek and the values were adjusted based on sales information.
$>$ A physical review was conducted of the all lake properties. Interior inspections of those properties were completed when allowed by the property owner. New values were created using the cost approach and market derived depreciation.

After completing the assessment actions for 2009 the county reviewed the statistical results and concluded that the class and subclasses were assessed at an appropriate level. Other assessed value changes were made to properties in the county based on pick-up of new and omitted construction.

## 2009 Assessment Survey for Merrick County

## Residential Appraisal Information

(Includes Urban, Suburban and Rural Residential)

| 1. | Data collection done by: |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | Deputy and Contract Appraiser |
| 2. | Valuation done by: |
|  | Contract Appraiser |
| 3. | Pickup work done by whom: |
|  | Deputy Assessor and Contract Appraiser |
| 4. | What is the date of the Replacement Cost New data (Marshall-Swift) that are used to value this property class? |
|  | 2008 |
| 5. | What was the last year a depreciation schedule for this property class was developed using market-derived information? |
|  | 2008 |
| 6. | What approach to value is used in this class or subclasses to estimate the market value of properties? |
|  | Cost approach and sales comparison approach |
| 7. | Number of Market Areas/Neighborhoods/Assessor Locations? |
|  | 7 |
| 8. | How are these Market Areas/Neighborhoods/Assessor Locations defined? |
|  | Areas are defined villages and subdivisions |
| 9. | Is "Market Area/Neighborhoods/Assessor Locations" a unique usable valuation grouping? If not, what is a unique usable valuation grouping? |
|  | Yes |
| 10. | Is there unique market significance of the suburban location as defined in Reg. 10-001.07B? (Suburban shall mean a parcel of real estate property located outside of the limits of an incorporated city or village, but within the legal jurisdiction of an incorporated city or village.) |
|  | No |
| 11. | Are dwellings on agricultural parcels and dwellings on rural residential parcels valued in a manner that would provide the same relationship to the market? Explain? |
|  | Yes. Both areas are valued using the same costing and depreciation schedule. |

Residential Permit Numbers:

| Permits | Information Statements | Other | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\mathbf{1 6 7}$ |  |  | $\mathbf{1 6 7}$ |

## PAD 2009 R\&O Statistics

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

NUMBER of Sales:
TOTAL Sales Price: TOTAL Adj. Sales Price:
TOTAL Assessed Value: AVG. Adj. Sales Price:
AVG. Assessed Value:
AVG. Adj. Sales Price:
AVG. Assessed Value:
240
$17,368,897$
$17,308,097$
$16,109,340$
72,117
67,122

| 97 | COV: | 25.05 |
| :--- | ---: | :--- |
| 93 | STD : | 24.90 |
| 99 | AVG.ABS.DEV: | 13.27 |

95\% Median C.I.: 95.70 to 98.67
(!: AVTot=0)
93
MEAN: 99 AVG.ABS.DEV: 13.27 95\% Mean C.I.: 96.23 to 102.53
MEAN: 99 AVG.ABS.DEV: 13.27 95\% Mean C.I.: 96.23 to 102.53
5\% Wgt Mean C.I. 90.85 to 95.30
(!: Derived)


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


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


Exhibit 61 Page 14

# PAD 2009 R\&O Statistics 



Exhibit 61 Page 15

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


| 240 | MEDIAN: |
| ---: | ---: |
| $17,368,897$ | WGT. MEAN : |
| $17,308,097$ | MEAN : |
| $16,109,340$ |  |
| 72,117 | COD : |
| 67,122 | PRD $:$ |


| CONDITION |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
| RANGE | COUNT | MEDIAN |
| (blank) | 22 | 98.90 |
| 10 | 3 | 105.34 |
| 20 | 35 | 99.76 |
| 30 | 146 | 96.26 |
| 35 | 2 | 86.87 |
| 40 | 32 | 94.81 |
| $A L L$ | 240 | 97.15 |


| MEAN | WGT. MEAN |
| ---: | ---: |
| 108.25 | 100.68 |
| 97.92 | 96.35 |
| 113.79 | 105.27 |
| 96.00 | 91.24 |
| 86.87 | 83.54 |
| 93.85 | 94.18 |
| 99.38 | 93.07 |

COD
21.02
12.08
21.18
12.06
14.33
6.10
PRD
107.52
101.63
108.09
105.22
103.98
99.65
MIN
46.20
75.12
68.15
58.21
74.42
71.55
46.20
MAX
295.00
113.29
233.90
186.29
99.32
107.30

295.00

> 95\% Median C.I.: 95.70 to 98.67
> 5\% Wgt. Mean C.I.: 90.85 to 95.30

95\% Mean C.I.: 96.23 to 102.53
9.38
93.07
13.66
106.78 $\square$ 295.00
95\%

Printed: 03/18/2009 13:56:27

| RANGE | COUNT |
| :--- | ---: |
| (blank) | 22 |
| 10 | 3 |
| 20 | 35 |
| 30 | 146 |
| 35 | 2 |
| 40 | 32 |
|  | 240 |

## Residential Real Property

## I. Correlation

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

The assessment actions for 2009 were applied to population by the County and the statistics indicate all subclasses are valued within the statutory range. Based on the assessment practices of the County, it is also determined that the County is in compliance with professionally acceptable mass appraisal techniques in the residential class.

## II. Analysis of Percentage of Sales Used

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

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

|  | Total Sales | Qualified Sales | Percent Used |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2009 | 377 | $\mathbf{2 4 0}$ | $\mathbf{6 3 . 6 6}$ |
| 2008 | 439 | 287 | $\mathbf{6 5 . 3 8}$ |
| 2007 | 416 | 275 | $\mathbf{6 6 . 1 1}$ |
| 2006 | 349 | 230 | $\mathbf{6 5 . 9 0}$ |
| 2005 | 400 | $\mathbf{2 8 9}$ | $\mathbf{7 2 . 2 5}$ |

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

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

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

## Adjusting for Selective Reappraisal

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

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

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

|  | Preliminary <br> Median | \% Change in Assessed <br> Value (excl. growth) | Trended <br> Preliminary Ratio | R\&O <br> Median |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2009 | 97 | 3.04 | $\mathbf{1 0 0}$ | 97 |
| 2008 | 97.8 | 2.50 | $\mathbf{1 0 0}$ | 98.34 |
| 2007 | 95 | 3.54 | 98 | 98 |
| 2006 | 97 | 5.51 | 102 | 99 |
| 2005 | 100 | 0.80 | 101 | 100 |

RESIDENTIAL:The trended preliminary ratio is less than three percentage points different from the Reports and Opinions calculated median. The relatively similar relationship between the trended preliminary median and the R\&O median suggests the assessment practices are applied to the sales file and population in a similar manner.

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

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

## Comparison of Average Value Changes

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

| 1.1 | 2009 | 3.04 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 4.74 | 2008 | 2.50 |
| 7.77 | 2007 | 3.54 |
| 3.08 | 2006 | 5.51 |
| 1.50 | 2005 | 0.80 |

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

|  | Median | Wgt. Mean | Mean |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| R\&O Statistics | 97 | 93 | 99 |

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

|  | COD | PRD |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| R\&O Statistics | 13.66 | 106.78 |
| Difference | 0.00 | 3.78 |

RESIDENTIAL:The coefficient of dispersion is within the acceptable range but the price related differential is above the acceptable range. This statistically suggests regressivity in residential assessments. However, based on the assessment practices demonstrated by the county, it is assumed that this class is has been valued uniformly and proportionately.

