Ag Land Valuation Issue

Low / Varying Quality Grasslands

Jerry Green 15 April 2016

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LCG Assignment Issue

(LCG - Land Capability Grouping)

■ TERC Awareness Needed of Underlying Issue w/ Grassland Classifications and Resulting Valuations

LCG Assignments are **SIGNIFICANTLY FLAWED**

- Neb Dept. of Revenue's LCGs assignments are arbitrary and meaningless
- Three problems created by flawed LCG assignments
 - 1. Distorted "Comparable Sales"
 - 2. Arbitrary valuation due to arbitrary LCG assignment
 - 3. Severely misleading information to the public

Presentation Purpose

- Grassland Valuation Issue
 - Arbitrary LCG soil classification assignments
 - Morrill County focus
 - Systemic issue broader than Morrill County
- Impact of Arbitrary LCG Assignments
- Proposal to Use NRCS Rangeland Productivity Ratings to Set Valuations for Grassland
 - Straightforward approach
 - Ensures taxes levied "proportionately"

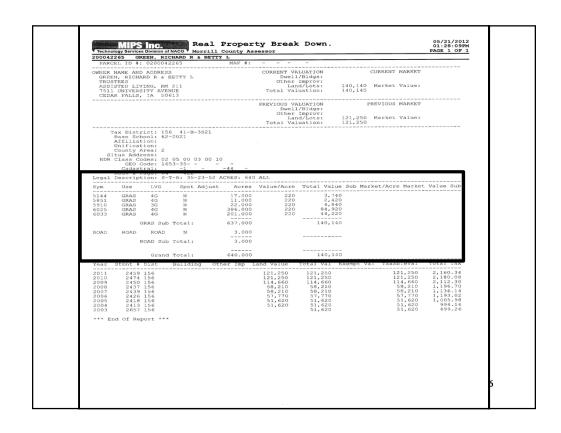
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Jerry Green Credentials

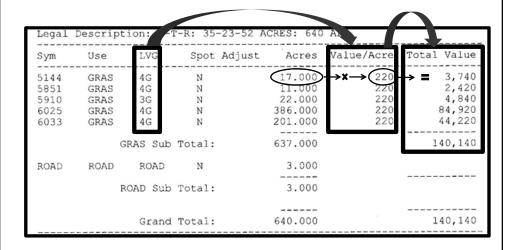
- Academic Career
 - BS Agricultural Engineering, 1979, Univ. of Neb Lincoln
 - MS Mechanical Engineering, 1986, Iowa State Univ.
 - PhD Mechanical Engineering, 1992, Univ. of Wis Madison
- Professional Career John Deere Power Systems
 - Engineer 1979
 - Specialized in predictive model development and application
 - Engine Design Analysis Technical Specialist 1992
 - Specialized in high level analysis support
 - Manager Design and Performance Technology 2002
 - Managed a team with up to 39 worldwide staff to support JD Power Systems analytical needs

Jerry Green Credentials

- Academic and Career Focus
 - Predictive model development
 - Data analysis
 - Statistics
 - Data interpretation
 - System integration
 - Accuracy a career necessity



Real Property Breakdown Soil/Valuation Table



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LCG Grassland Classifications

Neb Admin Code Title 350 Chapter 14, 4.08H(9) -4.08H(16)

- 1G1 Grassland and meadows generally capable of producing <u>very high</u> yields of forage.
- 1G Grassland and meadows generally capable of producing <u>high</u> yields of forage.
- 2G1 Grassland and meadows generally capable of producing moderately high yields of forage.
- 2G Grassland and meadows generally capable of producing <u>above</u> <u>average</u> yields of forage.
- 3G1 Grassland and meadows generally capable of producing average yields of forage.
- 3G Grassland and meadows generally capable of producing moderately low yields of forage.
- 4G1 Grassland and meadows generally capable of producing <u>low</u> yields of forage.
- 4G Grassland and meadows generally capable of producing <u>very</u> <u>low</u> yields of forage.

