## Preface

The requirements for the assessment of real property for the purposes of property taxation are found in Nebraska law. The Constitution of Nebraska requires that "taxes shall be levied by valuation uniformly and proportionately upon all real property and franchises as defined by the Legislature except as otherwise provided in or permitted by this Constitution." Neb. Const. art. VIII, sec. 1 (1) (1998). The uniform standard for the assessed value of real property for tax purposes is actual value, which is defined by law as "the market value of real property in the ordinary course of trade." Neb. Rev. Stat. §77-112 (R.R.S., 2003). The assessment level for all real property, except agricultural land and horticultural land, is one hundred percent of actual value. The assessment level for agricultural land and horticultural land, hereinafter referred to as agricultural land, is seventy-five percent of actual value. Neb. Rev. Stat. §77-201(1) and (2)(R.S. Supp., 2007). More importantly, for purposes of equalization, similar properties must be assessed at the same proportion of actual value when compared to each other. Achieving the constitutional requirement of proportionality ultimately ensures the balance equity in the imposition of the property tax by local units of government on each parcel of real property.

The assessment process, implemented under the authority of the county assessor, seeks to value similarly classed properties at the same proportion to actual value. This is not a precise mathematical process, but instead depends on the judgment of the county assessor, based on his or her analysis of relevant factors that affect the actual value of real property. Nebraska law provides ranges of acceptable levels of value that must be met to achieve the uniform and proportionate valuation of classes and subclasses of real property in each county. Neb. Rev. Stat. §77-5023 (R.S. Supp., 2007) requires that all classes of real property, except agricultural land, be assessed within the range of ninety-two and one hundred percent of actual value; the class of agricultural land be assessed within the range of sixty-nine to seventy-five percent of actual value; the class of agricultural land receiving special valuation be assessed within the range sixty-nine to seventy-five percent of its special value; and, when the land is disqualified for special value the recapture value be assessed at actual value.

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

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

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

The Division is required by Neb. Rev. Stat. §77-1327 (R. S. Supp., 2007) to develop and maintain a state-wide sales file of all arm's length transactions. From this sales file the Division prepares an assessment sales ratio study in compliance with acceptable mass appraisal standards. The assessment sales ratio study is the primary mass appraisal performance evaluation tool. From the sales file, the Division prepares statistical analysis from a non-randomly selected set of observations, known as sales, from which inferences about the population, known as a class or subclass of real property, may be drawn. The statistical reports contained in the R\&O are developed in compliance with standards developed by the International Association of Assessing Officers, hereinafter referred to as the IAAO.

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

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

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

## Table of Contents

## Commission Summary

## Property Tax Administrator's Opinions and Recommendations

## Residential Reports Section

Preliminary Statistical Reports
Residential Real Property, Qualified
Residential Assessment Actions
Residential Appraisal Information
R\&O Statistical Reports
Residential Real Property, Qualified

## Residential Correlation Section

Residential Real Property
I. Correlation
II. Analysis of Percentage of Sales Used
III. Analysis of the Preliminary, Trended Preliminary, and R\&O Median Ratios
IV. Analysis of Percentage Change in Total Assessed Value in the Sales File to Percentage Change in Assessed Value
V. Analysis of the R\&O Median, Weighted Mean, and Mean Ratios
VI. Analysis of R\&O COD and PRD
VII. Analysis of Changes in the Statistics Due to the Assessor Actions

Residential (What If) Recommendation Statistics if necessary

## Commercial Reports Section

Preliminary Statistical Reports
Commercial Real Property, Qualified
Commercial Assessment Actions
Commercial Appraisal Information
R\&O Statistical Reports
Commercial Real Property, Qualified

## Commercial Correlation Section

Commercial Real Property
I. Correlation
II. Analysis of Percentage of Sales Used
III. Analysis of the Preliminary, Trended Preliminary, and R\&O Median Ratios
IV. Analysis of Percentage Change in Total Assessed Value in the Sales File to Percentage Change in Assessed Value
V. Analysis of the R\&O Median, Weighted Mean, and Mean Ratios
VI. Analysis of R\&O COD and PRD
VII. Analysis of Changes in the Statistics Due to the Assessor Actions