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

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

|  | Preliminary Statistics | R\&O Statistics | Change |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Number of Sales | 240 | 240 | 0 |
| Median | 97 | 97 | 0 |
| Wgt. Mean | 92 | 93 | 1 |
| Mean | 99 | 99 | 0 |
| COD | 16.93 | 13.66 | -3.27 |
| PRD | 108.29 | 106.78 | -1.51 |
| Minimum | 35.04 | 46.20 | 11.16 |
| Maximum | 295.00 | 295.00 | 0.00 |

RESIDENTIAL:The change between the preliminary statistics and the Reports and Opinion statistics is consistent with the assessment actions reported for this class of property.

## VIII. Trended Ratio Analysis

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

|  | R\&O Statistics | Trended Ratio | Difference |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Number of Sales | 240 | 230 | 10 |
| Median | 97 | 97 | 0 |
| Wgt. Mean | 93 | 88 | 5 |
| Mean | 99 | 105 | -6 |
| COD | 13.66 | 34.19 | -20.53 |
| PRD | 106.78 | 120.26 | -13.48 |
| Minimum | 46.20 | 2.36 | 43.84 |
| Maximum | 295.00 | 616.07 | -321.07 |

The table above is a direct comparison of the statistics generated using the 2009 assessed values reported by the assessor to the statistics generated using the assessed value for the year prior to the sale factored by the annual movement in the population.

In Merrick County the measures of central tendency are similar suggesting the sales file is representative of the population. This analysis suggests sold properties are treated similarly to the unsold properties and the assessor has no bias in the assignment of residential assessments. The quality statistics however are significantly different than one another, suggesting either assessment uniformity and assessment vertical uniformity is lacking in the residential class or sampling error exists.

## PAD 2009 Preliminary Statistics

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



Exhibit 61 Page 28

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



## PAD 2009 Preliminary Statistics

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



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


## PAD 2009 Preliminary Statistics

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


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

## Commercial

No changes to the commercial and industrial class of property were reported for 2009. The County conducted a market analysis of this class of property and determined the median was within the acceptable range for the class and that no individual valuation groupings had a representative number of sales to indicate an adjustment was necessary.

Other assessed value changes were made to properties in the county based on pick-up of new and omitted construction.

## 2009 Assessment Survey for Merrick County

## Commercial/Industrial Appraisal Information

| 1. | Data collection done by: |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | Contract Appraiser |
| 2. | Valuation done by: |
|  | Contract Appraiser |
| 3. | Pickup work done by whom: |
|  | Contract Appraiser |
| 4. | What is the date of the Replacement Cost New data (Marshall-Swift) that are used to value this property class? |
|  | 2007 |
| 5. | What was the last year a depreciation schedule for this property class was developed using market-derived information? |
|  | 2007 |
| 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? |
|  | 2007 |
| 7. | What approach to value is used in this class or subclasses to estimate the market value of properties? |
| 8. | Number of Market Areas/Neighborhoods/Assessor Locations? |
|  | 1 |
| 9. | How are these Market Areas/Neighborhoods/Assessor Locations defined? |
|  | By County |
| 10. | Is "Market Area/Neighborhood/Assessor Location" a unique usable valuation grouping? If not, what is a unique usable valuation grouping? |
|  | No |
| 11. | Do the various subclasses of Commercial Property such as convenience stores, warehouses, hotels, etc. have common value characteristics? |
|  | Yes, the land has a common characteristic |
| 12. | Is there unique market significance of the suburban location as defined in Reg. 10-001.07B? (Suburban shall mean a parcel of real property located outside of the limits of an incorporated city or village, but within the legal jurisdiction of an incorporated city or village.) |
|  | No |

Commercial Permit Numbers:

| Permits | Information Statements | Other | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 13 |  |  | 13 |

# PAD 2009 R\&O Statistics 



## PAD 2009 R\&O Statistics

Type: Qualified
NUMBER of Sales:
TOTAL Sales Price: TOTAL Adj.Sales Price:
TOTAL Assessed Value:
AVG. Adj. Sales Price:
AVG. Assessed Value
Date Range: 07/01/2005 to 06/30/2008 Posted Before: 01/23/2009


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


Exhibit 61 Page 37

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


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


## Commerical Real Property

## I. Correlation

COMMERCIAL:The opinion of the Division is that the level of value is within the acceptable range, and it its best measured by the median measure of central tendency. The median measure was calculated using a sufficient number of sales, and because the County applies assessment practices to the sold and unsold parcels in a similar manner, the median ratio calculated from the sales file accurately reflects the level of value for the population. In addition, the assessment practices demonstrated by the county indicate the commercial class of property is valued uniformly and proportionately.

## II. Analysis of Percentage of Sales Used

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

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

|  | Total Sales | Qualified Sales | Percent Used |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2009 | $\mathbf{6 2}$ | 28 | $\mathbf{4 5 . 1 6}$ |
| 2008 | $\mathbf{6 9}$ | $\mathbf{3 2}$ | $\mathbf{4 6 . 3 8}$ |
| 2007 | $\mathbf{6 0}$ | $\mathbf{3 2}$ | $\mathbf{5 3 . 3 3}$ |
| 2006 | $\mathbf{6 2}$ | 28 | 45.16 |
| 2005 | $\mathbf{6 0}$ | 23 | 38.33 |

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

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

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

## Adjusting for Selective Reappraisal

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

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

## 2009 Correlation Section

for Merrick County

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

 Continued|  | Preliminary <br> Median | \% Change in Assessed <br> Value (excl. growth) | Trended <br> Preliminary Ratio | R\&O <br> Median |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2009 | 99 | 0.39 | 99 | 99 |
| 2008 | 98.52 | 1.91 | $\mathbf{1 0 0}$ | 99.28 |
| 2007 | 95 | 0.88 | 95 | 96 |
| 2006 | 93 | 0.82 | 93 | 93 |
| 2005 | 91 | -2.79 | 89 | 96 |

COMMERCIAL:The trended preliminary median ratio and the Reports and Opinions median ratio are nearly identical, indicating the assessment actions are applied to the sold parcels and the population in a similar manner.

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

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

## Comparison of Average Value Changes

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

| -1.02 | 2009 | 0.39 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 16.68 | 2008 | 1.91 |
| 0.00 | 2007 | 0.88 |
| -3.43 | 2006 | 0.82 |
| 22.89 | 2005 | -2.79 |

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

|  | Median | Wgt. Mean | Mean |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| R\&O Statistics | 99 | 100 | 106 |

COMMERCIAL:Of the three measures of central tendency, the median and weighted mean are within the acceptable parameters and the mean is above the acceptable parameters. The disparity between the mean and weighted mean ratios tends to indicate lower priced properties are over assessed in the commercial class.

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

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

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

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

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

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

|  | COD | PRD |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| R\&O Statistics | 14.94 | 106.14 |
| Difference | 0.00 | 3.14 |

COMMERCIAL:The coefficient of dispersion is within the acceptable range but the price related differential is above the acceptable range. This statistically suggests regressivity in residential assessments. However, based on the assessment practices demonstrated by the county, it is assumed that this class is has been valued uniformly and proportionately.

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

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

|  | Preliminary Statistics | R\&O Statistics | Change |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Number of Sales | 28 | 28 | 0 |
| Median | 99 | 99 | 0 |
| Wgt. Mean | 100 | 100 | 0 |
| Mean | 113 | 106 | -7 |
| COD | 21.49 | 14.94 | -6.55 |
| PRD | 112.27 | 106.14 | -6.13 |
| Minimum | 42.12 | 42.12 | 0.00 |
| Maximum | 480.00 | 298.00 | -182.00 |

COMMERCIAL:The change between the preliminary statistics and the Reports and Opinion statistics is consistent with the assessment actions reported for this class of property.