Soil Plot 2

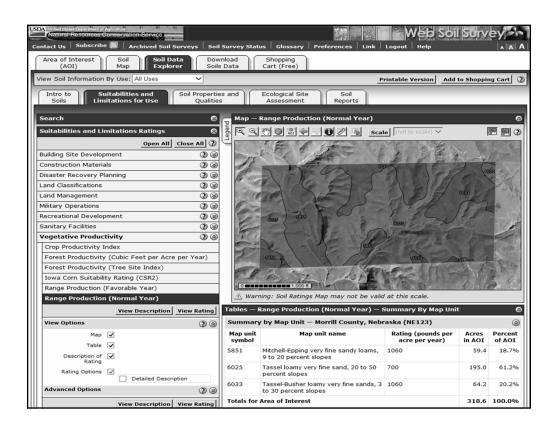
Dept. of Revenue Data

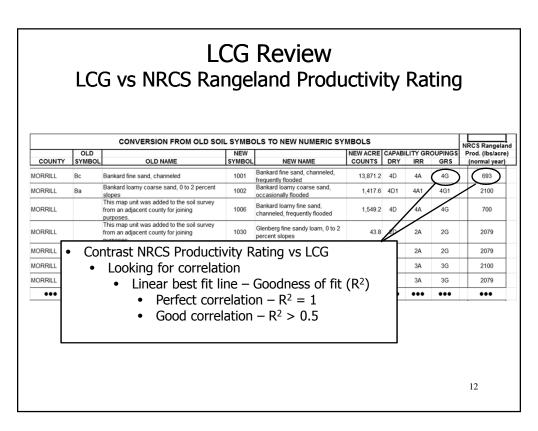
- LCG Land Capability Groupings
 - Groups of soils similar in productivity
 - Set by Dept. of Revenue, Prop Assessment Division(PAD)
 - Based on NRCS data

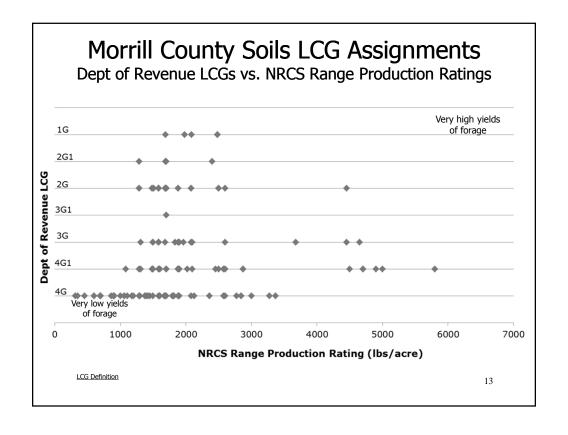
12/17/09	OLD		NEW		NEW ACRE	CAPABI	LITY GR	OUPING
COUNTY	SYMBOL	OLD NAME	SYMBOL	NEW NAME	COUNTS	DRY	IRR	GRS
MORRILL	Вс	Bankard fine sand, channeled	1001	Bankard fine sand, channeled, frequently flooded	13,871.2	4D	4A	4G
MORRILL	Ва	Bankard loamy coarse sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes	1002	Bankard loamy coarse sand, occasionally flooded	1,417.6	4D1	4A1	4G1
MORRILL		This map unit was added to the soil survey from an adjacent county for joining purposes.	1006	Bankard loamy fine sand, channeled, frequently flooded	1,549.2	4D	4A	4G
MORRILL			Today's Discussion Focus on Grassland			2D	2A	2G
MORRILL	Gs	Glenberg very fine sandy loam, 0 to percent slopes	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	through 4G	5,463.4	2D	2A	2G
MORRILL	Gr	Glenberg loamy fine sand, 0 to 2 pe slopes	1000	percent slopes	1,544.4	3D	3A	3G
MORRILL	Bb	Bankard loamy fine sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes	1114	Bankard loamy fine sand, occasionally flooded	3,967.3	3D	3A	3G
•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••