Commercial (What If) Recommendation Statistics if necessary

## Agricultural Reports Section

Preliminary Statistical Reports
Agricultural Unimproved, Qualified
Agricultural Assessment Actions
Agricultural Appraisal Information
R\&O Statistical Reports
Agricultural Unimproved, Qualified

## Agricultural Correlation Section

Agricultural Land
I. Correlation
II. Analysis of Percentage of Sales Used
III. Analysis of the Preliminary, Trended Preliminary, and R\&O Median Ratios
IV. Analysis of Percentage Change in Total Assessed Value in the Sales File to Percentage Change in Assessed Value
V. Analysis of the R\&O Median, Weighted Mean, and Mean Ratios
VI. Analysis of R\&O COD and PRD
VII. Analysis of Changes in the Statistics Due to the Assessor Actions

Agricultural (What If) Recommendation Statistics if necessary

## Special Valuation Section

## County Reports Section

2008 County Abstract of Assessment for Real Property, Form 45
2008 County Agricultural Land Detail
2008 County Abstract of Assessment for Real Property Compared with the 2007
Certificate of Taxes Levied (CTL) Report
County Assessor’s Three Year Plan of Assessment
Assessment Survey - General Information

## Certification

Map Section

## Valuation History Chart Section

## 2008 Commission Summary



## 2008 Commission Summary

## Commercial Real Property - Current

| Number of Sales | 27 | COD | 18.99 |
| :--- | :---: | :--- | ---: |
| Total Sales Price | $\$ 2,156,103$ | PRD | 117.49 |
| Total Adj. Sales Price | $\$ 2,156,103$ | COV | 32.75 |
| Total Assessed Value | $\$ 1,812,235$ | STD | 32.34 |
| Avg. Adj. Sales Price | $\$ 79,856$ | Avg. Abs. Dev. | 19.05 |
| Av. Assessed Value | $\$ 67,120$ | Min | 45.42 |
| Median | 100.31 | Max | 209.80 |
| Wgt. Mean | 84.05 | $95 \%$ Median C.I. | 91.66 to 104.79 |
| Mean | 98.75 | $95 \%$ Wgt. Mean C.I. | 72.47 to 95.63 |
|  |  | $95 \%$ Mean C.I. | 85.95 to 111.54 |


| \% of Value of the Class of all Real Property Value in the County | 6.02 |
| :--- | ---: |
| $\%$ of Records Sold in the Study Period | 9.15 |
| $\%$ of Value Sold in the Study Period | 9.56 |
| Average Assessed Value of the Base | 64,237 |


| Commercial Real Property - History |  |  |  |  |
| ---: | :---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Year | Number of Sales | Median | COD | PRD |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 8}$ | 27 | 100.31 | 18.99 | 117.49 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 7}$ | 28 | 99.75 | 17.66 | 105.81 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 6}$ | 22 | 99.71 | 17.04 | 103.70 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 5}$ | 23 | 98.56 | 16.43 | 100.24 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 4}$ | 30 | 96.78 | 22.53 | 109.78 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 3}$ | 39 | 97 | 20.24 | 109.01 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 2}$ | 41 | 95 | 11.97 | 103.03 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 1}$ | 40 | 97 | 44.99 | 115.58 |

## 2008 Commission Summary



Opinions

## 2008 Opinions of the Property Tax Administrator for Harlan County

My opinions and recommendations are stated as a conclusion based on all of the factors known to me about the assessment practices and statistical analysis for this county. See, Neb. Rev. Stat. §77-5027 (R. S. Supp., 2005). While I rely primarily on the median assessment sales ratio from the Qualified Statistical Reports for each class of real property, my opinion of level of value for a class of real property may be determined from other evidence contained in the RO. Although my primary resource regarding quality of assessment are the performance standards issued by the IAAO, my opinion of quality of assessment for a class of real property may be influenced by the assessment practices of the county assessor.

## Residential Real Property

It is my opinion that the level of value of the class of residential real property in Harlan County is $97 \%$ of actual value. It is my opinion that the quality of assessment for the class of residential real property in Harlan 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 Harlan County is $100 \%$ of actual value. It is my opinion that the quality of assessment for the class of commercial real property in Harlan County is in compliance with generally accepted mass appraisal practices.