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


|  |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
|  | NUMBER of Sales: | 69 |
| (AgLand) | TOTAL Sales Price: | $14,890,231$ |
| (AgLand) | TOTAL Adj.Sales Price: | $14,833,901$ |
| (AgLand) | TOTAL Assessed Value: | $8,382,020$ |
|  | AVG. Adj. Sales Price: | 214,984 |
|  | AVG. Assessed Value: | 121,478 |

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

| GEO CODE / TOWNSHIP \# |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Avg. Adj. | Avg. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| RANGE | COUNT | MEDIAN | MEAN | WGT. MEAN | COD | PRD | MIN | MAX | 95\% Median C.I. | Sale Price | Assd Val |
| 2635 | 10 | 68.54 | 67.65 | 64.40 | 19.04 | 105.03 | 33.73 | 104.07 | 45.95 to 82.15 | 223,550 | 143,975 |
| 2705 | 1 | 60.20 | 60.20 | 60.20 |  |  | 60.20 | 60.20 | N/A | 244,000 | 146,900 |
| 2707 | 4 | 73.56 | 76.34 | 76.32 | 14.18 | 100.02 | 62.82 | 95.42 | N/A | 151,869 | 115,910 |
| 2709 | 4 | 68.79 | 69.42 | 69.42 | 5.14 | 100.00 | 64.09 | 76.00 | N/A | 353,068 | 245,097 |
| 2711 | 5 | 49.02 | 49.98 | 46.45 | 12.37 | 107.60 | 41.38 | 63.97 | N/A | 305,521 | 141,925 |
| 2713 | 4 | 77.49 | 76.19 | 67.10 | 12.59 | 113.55 | 55.57 | 94.21 | N/A | 138,500 | 92,928 |
| 2715 | 3 | 71.96 | 68.09 | 65.64 | 9.65 | 103.73 | 55.74 | 76.58 | N/A | 230,983 | 151,628 |
| 2921 | 7 | 59.01 | 60.36 | 56.68 | 11.97 | 106.48 | 43.18 | 82.47 | 43.18 to 82.47 | 185,728 | 105,272 |
| 2923 | 2 | 35.54 | 35.54 | 36.07 | 6.68 | 98.52 | 33.16 | 37.91 | N/A | 404,235 | 145,797 |
| 2925 | 7 | 65.83 | 87.99 | 72.91 | 46.23 | 120.68 | 50.00 | 167.08 | 50.00 to 167.08 | 134,002 | 97,702 |
| 2927 | 2 | 66.44 | 66.44 | 66.91 | 20.20 | 99.30 | 53.02 | 79.86 | N/A | 87,000 | 58,207 |
| 2929 | 1 | 31.59 | 31.59 | 31.59 |  |  | 31.59 | 31.59 | N/A | 206,500 | 65,230 |
| 3007 | 2 | 52.10 | 52.10 | 32.14 | 46.12 | 162.09 | 28.07 | 76.12 | N/A | 221,600 | 71,222 |
| 3009 | 3 | 51.74 | 52.24 | 46.08 | 22.87 | 113.36 | 34.74 | 70.24 | N/A | 405,346 | 186,793 |
| 3011 | 3 | 73.20 | 65.45 | 69.22 | 21.17 | 94.55 | 38.33 | 84.83 | N/A | 93,692 | 64,856 |
| 3217 | 5 | 43.96 | 45.68 | 39.38 | 31.64 | 115.99 | 19.57 | 72.87 | N/A | 250,234 | 98,539 |
| 3219 | 4 | 48.04 | 50.86 | 50.91 | 10.28 | 99.90 | 45.51 | 61.85 | N/A | 154,103 | 78,451 |
| 3307 | 2 | 66.69 | 66.69 | 66.79 | 9.24 | 99.85 | 60.53 | 72.86 | N/A | 162,550 | 108,575 |
| ALL |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 69 | 61.85 | 63.41 | 56.51 | 25.75 | 112.21 | 19.57 | 167.08 | 55.74 to 69.00 | 214,984 | 121,478 |
| AREA (MARKET) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Avg. Adj. | Avg. |
| RANGE | COUNT | MEDIAN | MEAN | WGT. MEAN | COD | PRD | MIN | MAX | 95\% Median C.I. | Sale Price | Assd Val |
| 1 | 48 | 66.65 | 66.87 | 59.65 | 24.74 | 112.10 | 28.07 | 167.08 | 57.95 to 70.24 | 218,636 | 130,418 |
| 2 | 21 | 55.57 | 55.50 | 48.90 | 24.27 | 113.50 | 19.57 | 84.83 | 43.96 to 63.97 | 206,636 | 101,044 |
| ALL |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 69 | 61.85 | 63.41 | 56.51 | 25.75 | 112.21 | 19.57 | 167.08 | 55.74 to 69.00 | 214,984 | 121,478 |
| STATUS: IMPROVED, UNIMPROVED \& IOLL |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Avg. Adj. | Avg. |
| RANGE | COUNT | MEDIAN | MEAN | WGT. MEAN | COD | PRD | MIN | MAX | 95\% Median C.I. | Sale Price | Assd Val |
| 1 | 1 | 65.83 | 65.83 | 65.83 |  |  | 65.83 | 65.83 | N/A | 18,921 | 12,455 |
| 2 | 68 | 61.65 | 63.37 | 56.49 | 26.12 | 112.17 | 19.57 | 167.08 | 55.74 to 69.00 | 217,867 | 123,081 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 69 | 61.85 | 63.41 | 56.51 | 25.75 | 112.21 | 19.57 | 167.08 | 55.74 to 69.00 | 214,984 | 121,478 |




## PAD 2009 Preliminary Statistics

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



## PAD 2009 Preliminary Statistics

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





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


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

## Agricultural

For the 2009 assessment year the county conducted a market study of the agricultural class of property. The market information displayed in the preliminary statistics indicated the median ratio for the class was below the statutory range at 60 percent. The assessor analyzed the agricultural land based on the market indication for dry crop, irrigated, and grass use in each of the two market areas.

To address the deficiencies identified in the market analysis, Merrick Country completed the following assessment actions:
> In Market Area One, the irrigated average acre value increased approximately 13 percent. Dry land and grass land values were unchanged from the previous year.
> In Market Area Two, the irrigated average acre value increased approximately 20 percent, and the average dry per acre value increased around 10 percent. The average grass land per acre value increased approximately 29 percent.

After completing the assessment actions for 2009 the county reviewed the statistical results and concluded that the class and subclasses were assessed at an appropriate level. Other assessed value changes were made to properties in the county based on pick-up of new construction.