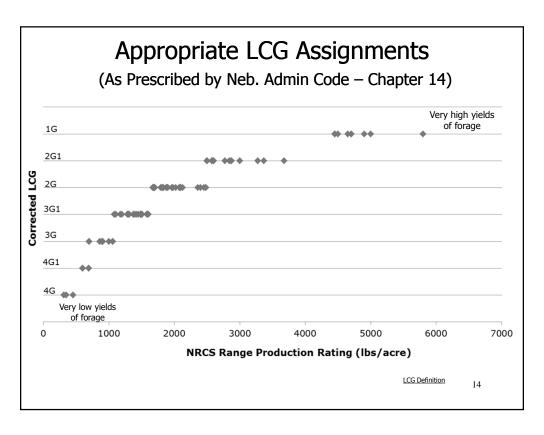
NRCS Data

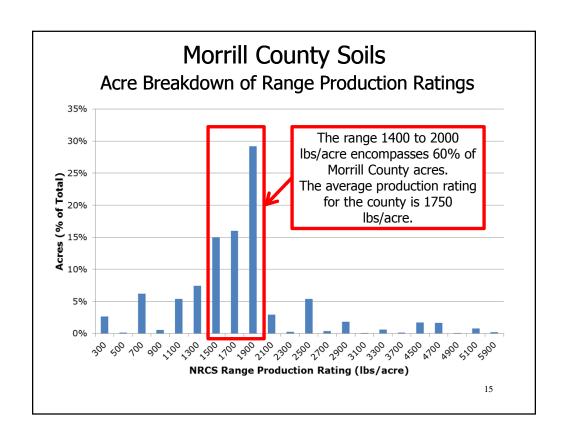
- NRCS Soil Survey
 - Soil Maps
 - Countywide surveys
 - Individual parcels through AOI (Area of Interest)
 - Vegetative Productivity
 - Range Production rating (normal year)
 - Output pounds per acre per year
 - Linear conversion to AUM (Animal Unit Month)
 - » 750 lbs/month per 1000 lb cow
 - » 25% grazing efficiency