## Agricultural Land

It is my opinion that the level of value of the class of agricultural land in Harlan County is 73\% of actual value. It is my opinion that the quality of assessment for the class of agricultural land in Harlan County is in compliance with generally accepted mass appraisal practices.

Dated this 7th day of April, 2008.



Ruth A. Sorensen
Property Tax Administrator

# PAD 2008 Preliminary Statistics 

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



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



## PAD 2008 Preliminary Statistics

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



# PAD 2008 Preliminary Statistics 

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



Exhibit 42 - Page 13

## PAD 2008 Preliminary Statistics

Date Range: 07/01/2005 to 06/30/2007 Posted Before: 01/18/2008


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

## Residential

Within the residential property class for assessment year 2008 a five percent increase was applied to the acreages, and a four percent increase for the recreational properties.

Within Republican City the homes received a two percent increase and all mobile homes with land and lake influence received an eleven percent increase.

## 2008 Assessment Survey for Harlan County

## Residential Appraisal Information

(Includes Urban, Suburban and Rural Residential)


| 10. | Does the assessor location "suburban" mean something other than rural <br> residential? (that is, does the "suburban" location have its own market?) |
| :--- | :--- |
|  | No |

11. What is the market significance of the suburban location as defined in Reg. 10001.07B? (Suburban shall mean a parcel of real property located outside of the limits of an incorporated city or village, but within the legal jurisdiction of an incorporated city or village.)
The assessor location "suburban" is not used.
12. Are the county's ag residential and rural residential improvements classified and valued in the same manner? Yes

Residential Permit Numbers:

| Permits | Information Statements | Other | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 122 |  |  | 122 |



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


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


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


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


Exhibit 42 - Page 21

PAD 2008 R\&O Statistics
Type: Qualified

Date Range: 07/01/2005 to 06/30/2007 Posted Before: 01/18/2008

| 145 | MEDIAN: |
| ---: | ---: |
| $7,318,345$ | WGT. MEAN : |
| $7,311,345$ | MEAN : |
| $7,027,105$ |  |
| 50,423 | COD : |
| 48,462 | PRD: |

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:

| CONDITION |  |
| :--- | ---: |
| RANGE | COUNT |
| (blank) | 12 |
| 10 | 5 |
| 15 | 2 |
| 20 | 13 |
| 25 | 13 |
| 30 | 51 |
| 35 | 28 |
| 40 | 21 |
| $A$ |  |

95\% Median C.I.: 95.10 to 99.60
95\% Wgt. Mean C.I.: 93.90 to 98.32
95\% Mean C.I.: 96.52 to 102.88

Printed: 04/01/2008 18:29:42
Avg. Adj. Avg.
WGT. MEAN
102.77
99.10
85.67
101.87
98.85
96.45
96.83
93.26

| COD | PRD |
| ---: | ---: |
| 22.50 | 94.07 |
| 11.53 | 106.70 |
| 37.08 | 102.37 |
| 22.98 | 104.97 |
| 8.51 | 101.14 |
| 12.60 | 103.79 |
| 8.99 | 102.80 |
| 9.02 | 102.65 |
|  |  |
| 13.51 | 103.73 |

MIN
42.00
80.17
55.18
54.93
87.65
56.16
82.88
78.48
42.00
MAX
172.20
129.1
120
179.
123.
148
153.
142
179


| 13,800 | 14,181 |
| :--- | :--- |
| 12,280 | 12,170 |
| 16,000 | 13,707 |
| 14,692 | 14,966 |
| 34,518 | 34,122 |
| 49,079 | 47,337 |
| 70,309 | 68,083 |
| 92,421 | 86,188 |
|  |  |
| 50,423 | 48,462 |

Exhibit 42 - Page 22

# 2008 Correlation Section <br> for Harlan County 

## Residential Real Property

## I. Correlation

RESIDENTIAL: The qualified residential statistics support the actions taken by Harlan County. All three measures of central tendency are within the prescribed parameters for an acceptable level of value. The qualitative measures are indicative of uniform and proportionate assessment of the residential property class. The adopted three-year plan, preliminary statistics, the 2008 Reports and Opinions statistics, and the 2008 Assessment Survey all support that Harlan County has achieved an acceptable level of value.