## 2009 Assessment Survey for Merrick County

## Agricultural Appraisal Information

| 1. | Data collection done by: |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | Assessor and Staff |
| 2. | Valuation done by: |
|  | Assessor and Staff |
| 3. | Pickup work done by whom: |
|  | Assessor and Staff |
| 4. | Does the county have a written policy or written standards to specifically define agricultural land versus rural residential acreages? |
|  | Yes |
| a. | How is agricultural land defined in this county? |
|  | Agland is defined in Merrick County as it is in statute. The county also requires that parcels consist of 20 acres or larger to be classified as agricultural. Parcels less than 20 acres may be classified as ag if no residential improvements exist and the parcel is primarily used as agricultural. |
| 5. | When was the last date that the Income Approach was used to estimate or establish the market value of the properties in this class? |
|  | The county does not conduct an income approach for agricultural land. |
| 6. | If the income approach was used, what Capitalization Rate was used? |
| 7. | What is the date of the soil survey currently used? |
|  | 1981 |
| 8. | What date was the last countywide land use study completed? |
|  | Land use is currently being updated |
| a. | By what method? (Physical inspection, FSA maps, etc.) |
|  | GIS, NRD certifications, physical inspections, and aerial digital photos. |
| b. | By whom? |
|  | Assessor and Staff |
| c. | What proportion is complete / implemented at this time? |
|  | Land use is reviewed and updated every year |
| 9. | Number of Market Areas/Neighborhoods/Assessor Locations in the agricultural property class: |
|  | 2 |
| 10. | How are Market Areas/Neighborhoods/Assessor Locations developed? |
|  | By similar soil types and water availability |
| 11. | In the assessor's opinion, are there any other class or subclass groupings, other than LCG groupings, that are more appropriate for valuation? <br> Yes or No |
|  | No |

a. If yes, list.
12. In your opinion, what is the level of value of these groupings?
13. Has the county implemented (or is in the process of implementing) special valuation for agricultural land within the county?
Applications are on file, but for 2009 the assessor has not recognized a difference in value.

Agricultural Permit Numbers:

| Permits | Information Statements | Other | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 15 |  |  | 15 |

61 - MERRICK COUNTY
PAD 2009 R\&O Statistics
Type: Qualified

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


61 - MERRICK COUNTY
PAD 2009 R\&O Statistics
Type: Qualified

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


61 - MERRICK COUNTY AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED

|  |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
|  | NUMBER of Sales: | 70 |
| (AgLand) | TOTAL Sales Price: | $15,309,251$ |
| (AgLand) | TOTAL Adj.Sales Price: | $15,252,921$ |
| (AgLand) | TOTAL Assessed Value: | $9,950,820$ |
|  | AVG. Adj. Sales Price: | 217,898 |
|  | AVG. Assessed Value: | 142,154 |
| SCHOOLDISTRICT $*$ |  |  |

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


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


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


61 - MERRICK COUNTY
PAD 2009 R\&O Statistics
Type: Qualified

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

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


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

| MAJORITY LAND USE $\gg 80$ |  |
| :--- | ---: |
| RANGE | COUNT |
| DRY | 2 |
| DRY-N/A | 1 |
| GRASS | 10 |
| GRASS-N/A | 7 |
| IRRGTD | 50 |
| IRRGTD-N/A | 12 |

82
$21,125,889$
$20,694,941$
$13,344,460$
252,377
162,737



| Low \$ |  |  | COUNT | M Dian | MEAN WGT. MEAN |  | COD | PRD | , | MAX | 95* Median C.I. | Sale Price | - |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total \$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 10000 T |  | 29999 |  |  | 2 | 85.10 | 85.10 | 85.10 | 0.04 | 100.00 | 85.07 | 85.14 | N/A | 24,103 | 20,512 |
| 30000 T |  | 59999 | 8 | 75.72 | 87.48 | 91.27 | 36.34 | 95.85 | 49.88 | 196.65 | 49.88 to 196.65 | 45,833 | 41,830 |
| 60000 T |  | 99999 | 9 | 89.92 | 93.33 | 93.72 | 27.09 | 99.59 | 48.02 | 170.13 | 68.02 to 117.62 | 76,713 | 71,892 |
| 100000 T |  | 149999 | 10 | 77.49 | 74.87 | 75.23 | 21.04 | 99.51 | 43.92 | 103.15 | 51.52 to 96.76 | 131,298 | 98,781 |
| 150000 TO |  | 249999 | 21 | 66.30 | 67.15 | 66.01 | 18.88 | 101.74 | 38.13 | 89.33 | 57.95 to 78.64 | 199,455 | 131,651 |
| 250000 T |  | 499999 | 26 | 60.45 | 63.73 | 63.39 | 20.92 | 100.55 | 33.06 | 105.55 | 56.08 to 74.43 | 355,491 | 225,337 |
| $500000+$ |  |  | 6 | 54.47 | 55.00 | 55.94 | 30.97 | 98.31 | 26.10 | 79.74 | 26.10 to 79.74 | 807,551 | 451,749 |
| ALL |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 82 | 71.65 | 71.41 | 64.48 | 24.26 | 110.75 | 26.10 | 196.65 | 61.75 to 75.74 | 252,377 | 162,737 |

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


# JANET L. PLACKE MERRICK COUNTY ASSESSOR MERRICK COUNTY COURT HOUSE PRO. BOX 27 <br> CENTRAL CITY, NE 68826 <br> (308) 946-2443 <br> Fax 308-946-2332 

February 27, 2009
Re: Special Value for 2009
I have reviewed the Special Valuation Applications for Merrick County for the 2009 tax year.

The highest and best use of five parcels is agricultural. They are not suburban in nature and are not within any town or village's zoning jurisdiction. They are not near a hard surfaced road or body of water such as river or sand pit and are being used as agriculture

The remaining parcels are residential in nature. They are subdivided into lots and are suburban in nature. They are in the Nebraska Conference Seminary Subdivision. The parcels carry two values, market and agricultural. The market value is the same as other unimproved acreages and is supported by sales in the area.

The income approach to value does not apply at this time.
Sincerely,


Janet L. Placke
Merrick County Assessor
JLP

## Agricultural Land

## I. Correlation

AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED:Considering the analyses in the proceeding tables, the opinion of the Division is that the level of value is within the acceptable range and it its best measured by the median measure of central tendency of the Minimal Non-Ag sample.

Unimproved sales, along with sales where the non-agricultural assessed value calculated to be less than $5 \%$ of the adjusted sale price, were used to establish land values in Merrick County for tax year 2009. The assessor and the Division agree on the premise that generally, sales with minimal improvements sell on the open market without regard to the improvements. Furthermore, the addition of these sales broadens the sample for assessment and measurement purposes by creating a better representation of the population.

The agricultural market in Merrick County has been determined by the assessor to have two distinct market areas. The systematic valuation methodology the County uses to analyze sales and determine a schedule of values assures that the sold and unsold parcels are treated in a similar manner. Based on the assessment practices demonstrated by the county, the agricultural land class of property is considered to have been valued uniformly and proportionately.

## II. Analysis of Percentage of Sales Used

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

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

|  | Total Sales | Qualified Sales | Percent Used |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2009 | 128 | 70 | 54.69 |
| 2008 | 137 | 66 | 48.18 |
| 2007 | 157 | 84 | 53.50 |
| 2006 | 153 | 86 | 56.21 |
| 2005 | 139 | 75 | 53.96 |

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

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

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

## Adjusting for Selective Reappraisal

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

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

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

 Continued|  | Preliminary <br> Median | \% Change in Assessed <br> Value (excl. growth) | Trended <br> Preliminary Ratio | R\&O <br> Median |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2009 | 62 | 13.78 | 71 | 73 |
| 2008 | 63.52 | 9.42 | 70 | 72.35 |
| 2007 | 73 | -1.26 | 72 | 73 |
| 2006 | 73 | 2.11 | 75 | 76 |
| 2005 | 76 | 0.17 | 76 | 77 |

AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED:The relationship between the trended preliminary median ratio and the $\mathrm{R} \& O$ median ratio is similar especially for the historically large percentage increase in assessed value. Table III is consistent with the assessment actions reported by the county, and suggests that sold parcels and unsold parcels are addressed in the same manner.