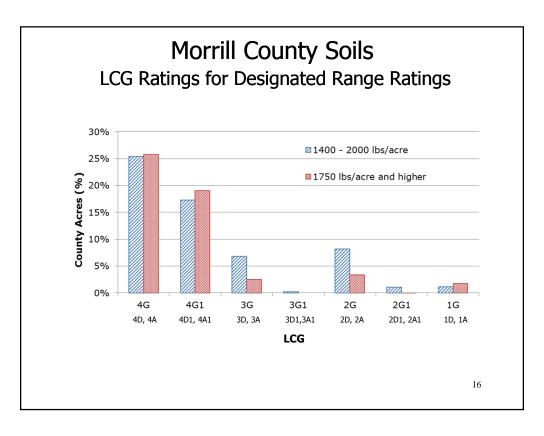


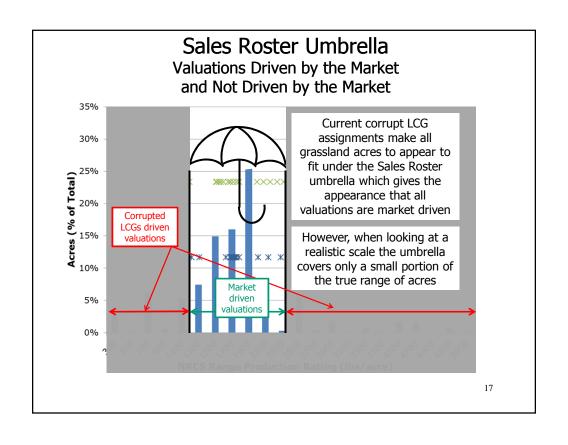


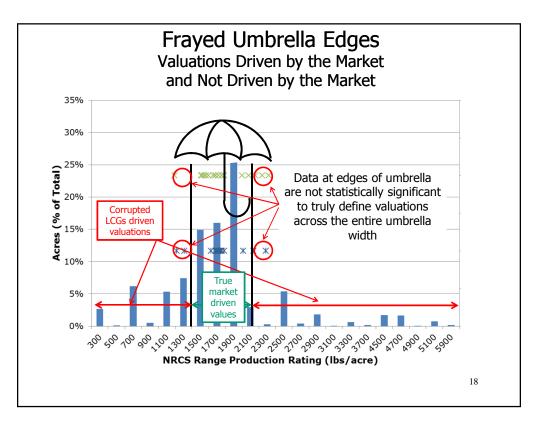


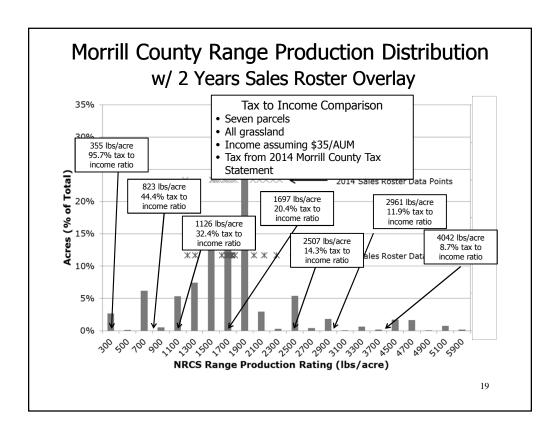






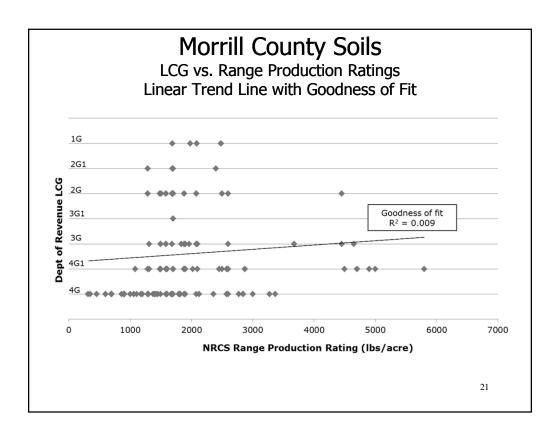






Systemic Issue

- Broader Than Morrill County
- Eight County Study
 - Linear trend line, goodness of fit
 - Line of perfect fit R²=1
 - Statistics from other counties



Eight County Study

Linear Trend Line Goodness of Fit LCG vs. NRCS Range Production Ratings

County	R ² - Goodness of fit, Linear trend line of NRCS Range Production Rating vs LVGs	
Morrill	0.009	
Sioux	0.039	
Scotts Bluff	0.034	
Box Butte	0.0003 (negative slope trend line)	
Sheridan	0.0006	
Garden	0.006 (negative slope trend line)	
Keya Paha	0.055	
Richardson	0.056	

^{*} $R^2 = 1$ for perfect fit

Conclusions

- No correlation of LCGs to meaningful data
- Systemic issue across 8 counties and is likely state wide

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Eight County Study

Top ½ Acres in NRCS Production Rating Percent assigned to the two lowest LCG classes

County	Percent of Top 1/2 Acres Assigned 4G/4G1		
Morrill	85.3		
Sioux	66.6		
Scotts Bluff	45.6		
Box Butte	47.8		
Sheridan	62.2		
Garden	82.3		
Keya Paha	53.9		
Richardson	19.5		

These should all be 0.0 as none of the best acres should be assigned 4G/4G1 in any county.

The best acres should all be assigned 1G1 – 2G.

- Conclusions
 - Large percentage of the best soils have been rated in the lowest 2 LCG classifications
 - Exception: Richardson County, however, 58% of best soils have been rated in lowest 4 LCG classifications, instead of highest 4 LCG classes
 - Severe skewing of LCGs to the low end masks the true low end as being no different than the high end