There will be no recommended adjustments to the residential class of property.

## II. Analysis of Percentage of Sales Used

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

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

|  | Total Sales | Qualified Sales | Percent Used |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2008 | 226 | 145 | $\mathbf{6 4 . 1 6}$ |
| 2007 | 212 | 127 | 59.91 |
| 2006 | 209 | 123 | 58.85 |
| 2005 | 201 | 148 | 73.63 |
| 2004 | 210 | 160 | 76.19 |
| 2003 | 218 | 167 | 76.61 |
| 2002 | 264 | 206 | 78.03 |
| 2001 | 291 | 235 | $\mathbf{8 0 . 7 6}$ |

RESIDENTIAL: Historically Harlan County has used a high proportion of the total sales in the measurement of the residential properties; the percent of use for 2008 has increased from 2007. It is believed that Harlan County has used a reasonable number of qualified sales in the measurement of the residential class of property.

## 2008 Correlation Section <br> for Harlan County

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

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

## Adjusting for Selective Reappraisal

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

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

|  | Preliminary <br> Median | \% Change in Assessed <br> Value (excl. growth) | Trended Preliminary <br> Ratio | R\&O Median |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2008 | 96.14 | 2.26 | 98.31 |  |
| 2007 | 96.31 | 4.35 | 100.5 | 97.73 |
| 2006 | 94.83 | 2.36 | 97.06 | 96.60 |
| 2005 | 95.43 | 1 | 96.38 | 96.49 |
| 2004 | 95.43 | 3.48 | 98.75 | 96.82 |
| 2003 | 93 | 3.5 | 96.26 | 98 |
| 2002 | 95 | 1.64 | 96.56 | 95 |
| 2001 | 90 | 4.03 | 93.63 | 97 |

RESIDENTIAL: There is a 1.26 point difference between the Trended Preliminary Ratio and the R\&O Ratio giving indication the two measures are similar and tend to support each other and an acceptable level of value. The action within the assessed base is consistent with the reported assessment action.

## 2008 Correlation Section for Harlan County

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

This section analyzes the percentage change of the assessed values in the sales file, between the 2008 Preliminary Statistical Reports and the 2008 R\&O Statistical Reports, to the percentage change in the assessed value of all real property base, by class, reported in the 2008 County Abstract of Assessment for Real Property, Form 45, excluding growth valuation, compared to the 2007 Certificate of Taxes Levied (CTL) Report. For purposes of calculating the percentage change in the sales file, only the sales in the most recent year of the study period are used. If assessment practices treat sold and unsold properties consistently, the percentage change in the sales file and assessed base will be similar. The analysis of this data assists in determining if the statistical representations calculated from the sales file are an accurate measure of the population. The following is justification for such an analysis:

## Comparison of Average Value Changes

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

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

| \% Change in Total <br> Assessed Value in the Sales | \% Change in Assessed <br> Value (excl. growth) |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 5.63 | 2008 | 2.26 |
| 5.23 | 2007 | 4.35 |
| 6.52 | 2006 | 2.36 |
| 1.77 | 2005 | 1 |
| 4.23 | 2004 | 3.48 |
| 7.95 | 2003 | 3.5 |
| 5.56 | 2002 | 1.64 |
| 1.03 | 2001 | 4.03 |

RESIDENTIAL: The table is indicating a 3.37 point difference between the percent change in the sales file compared to the percent of change in the base. The sales file is not only reflecting the assessment actions but also the sales verification and review process in place in Harlan County. The appraisal staff is very thorough in reviewing the sales for the accuracy of data against the property record cards and making all necessary corrections. There are possibly some sales in the sales file that should have been considered substantially improved and removed.

## 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 | 97.05 | 96.11 | 99.70 |

RESIDENTIAL: All three measures of central tendency are within the required parameters and are supportive of one another. For direct equalization purposes the median measure of central tendency will be used to describe the level of value for the residential class of property.

## 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 | 13.51 | 103.73 |
| Difference | 0 | 0.73 |

RESIDENTIAL: Of the measures of dispersion only the price related differential is slightly above the acceptable range by less than one point. Knowing the assessment practices of Harlan County this is not a concern and it is believed that the residential properties are being treated in a uniform and proportionate manner.