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

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

## Comparison of Average Value Changes

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

| 18.37 | 2009 | 13.78 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 33.83 | 2008 | 9.42 |
| -1.74 | 2007 | -1.26 |
| 4.32 | 2006 | 2.11 |
| 1.32 | 2005 | 0.17 |

AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED:The percent change in assessed value for both sold and unsold properties is relatively similar given the large percentage increase to the agricultural land in the county. This suggests the statistical representations calculated from the sales file are an accurate measure of the population.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

|  | Median | Wgt. Mean | Mean |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| R\&O Statistics | 73 | 65 | 73 |

AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED:Of the three measures of central tendency, the median and mean are within the acceptable parameters and the weighted mean is below the acceptable parameters. The difference between the weighted mean and mean suggests regressivity in assessment, but does not disprove the median as the best measure for direct equalization purposes in Merrick County.

## 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 | 23.92 | 111.99 |
| Difference | 3.92 | 8.99 |

AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED:The coefficient of dispersion is slightly above the acceptable range, while the price related differential is 8.99 points above the acceptable range. However, given the systematic methodology the county uses to value agricultural land, the class of property is considered to have been valued uniformly and proportionately.

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

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

|  | Preliminary Statistics | R\&O Statistics | Change |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Number of Sales | 69 | 70 | 1 |
| Median | 62 | 73 | 11 |
| Wgt. Mean | 57 | 65 | 8 |
| Mean | 63 | 73 | 10 |
| COD | 25.75 | $\mathbf{2 3 . 9 2}$ | -1.83 |
| PRD | 112.21 | 111.99 | -0.22 |
| Minimum | 167.08 | 26.10 | 6.53 |
| Maximum |  | 196.65 | 29.57 |

AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED:The change between the preliminary statistics and the Reports and Opinion statistics is consistent with the assessment actions reported for this class of property. Several per acre value increases were implemented in the county for 2009.

| Total Real Property <br> Sum Lines 17, 25, \& 30 | Records : 6,776 | Value : 683,098,499 | Growth 7,161,280 |
| ---: | :--- | :--- | :--- |


| Schedule I : Non-Agricultural Records |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Urban |  | SubUrban |  | Rural |  | Total |  | Growth |
|  | Records | Value | Records | Value | Records | Value | Records | Value |  |
| 01. Res UnImp Land | 226 | 1,083,215 | 17 | 181,930 | 70 | 1,038,285 | 313 | 2,303,430 |  |
| 02. Res Improve Land | 1,802 | 11,063,275 | 151 | 2,140,540 | 683 | 13,524,390 | 2,636 | 26,728,205 |  |
| 03. Res Improvements | 1,864 | 87,999,515 | 176 | 9,440,850 | 691 | 57,313,205 | 2,731 | 154,753,570 |  |
| 04. Res Total | 2,090 | 100,146,005 | 193 | 11,763,320 | 761 | 71,875,880 | 3,044 | 183,785,205 | 2,709,520 |
| \% of Res Total | 68.66 | 54.49 | 6.34 | 6.40 | 25.00 | 39.11 | 44.92 | 26.90 | 37.84 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 05. Com UnImp Land | 66 | 509,940 | 1 | 6,640 | 19 | 606,970 | 86 | 1,123,550 |  |
| 06. Com Improve Land | 324 | 3,300,400 | 3 | 41,350 | 59 | 700,605 | 386 | 4,042,355 |  |
| 07. Com Improvements | 324 | 23,411,255 | 3 | 722,050 | 57 | 13,554,190 | 384 | 37,687,495 |  |
| 08. Com Total | 390 | 27,221,595 | 4 | 770,040 | 76 | 14,861,765 | 470 | 42,853,400 | 1,113,070 |
| \% of Com Total | 82.98 | 63.52 | 0.85 | 1.80 | 16.17 | 34.68 | 6.94 | 6.27 | 15.54 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 09. Ind UnImp Land | 1 | 173,650 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 173,650 |  |
| 10. Ind Improve Land | 1 | 113,900 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 113,900 |  |
| 11. Ind Improvements | 1 | 684,800 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 684,800 |  |
| 12. Ind Total | 2 | 972,350 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 972,350 | 0 |
| \% of Ind Total | 100.00 | 100.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.03 | 0.14 | 0.00 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 13. Rec UnImp Land | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 122 | 3,232,425 | 122 | 3,232,425 |  |
| 14. Rec Improve Land | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 243 | 7,170,780 | 243 | 7,170,780 |  |
| 15. Rec Improvements | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 278 | 28,689,764 | 278 | 28,689,764 |  |
| 16. Rec Total | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 400 | 39,092,969 | 400 | 39,092,969 | 1,422,645 |
| \% of Rec Total | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 5.90 | 5.72 | 19.87 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Res \& Rec Total\% of Res \& Rec Total | 2,090 | 100,146,005 | 193 | 11,763,320 | 1,161 | 110,968,849 | 3,444 | 222,878,174 | 4,132,165 |
|  | 60.69 | 44.93 | 5.60 | 5.28 | 33.71 | 49.79 | 50.83 | 32.63 | 57.70 |
| Com \& Ind Total | 392 | 28,193,945 | 4 | 770,040 | 76 | 14,861,765 | 472 | 43,825,750 | 1,113,070 |
| \% of Com \& Ind Total | 83.05 | 64.33 | 0.85 | 1.76 | 16.10 | 33.91 | 6.97 | 6.42 | 15.54 |
| 17. Taxable Total | 2,482 | 128,339,950 | 197 | 12,533,360 | 1,237 | 125,830,614 | 3,916 | 266,703,924 | 5,245,235 |
| \% of Taxable Total | 63.38 | 48.12 | 5.03 | 4.70 | 31.59 | 47.18 | 57.79 | 39.04 | 73.24 |

Exhibit 61 Page 84

Schedule II : Tax Increment Financing (TIF)

|  | Records | Urban <br> Value Base | Value Excess | Records | SubUrban Value Base | Value Excess |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 18. Residential | 18 | 88,850 | 2,373,035 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 19. Commercial | 3 | 34,190 | 3,688,725 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 20. Industrial | 1 | 173,650 | 26,403,465 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 21. Other | Records | Rural <br> Value Base | Value Excess | Records | Total <br> Value Base | Value Excess |
| 18. Residential | 0 | 0 | 0 | 18 | 88,850 | 2,373,035 |
| 19. Commercial | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 34,190 | 3,688,725 |
| 20. Industrial | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 173,650 | 26,403,465 |
| 21. Other |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 22. Total Sch II |  |  |  | 22 | 296,690 | 32,465,225 |

Schedule III : Mineral Interest Records

| Mineral Interest | Records Urban | Value | Records | SubUrban | Value | Records | Rural | Value | Records | Total | Value | Growth |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 23. Producing |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 24. Non-Producing | 0 | 0 | 0 |  | 0 | 4 |  | 585 | 4 |  | 585 | 0 |
| 25. Total | 0 | 0 | 0 |  | 0 | 4 |  | 585 | 4 |  | 585 | 0 |


| Schedule IV : Exempt Records : Non-Agricultural |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Urban Records | SubUrban Records | Rural Records | Total Records |
| 26. Producing | 240 | 2 | 655 | 897 |