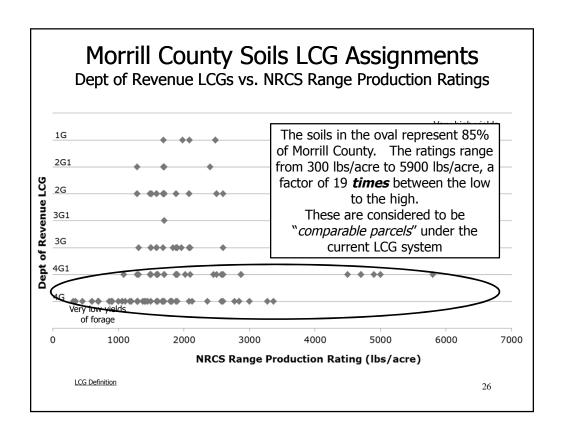
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Arbitrary LCG Assignments Creates 3 Unique Problems

- - Low end soils made to look the same as higher quality
 - "Borrowed Sales" from adjacent counties likely not truly comparable
- Problem #2 Arbitrary Valuations due to Arbitrary LCG Assignments -
- Problem #3 Severely misleading the public
 - Low end soils made to look the same as higher quality
 - Real Property Breakdown LCGs are incorrect
 - Real Property Breakdown LCGs are severely misleading

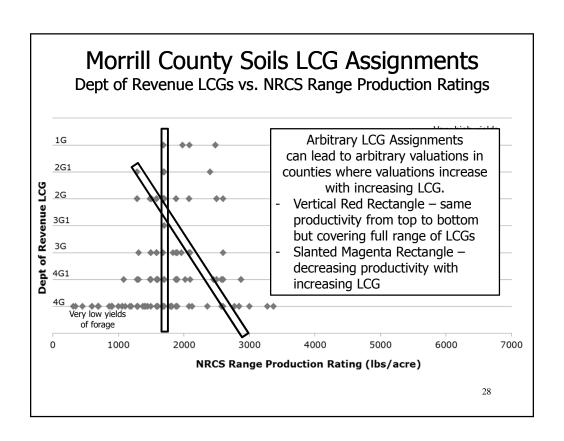
Arbitrary LCG Assignments First Unique Problem

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Sheridan County Example

2014 Tax Year

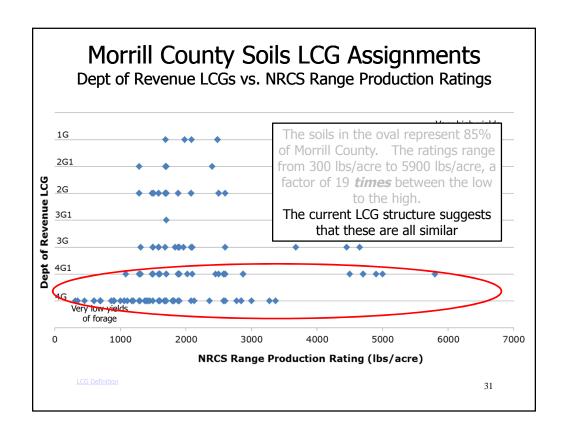
- Two Parcels
 - Parcel A 200 acres mostly 3G (87%) w/ reminder at 4G
 - Parcel B 320 acres all at 4G1 (100%)
- Sheridan County LCG Rate Structure for 2014
 - 4G \$300
 - 4G1 \$335
 - 3G \$410
- Comparison Productivity vs Tax

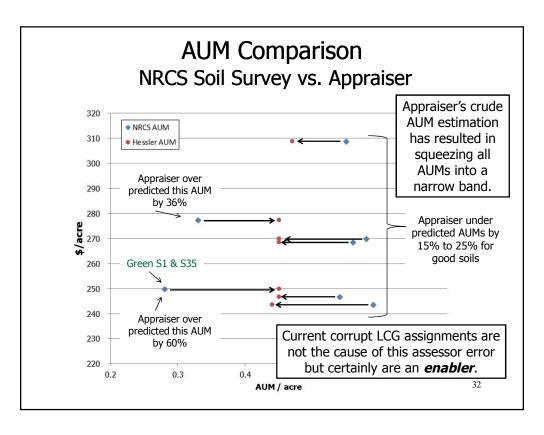
Parcel	Forage capacity (AUM/acre)	Tax Rate (\$/acre)	
Α	0.5	\$5.26	< 20% higher tax rate
В	1.4	\$4.37	< 180% higher productivity