## 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 | 145 | 145 | 0 |
| Median | 96.14 | 97.05 | 0.91 |
| Wgt. Mean | 92.19 | 96.11 | 3.92 |
| Mean | 97.53 | 99.70 | 2.17 |
| COD | 15.98 | 13.51 | -2.47 |
| PRD | 105.80 | 103.73 | -2.07 |
| Min Sales Ratio | 42.00 | 42.00 | 0 |
| Max Sales Ratio | 175.83 | 179.33 | 3.5 |

RESIDENTIAL: The change in the Preliminary Statistics to the R\&O Statistics is a reflection of the assessment actions for 2008 in that a five percent increase was applied to the acreages, and a four percent increase for the recreational properties. Homes within Republican City received a two percent increase and all mobile homes with land and lake influence received an eleven percent increase.


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



Exhibit 42 - Page 34

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



# PAD 2008 Preliminary Statistics 

## Type: Qualified



Exhibit 42 - Page 36

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

## Commercial

Other than routine maintenance there were no major valuation changes within the commercial class/subclasses for assessment year 2008.

## 2008 Assessment Survey for Harlan County

## Commercial/Industrial Appraisal Information

| 1. | Data collection done by: |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | Appraisal staff and assessment staff as needed. |
| 2. | Valuation done by: |
|  | Appraisal staff and assessment staff. |
| 3. | Pickup work done by whom: |
|  | Appraisal staff and assessment staff as needed. |
| 4. | What is the date of the Replacement Cost New data (Marshall-Swift) that are used to value this property class? |
|  | June of 2002. |
| 5. | What was the last year the depreciation schedule for this property class was developed using market-derived information? |
|  | 2005 |
| 6. | When was the last time that the Income Approach was used to estimate or establish the market value of the properties in this class? |
|  | 2005; it is used when income/expense and rent information is available and applicable. |
| 7. | When was the last year that the Market or Sales Comparison Approach was used to estimate the market value of the properties in this class? |
|  | Harlan County has few commercial properties, this approach may be used to assist in valuing some properties if market data can be found, but generally it is not applicable. |
| 8. | Number of market areas/neighborhoods for this property class? |
|  | Eleven; which follow the "Assessor Location" on the Statistical Report. |
| 9. | How are these defined? |
|  | These are defined by location and market driven information. |
| 10. | Is "Assessor Location" a usable valuation identity? |
|  | No - there are too few sales. |
| 11. | Does the assessor location "suburban" mean something other than rural commercial? (that is, does the "suburban" location have its own market?) |
|  | No |



Commercial Permit Numbers:

| Permits | Information Statements | Other | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 12 |  |  | 12 |