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Exhibit 61 Page 86

|  | Urban |  |  | SubUrban |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Records | Acres | Value | Records | Acres | Value |
| 42. Game \& Parks | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 |
|  | Records | ${ }_{\text {Acres }}^{\quad \text { Rural }}$ | Value | Records | Total <br> Acres | Value |
| 42. Game \& Parks | 3 | 232.17 | 107,395 | 3 | 232.17 | 107,395 |


| Schedule VIII : Agricultural Records : Special Value |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Records | Urban Acres | Value | Records | SubUrban Acres | Value |
| 43. Special Value | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 |
| 44. Recapture Value N/A |  |  | 0 Value | 0 Records |  |  |
| 43. Special Value | 8 | 245.71 | 293,330 | 8 | 245.71 | 293,330 |
| 44. Recapture Value | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

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


## County 61 Merrick

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

| Irrigated | Acres | \% of Acres* | Value | \% of Value* | Average Assessed Value* |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 45. 1A1 | 1,602.01 | 1.34\% | 2,923,680 | 1.61\% | 1,825.01 |
| 46. 1A | 8,855.93 | 7.38\% | 15,940,640 | 8.79\% | 1,800.00 |
| 47. 2A1 | 20,462.09 | 17.05\% | 34,376,245 | 18.96\% | 1,680.00 |
| 48. 2A | 31,626.20 | 26.36\% | 49,020,600 | 27.03\% | 1,550.00 |
| 49.3A1 | 2,924.94 | 2.44\% | 4,168,025 | 2.30\% | 1,425.00 |
| 50.3A | 40,847.21 | 34.04\% | 58,207,440 | 32.10\% | 1,425.00 |
| 51.4A1 | 12,144.54 | 10.12\% | 15,059,225 | 8.30\% | 1,240.00 |
| 52. 4A | 1,529.73 | 1.27\% | 1,644,455 | 0.91\% | 1,075.00 |
| 53. Total | 119,992.65 | 100.00\% | 181,340,310 | 100.00\% | 1,511.26 |
| Dry |  |  |  |  |  |
| 54. 1D1 | 221.02 | 1.11\% | 194,500 | 1.33\% | 880.01 |
| 55. 1D | 1,180.74 | 5.94\% | 1,039,050 | 7.13\% | 880.00 |
| 56. 2D1 | 2,962.41 | 14.89\% | 2,473,640 | 16.97\% | 835.01 |
| 57. 2D | 5,603.43 | 28.17\% | 4,118,540 | 28.26\% | 735.00 |
| 58.3D1 | 466.38 | 2.34\% | 342,800 | 2.35\% | 735.02 |
| 59.3D | 6,270.38 | 31.52\% | 4,608,785 | 31.62\% | 735.01 |
| 60.4D1 | 2,949.15 | 14.83\% | 1,695,800 | 11.63\% | 575.01 |
| 61. 4D | 238.41 | 1.20\% | 102,510 | 0.70\% | 429.97 |
| 62. Total | 19,891.92 | 100.00\% | 14,575,625 | 100.00\% | 732.74 |
| Grass |  |  |  |  |  |
| 63. 1G1 | 104.82 | 0.00\% | 68,830 | 0.19\% | 656.65 |
| 64. 1G | 231.26 | 0.38\% | 148,105 | 0.42\% | 640.43 |
| 65.2G1 | 1,761.69 | 2.92\% | 1,142,505 | 3.21\% | 648.53 |
| 66. 2G | 9,246.68 | 15.32\% | 6,010,615 | 16.86\% | 650.03 |
| 67.3G1 | 1,382.43 | 2.29\% | 859,995 | 2.41\% | 622.09 |
| 68.3G | 19,987.84 | 33.11\% | 12,486,130 | 35.03\% | 624.69 |
| 69.4G1 | 19,046.50 | 31.55\% | 10,669,365 | 29.93\% | 560.17 |
| 70.4G | 8,613.04 | 14.27\% | 4,261,690 | 11.96\% | 494.80 |
| 71. Total | 60,374.26 | 100.00\% | 35,647,235 | 100.00\% | 590.44 |
| Irrigated Total | 119,992.65 | 57.81\% | 181,340,310 | 77.56\% | 1,511.26 |
| Dry Total | 19,891.92 | 9.58\% | 14,575,625 | 6.23\% | 732.74 |
| Grass Total | 60,374.26 | 29.08\% | 35,647,235 | 15.25\% | 590.44 |
| Waste |  | 0.00\% |  | 0.00\% |  |
| Other | 7,321.92 | 3.53\% | 2,253,460 | 0.96\% | 307.77 |
| Exempt | 2,879.85 | 1.39\% | 0 | 0.00\% | 0.00 |
| Market Area Total | 207,580.75 | 100.00\% | 233,816,630 | 100.00\% | 1,126.39 |

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## County 61 Merrick

2009 County Abstract of Assessment for Real Property, Form 45
Schedule IX : Agricultural Records : Ag Land Market Area Detail Market Area 2

| Irrigated | Acres | \% of Acres* | Value | \% of Value* | Average Assessed Value* |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 45. 1A1 | 3,856.85 | 7.38\% | 8,485,060 | 8.36\% | 2,200.00 |
| 46. 1A | 5,604.03 | 10.73\% | 12,328,890 | 12.15\% | 2,200.00 |
| 47. 2A1 | 15,417.61 | 29.51\% | 30,835,220 | 30.39\% | 2,000.00 |
| 48. 2A | 11,695.81 | 22.39\% | 22,455,945 | 22.13\% | 1,920.00 |
| 49.3A1 | 363.00 | 0.69\% | 649,770 | 0.64\% | 1,790.00 |
| 50.3A | 12,050.14 | 23.07\% | 21,569,725 | 21.26\% | 1,790.00 |
| 51.4A1 | 2,990.95 | 5.73\% | 4,785,515 | 4.72\% | 1,600.00 |
| 52. 4A | 262.59 | 0.50\% | 354,495 | 0.35\% | 1,349.99 |
| 53. Total | 52,240.98 | 100.00\% | 101,464,620 | 100.00\% | 1,942.24 |
| Dry |  |  |  |  |  |
| 54. 1D1 | 255.63 | 4.11\% | 279,920 | 4.76\% | 1,095.02 |
| 55. 1D | 641.66 | 10.31\% | 702,625 | 11.96\% | 1,095.01 |
| 56. 2D1 | 1,036.67 | 16.66\% | 1,114,440 | 18.97\% | 1,075.02 |
| 57. 2D | 1,664.83 | 26.75\% | 1,789,675 | 30.46\% | 1,074.99 |
| 58.3D1 | 72.00 | 1.16\% | 59,040 | 1.00\% | 820.00 |
| 59.3D | 1,427.78 | 22.94\% | 1,170,780 | 19.93\% | 820.00 |
| 60.4D1 | 1,052.07 | 16.91\% | 715,410 | 12.18\% | 680.00 |
| 61. 4D | 72.30 | 1.16\% | 43,020 | 0.73\% | 595.02 |
| 62. Total | 6,222.94 | 100.00\% | 5,874,910 | 100.00\% | 944.07 |
| Grass |  |  |  |  |  |
| 63. 1G1 | 131.46 | 0.00\% | 107,505 | 0.95\% | 817.78 |
| 64. 1G | 368.21 | 2.17\% | 294,560 | 2.59\% | 799.98 |
| 65. 2G1 | 453.10 | 2.67\% | 355,885 | 3.13\% | 785.44 |
| 66. 2G | 3,466.69 | 20.41\% | 2,731,435 | 24.01\% | 787.91 |
| 67.3G1 | 50.94 | 0.30\% | 35,655 | 0.31\% | 699.94 |
| 68.3G | 3,750.70 | 22.08\% | 2,540,490 | 22.33\% | 677.34 |
| 69.4G1 | 5,427.79 | 31.95\% | 3,673,680 | 32.29\% | 676.83 |
| 70.4G | 3,340.22 | 19.66\% | 1,636,975 | 14.39\% | 490.08 |
| 71. Total | 16,989.11 | 100.00\% | 11,376,185 | 100.00\% | 669.62 |
| Irrigated Total | 52,240.98 | 68.42\% | 101,464,620 | 85.27\% | 1,942.24 |
| Dry Total | 6,222.94 | 8.15\% | 5,874,910 | 4.94\% | 944.07 |
| Grass Total | 16,989.11 | 22.25\% | 11,376,185 | 9.56\% | 669.62 |
| Waste |  | 0.00\% |  | 0.00\% |  |
| Other | 898.52 | 1.18\% | 276,870 | 0.23\% | 308.14 |
| Exempt | 366.96 | 0.48\% | 0 | 0.00\% | 0.00 |
| Market Area Total | 76,351.55 | 100.00\% | 118,992,585 | 100.00\% | 1,558.48 |