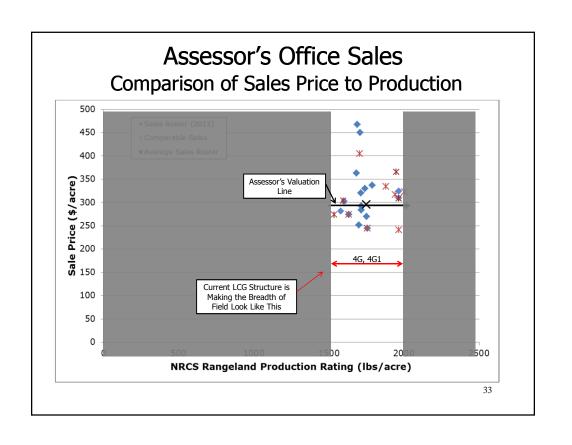
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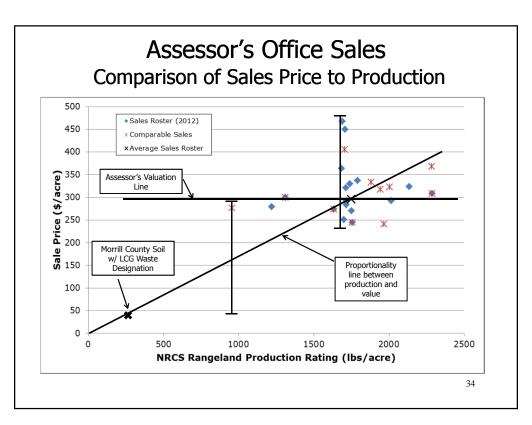
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LCG Assignment Resolution

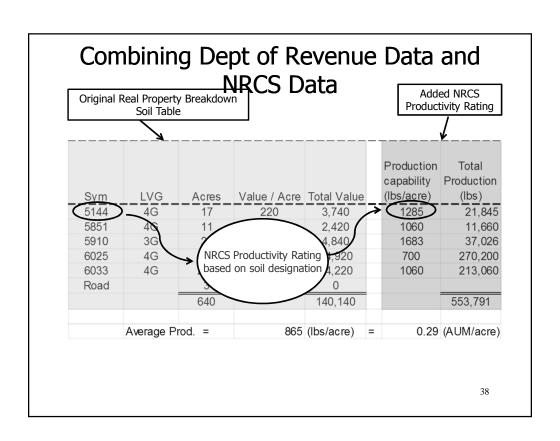
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Correcting Valuation Issue Low / Varying Quality Grasslands

- PAD Immediate Corrective Action Needed
 - Redefine soil type LCG assignments
 - Abolish current "random assignments"
 - Base on NRCS Rangeland Productivity Ratings
 - Determine valuations on corrected LCGs
- Revise Regulations to Enforce Taxes Shall Be Levied "Proportionately"
 - Grassland Utilize NRCS Rangeland Productivity Ratings
 - Continuum (instead of 8 classes)
 - Straightforward approach
 - Ensures taxes are levied "proportionately"
 - Dryland & Irrigation NRCS Productivity Index
 - Similar approach to grassland
 - Ensures taxes are levied "proportionately"

Revised LCG Column Applying to Sales

- Utilize NRCS Rangeland Productivity Rating
 - Individual soil symbols / number
 - Soil symbol (currently on Real Property Breakdown)
 - Number of acres (currently on RPB)
 - Individual NRCS soil productivity (add from lookup table)
- Calculate \$ per production
- Apply \$/production back to soil productivity rating to get to \$/acre



Summary

- Significant Problem with Arbitrary LCG Soil Assignments
 - 1. Sales deemed comparable are not comparable
 - 2. Arbitrary taxation based on arbitrary valuations
 - Worst case scenario in Morrill County
 96% tax rate
 - 3. Severely misleading information to the public
- Steps to Resolve LCG Assignments
 - 1. PAD immediately redefine LCG assignments
 - 2. Adopt regulation changes to tie valuations to production capability