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


Exhibit 42 - Page 41

| NUMBER of Sales: |  |  |  | 27 | MEDIAN: <br> WGT. MEAN : | 100 |  | COV: | 32.75 | 95\% Median C.I.: 91.66 to 104.79 |  |  |  | (!: Derived) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | TOTAL S | es Pric | 2,156,103 |  |  | 84 |  | STD: | 32.34 | 95\% Wg | . Mean C.I.: 72.47 to 95.63 |  |  |  |
| TOTA | L Adj. S | es Pric | 2,156,103 |  | MEAN : | 99 |  | AVG.ABS.DEV: | 19.05 |  | Mean | C.I.: 85.95 to 111.54 |  |  |
| TO | Al Asse | ed Valu |  | 235 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| AVg | Adj. S | es Pric |  | 855 | COD : | 18.99 | MAX | Sales Ratio: | 209.80 |  |  |  |  |  |
| AVG. Assessed Value: |  |  |  | 119 | PRD: | 117.49 | MIN | Sales Ratio: | 45.42 | Printed: 04/01/2008 18:29:45 |  |  |  |  |
| YEAR BUILT |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Avg. Adj. | Avg. |
| RANGE |  | COUNT | MEDIAN | MEAN | WGT. MEAN | COD |  | PRD | MIN | MAX | 95\% M | Median C.I. | Sale Price | Assd Val |
| 0 OR Blank |  | 5 | 102.22 | 100.92 | 63.88 | 23.33 |  | 157.98 | 45.42 | 158.50 |  | N/A | 14,860 | 9,493 |
| Prior TO 1860 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1860 то 1899 |  | 1 | 102.54 | 102.54 | 102.54 |  |  |  | 102.54 | 102.54 |  | N/A | 6,500 | 6,665 |
| 1900 TO 1919 |  | 6 | 102.97 | 92.68 | 85.41 | 21.33 |  | 108.51 | 49.00 | 123.70 | 49.00 | 0 to 123.70 | 19,185 | 16,386 |
| 1920 то 1939 |  | 3 | 106.67 | 136.04 | 102.13 | 36.92 |  | 133.20 | 91.66 | 209.80 |  | N/A | 25,166 | 25,703 |
| 1940 TO 1949 |  | 2 | 98.04 | 98.04 | 97.72 | 0.71 |  | 100.32 | 97.34 | 98.74 |  | N/A | 58,750 | 57,412 |
| 1950 то 1959 |  | 1 | 107.15 | 107.15 | 107.15 |  |  |  | 107.15 | 107.15 |  | N/A | 160,000 | 171,435 |
| 1960 TO 1969 |  | 2 | 76.72 | 76.72 | 72.32 | 30.11 |  | 106.09 | 53.62 | 99.82 |  | N/A | 105,000 | 75,935 |
| 1970 то 1979 |  | 4 | 97.11 | 95.80 | 94.58 | 4.81 |  | 101.28 | 88.34 | 100.62 |  | N/A | 108,672 | 102,783 |
| 1980 TO 1989 |  | 1 | 81.61 | 81.61 | 81.61 |  |  |  | 81.61 | 81.61 |  | N/A | 242,500 | 197,895 |
| 1990 то 1994 |  | 2 | 86.71 | 86.71 | 74.38 | 21.33 |  | 116.57 | 68.21 | 105.20 |  | N/A | 360,000 | 267,757 |
| 1995 TO 1999 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2000 TO Present |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ALL |  | 27 | 100.31 | 98.75 | 84.05 | 18.99 |  | 117.49 | 45.42 | 209.80 | 91.66 | 6 to 104.79 | 79,855 | 67,119 |
| SALE PRICE RANGE |  | COUNT | MEDIAN | MEAN | WGT. MEAN | COD |  | PRD | MIN | MAX | 95\% M | Median C.I. | Avg. Adj. Sale Price | Avg. <br> Assd Val |
| Low \$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 TO | 4999 | 5 | 115.44 | 137.65 | 141.25 | 28.38 |  | 97.45 | 102.22 | 209.80 |  | N/A | 2,260 | 3,193 |
| 5000 TO | 9999 | 1 | 102.54 | 102.54 | 102.54 |  |  |  | 102.54 | 102.54 |  | N/A | 6,500 | 6,665 |
| Total \$_ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 TO | 9999 | 6 | 108.99 | 131.80 | 127.11 | 27.02 |  | 103.69 | 102.22 | 209.80 | 102.22 | 22 to 209.80 | 2,967 | 3,771 |
| 10000 TO | 29999 | 5 | 101.15 | 97.56 | 99.58 | 13.91 |  | 97.97 | 62.00 | 123.70 |  | N/A | 19,122 | 19,041 |
| 30000 TO | 59999 | 5 | 91.66 | 78.30 | 75.49 | 24.22 |  | 103.71 | 45.42 | 106.67 |  | N/A | 38,100 | 28,763 |
| 60000 TO | 99999 | 4 | 98.58 | 97.92 | 97.92 | 2.33 |  | 100.00 | 93.91 | 100.62 |  | N/A | 78,722 | 77,085 |
| 100000 TO | 149999 | 3 | 100.31 | 86.38 | 85.93 | 17.14 |  | 100.52 | 53.62 | 105.20 |  | N/A | 121,666 | 104,548 |
| 150000 TO | 249999 | 3 | 88.34 | 92.37 | 90.74 | 9.64 |  | 101.79 | 81.61 | 107.15 |  | N/A | 190,766 | 173,110 |
| 500000 + |  | 1 | 68.21 | 68.21 | 68.21 |  |  |  | 68.21 | 68.21 |  | N/A | 600,000 | 409,270 |
| ALL |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 27 | 100.31 | 98.75 | 84.05 | 18.99 |  | 117.49 | 45.42 | 209.80 | 91.66 | 6 to 104.79 | 79,855 | 67,119 |

# PAD 2008 R\&O Statistics 



Exhibit 42 - Page 43

2008 Correlation Section<br>for Harlan County

## Commerical Real Property

## I. Correlation

COMMERCIAL: Of the three measures of central tendency only the weighted mean is below the acceptable range. There does not appear to be a particular outlier(s), low dollar sales, or high dollar sales affecting the sample. Considering the small number of sales, the dispersion among assessor locations, and the diversity of the commercial properties this would not be an uncommon occurrence.