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Schedule X : Agricultural Records :Ag Land Total

|  | Urban |  | SubUrban |  | Rural |  | Total |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Acres | Value | Acres | Value | Acres | Value | Acres | Value |
| 76. Irrigated | 48.63 | 75,770 | 0.00 | 0 | 172,185.00 | 282,729,160 | 172,233.63 | 282,804,930 |
| 77. Dry Land | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 26,114.86 | 20,450,535 | 26,114.86 | 20,450,535 |
| 78. Grass | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 77,363.37 | 47,023,420 | 77,363.37 | 47,023,420 |
| 79. Waste |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 80. Other | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 8,220.44 | 2,530,330 | 8,220.44 | 2,530,330 |
| 81. Exempt | 146.69 | 0 | 1.62 | 0 | 3,098.50 | 0 | 3,246.81 | 0 |
| 82. Total | 48.63 | 75,770 | 0.00 | 0 | 283,883.67 | 352,733,445 | 283,932.30 | 352,809,215 |


|  | Acres | \% of Acres* | Value | \% of Value* | Average Assessed Value* |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Irrigated | $172,233.63$ | $60.66 \%$ | $282,804,930$ | $80.16 \%$ | $1,641.98$ |
| Dry Land | $26,114.86$ | $9.20 \%$ | $20,450,535$ | $5.80 \%$ | 783.10 |
| Grass | $77,363.37$ | $27.25 \%$ | $47,023,420$ | $13.33 \%$ | 607.83 |
| Waste |  |  |  |  |  |
| Other | $8,220.44$ | $2.90 \%$ | $2,530,330$ | $0.72 \%$ | 307.81 |
| Exempt | $3,246.81$ | $1.14 \%$ | 0 | $0.00 \%$ | 0.00 |
| Total | $\mathbf{2 8 3 , 9 3 2 . 3 0}$ | $100.00 \%$ | $\mathbf{3 5 2 , 8 0 9 , 2 1 5}$ | $100.00 \%$ | $1,242.58$ |

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

## 61 Merrick

|  |  |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |

## 2009 Plan of Assessment for Merrick County Assessment Years 2009, 2010 and 2011

## Plan of Assessment Requirements:

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

## Real Property Assessment Requirements:

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

Assessment levels required for real property are as follows:

1) $100 \%$ of actual value for all classes of real property excluding agricultural and horticultural land;
2) $75 \%$ of actual value for agricultural land and horticultural land;

Reference, Nebraska Rev. Stat.77-201 and LB 968
General Description of Real Property in Merrick County:
Per the 2008 County Abstract, Merrick County consists of the following real property types:

| Parcels |  | \% of Total Parcels | $\%$ of Taxable Value Base |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Residential | 3117 | $45.46 \%$ |  | $28.77 \%$ |  |
| Commercial | 473 |  | $6.89 \%$ |  | $6.68 \%$ |
| Industrial | 2 | $.02 \%$ |  | $.15 \%$ |  |
| Recreational | 400 |  | $5.83 \%$ | $5.23 \%$ |  |
| Agricultural | 2864 |  | $41.80 \%$ |  | $59.17 \%$ |

## Other pertinent facts:

For assessment year 2008, an estimated 356 building permits and/or information statements were filed for new property construction or additions and agland use update in the county.

## Current Resources

A. Staff consists of Assessor, Deputy Assessor, Clerk \& part time clerk. All except the part time clerk currently hold assessor certificates. The deputy is a registered appraiser and has taken on more of the appraisal functions in consultation with an outside appraisal firm. The 2008-2009 office budget request is $\$ 130,847$. An additional $\$ 36,340$ was requested for contract appraisal services.
B. Merrick County currently uses 1989 Cadastral maps with ownership updates done on a monthly basis. Agricultural land is based on 1981 soil survey.
C. Property Record Cards contain current listings along with a sketch of the dwelling and a 2003 digital aerial photo of rural improvements.
D. Merrick County is currently using CAMA 2000 and County Solutions Administrative Software

## Current Assessment Procedures for Real Property

A. Real Estate Transfers and ownership changes are handled on a monthly basis by the clerk.
B. Initial sales reviews are done by the staff with follow-up sales letters mailed both to the seller and the buyer.
C. The county maintains a sales file that is available for staff and contract appraisal. Each sale is physically reviewed by staff or outside appraisal for verification. Building permits are required for the removal or additions of improvements
D. Merrick County uses Market, Cost and/or Income approach to value according to IAAO standards. Modeling is handled by Stanard Appraisal Services. The county is currently using Marshall and Swift Cost information.
E. Merrick County will work with Stanard Appraisal and Knoche Appraisal \& Consulting in establishing market areas and land values.
F. Reconciliation of final value, documentation and review of assessment sales ratios has been handled by Stanard Appraisal.
G. Board of Supervisors is kept informed as to the actions of the assessor's office. Notices of valuation changes are sent to the property owner on or before June 1 of each year.

Level of Value, Quality, and Uniformity for assessment year 2008:

| Property Class | Median |  | COD* |  | PRD* |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Residential | 98 |  | 11.33 |  | 105.20 |  |
| Commercial |  | 99 |  | 7.89 |  | 97.13 |
| Agricultural Land | 72 | 23.6 |  | 109.10 |  |  |

*COD means coefficient of dispersion and PRD means price related differential. For more information regarding statistical measures see 2008 Reports \& Opinions.

## Assessment Actions Planned for Assessment Year 2009:

## Residential

The county plans to review the Clarks and Central City Lakes, Thunderbird, Flatwater, Riverside and Equineus. This will include a drive-by inspection along with taking new digital pictures. These properties will be valued using the cost approach with market derived depreciation. Sales review and pick-up will be completed for residential properties.

## Commercial

Since commercial and industrial properties were re-appraised in 2008, a statistical analysis will be done to determine if an appraisal adjustment is necessary to comply with statistical measures as required by law. Sales review and pick-up work will be completed.

## Agricultural Land

A market analysis of agricultural sales by land classification group will be conducted to determine any possible adjustments to comply with statistical measures. The market analysis is conducted in-house in consultation with a contract appraiser. Sales review and pick- up work will be completed for agricultural properties. Merrick County is working to convert from old soil symbols to new numeric symbols.

## $\underline{\text { Assessment Actions Planned for Assessment Year 2010: }}$

## Residential

The county has plans to begin an appraisal update of rural improvements. All properties will include a drive-byinspection and new digital pictures will be taken. This will include acreages and farms along with any outbuildings. There are approximately 1800 improved parcels in the rural area. Our goal is to review approximately 900 or a many as time and money will allow. Sales review and pick up will be completed. The towns-villages, Clarks Lakes and GI Subs statistics will be reviewed.

## Commercial

There will be a statistical analysis done for commercial and industrial properties to determine if an assessment adjustment is necessary to comply with statistical measures as required by law. The commercial and industrial properties in Merrick County were re-appraised in 2008. Sales and pick up work will be completed.

## Agricultural

We will begin appraisal update of agricultural improvements. As time permits a land use study will be conducted. There will be an annual sales analysis by land classification group of all agricultural sales to determine any possible adjustments to comply with statistical measures. Farm and Home site values will be reviewed and adjusted if necessary. The market analysis is conducted in house with consultation by an outside appraiser.

## Assessment Actions Planned for Assessment Year 2011:

## Residential

Merrick County will complete the appraisal update of rural residential improvements started in 2010. This includes Archer. These properties will be valued using the cost approach using market derived depreciation. All other residential properties will be maintained including statistical and sales review. Pick-up work will also be completed. If time permits, we will begin the review of the towns and villages.

## Commercial

There will be a statistical analysis done for commercial and industrial properties to determine if an assessment adjustment is necessary to comply with statistical measures as required by law. The commercial and industrial properties in Merrick County were re-appraised in 2008. Sales and pick up work will be completed.

## Agricultural

We will complete appraisal update of agricultural improvements. As time permits a land use study will be conducted. There will be an annual sales analysis by land classification group of all agricultural sales to determine any possible adjustments to comply with statistical measures. Farm and Home site values will be reviewed and adjusted if necessary. The market analysis is conducted in house with consultation by an outside appraiser.

Other functions preformed by the assessor's office, but not limited to:

1. Record Maintenance, Mapping updates, \& Ownership changes done on a monthly basis
2. Annually prepare and file Assessor Administrative Reports required by law/regulation:
a. Abstracts (Real \& Personal Property)
b. Assessor Survey
c. Sales information to PA\&T rosters \& annual Assessed Value Update w/Abstract
d. Certification of Value to Political Subdivisions
e. School District Taxable Value Report
f. Homestead Exemption Tax Loss Report (in conjunction with Treasurer)
g. Certificate of Taxes Levied Report
h. Report of current values for properties owned by Board of Education Lands \& Funds
i. Report of all Exempt Property and Taxable Government Owned Property
j. Annual Plan of Assessment Report
3. Personal Property; administer annual filing of approximately 1,200 schedules; prepare subsequent notices for incomplete filings or failure to file and penalties applied, as required.
4. Permissive Exemptions: administer annual filings of applications for new or continued exempt use, review and make recommendations to county board.
5. Taxable Government Owned Property - annual review of government owned property not used for public purpose, send notices of intent to tax, etc.
6. Homestead Exemptions; administer approximately 400 annual filings of applications, approval/denial process, taxpayer notifications, and taxpayer assistance.
7. Centrally Assessed - review of valuations as certified by PA\&T for railroads and public service entities, establish assessment records and tax billing for tax list.
8. Tax Increment Financing - management of record/valuation information for properties in community redevelopment projects for proper reporting on administrative reports and allocation of ad valorem tax.
9. Tax Districts and Tax Rates - management of school district and other tax entity boundary changes necessary for correct assessment and tax information; input/review of tax rates used for tax billing process.
10. Tax Lists; prepare and certify tax lists to county treasurer for real property, personal property, and centrally assessed.
11. Tax List Corrections - prepare tax list correction documents for county board approval.
12. County Board of Equalization - attends county board of equalization meetings for valuation protests - assemble and provide information
13. TERC Appeals - prepare information and attend taxpayer appeal hearings before TERC, defend valuation.
14. TERC Statewide Equalization - attend hearings if applicable to county, defend values, and/or implement orders of the TERC.
15. Education: Assessor and/or Appraisal Education - attend meetings, workshops, and educational classes to obtain required hours of continuing education to maintain assessor certification and/or appraiser license, etc. This is made available to all staff even though scheduling is difficult due to limited staff.

## Additional Information:

The assessor's office has hired a part-time clerk in cooperation with planning and zoning office. The primary responsibility is data entry into the GIS data layers.

Katt Surveying in cooperation with the Merrick County Surveyor is continuing survey work along the Merrick/Hamilton County line on the Platte River from the Chapman Bridge to the western county line. Polk County Surveyor in cooperation with Merrick County Surveyor is continuing survey work along the Merrick/Polk County line on the Platte River to ascertain proper number of acres and boundary lines. After the completion of this work, it is hoped that a constant county line will be defined as opposed to thread of the stream.

## Conclusion:

In order to achieve assessment actions, $\$ 130,847$ was requested to be budgeted for the office including wages for permanent staff. An additional $\$ 36,340$ was requested for contract appraisal services including $\$ 4,000$ for Terc review. The assessor requested that additional survey work be done on the Platte River along the Merrick/Hamilton County line from the Hwy 14 Bridge to the eastern county line to ascertain proper number of acres and boundary lines. Assessor, also, requested $\$ 1,177$ in the general budget for the assessor information be put on line and maintained by MIPS.

Respectfully submitted:
Assessor signature: $\qquad$ Date: $\qquad$

## 2009 Assessment Survey for Merrick County

## I. General Information

## A. Staffing and Funding Information

| 1. | Deputy(ies) on staff |
| :--- | :--- |
|  | 1 |
| 2. | Appraiser(s) on staff |
| 3. | 0 |
|  | Other full-time employees |
| 4. | Other part-time employees |
|  | 0 |
| 5. | Number of shared employees |
|  | 1 |
| 6. | Assessor's requested budget for current fiscal year |
| 7. | $\$ 130,847$ |
|  | Part of the budget that is dedicated to the computer system |
| 8. | Adopted budget, or granted budget if different from above |
|  | $\$ 130,847$ |
| 9. | Amount of the total budget set aside for appraisal work |
|  | $\$ 9,164$ |
| 10. | Amount of the total budget set aside for education/workshops |
|  | $\$ 2,475$ |
| 11. | Appraisal/Reappraisal budget, if not part of the total budget |
|  | $\$ 36,340$ |
| 12. | Other miscellaneous funds |
|  | $\$ 4,000$ in appeal costs come from the county general fund. |
| 13. | Total budget |
|  | $\$ 171,187$ |
| a. | Was any of last year's budget not used: |
|  | Yes |
|  |  |

## B. Computer, Automation Information and GIS

| 1. | Administrative software |
| :--- | :--- |
| 2. | MIPS/County Solutions |
| 3. | CAMA software |


|  | Yes |
| :--- | :--- |
| 4. | Who maintains the Cadastral Maps? |
| 5. | Assessor's office |
| Does the county have GIS software? |  |
| 6. | Yes |
|  | Who maintains the GIS software and maps? <br> maps. |
| 7. | Personal Property software: |
|  | MIPS/County Solutions |

## C. Zoning Information

| 1. | Does the county have zoning? |
| :--- | :--- |
|  | Yes |
| 2. | If so, is the zoning countywide? |
| 3. | Yes |
|  | What municipalities in the county are zoned? |
| 4. | Central City, Chapman, Clarks, Palmer, Silver Creek |
|  | When was zoning implemented? |

## D. Contracted Services

| 1. | Appraisal Services |
| :--- | :--- |
| 2. | Stanard Appraisal |
|  | Other services |
|  | GIS Workshop |

## Certification

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

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

Dated this 7th day of April, 2009.