For direct equalization purposes the median measure of central tendency will be used to describe the level of value for the commercial class of property. There will be no recommended adjustment for this 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 |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2008 | 52 | 27 | $\mathbf{5 1 . 9 2}$ |
| 2007 | 48 | 28 | 58.33 |
| 2006 | 42 | 22 | 52.38 |
| 2005 | 33 | 23 | 69.7 |
| 2004 | 37 | 30 | $\mathbf{8 1 . 0 8}$ |
| 2003 | 47 | 39 | $\mathbf{8 2 . 9 8}$ |
| 2002 | 51 | 41 | $\mathbf{8 0 . 3 9}$ |
| 2001 | 55 | 40 | $\mathbf{7 2 . 7 3}$ |

COMMERCIAL: Of the 52 commercial sales the review process has determined 27 of them to be qualified sales. Of the 25 not used, 9 were substantially changed, 4 were family sales, and the remainder was a mixture of correction to title, partial interests, undetermined amount of personal property involved in the sale, exempt entity, and a satisfaction of contract. Harlan County has attempted to use as many sales as possible in the measurement of the commercial class of property.

## 2008 Correlation Section <br> for Harlan County

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

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

## Adjusting for Selective Reappraisal

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

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

|  | Preliminary <br> Median | \% Change in Assessed <br> Value (excl. growth) | Trended Preliminary <br> Ratio | R\&O Median |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2008 | 100.31 | 0.2 | 100.51 |  |
| 2007 | 99.72 | 0.68 | 100.4 | 99.75 |
| 2006 | 99.66 | -0.73 | 98.93 | 99.71 |
| 2005 | 97.09 | 4.31 | 101.27 | 98.56 |
| 2004 | 97.18 | -3.33 | 93.95 | 96.78 |
| 2003 | 95 | 6.2 | 100.89 | 97 |
| 2002 | 95 | 8.21 | 102.8 | 95 |
| 2001 | 94 | 0.34 | 94.32 | 97 |

COMMERCIAL: The Trended Preliminary Ratio and the R\&O Ratio are essentially identical and support a level of value within the acceptable range. The action within the assessed base is consistent with the reported assessment action.

## 2008 Correlation Section for Harlan County

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

This section analyzes the percentage change of the assessed values in the sales file, between the 2008 Preliminary Statistical Reports and the 2008 R\&O Statistical Reports, to the percentage change in the assessed value of all real property base, by class, reported in the 2008 County Abstract of Assessment for Real Property, Form 45, excluding growth valuation, compared to the 2007 Certificate of Taxes Levied (CTL) Report. For purposes of calculating the percentage change in the sales file, only the sales in the most recent year of the study period are used. If assessment practices treat sold and unsold properties consistently, the percentage change in the sales file and assessed base will be similar. The analysis of this data assists in determining if the statistical representations calculated from the sales file are an accurate measure of the population. The following is justification for such an analysis:

## Comparison of Average Value Changes

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

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

| \% Change in Total <br> Assessed Value in the Sales | \% Change in Assessed <br> Value (excl. growth) |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 0.51 | 2008 | 0.2 |
| 5.23 | 2007 | 0.68 |
| 0.36 | 2006 | -0.73 |
| 0.68 | 2005 | 4.31 |
| -1.37 | 2004 | -3.33 |
| 0.98 | 2003 | 6.2 |
| -2.88 | 2002 | 8.21 |
| -1.96 | 2001 | 0.34 |

COMMERCIAL: There is only a minimal difference between the percent of change in the sales file compared to the percent of change in the base. For assessment year 2008 there was only routine maintenance within the commercial class of property. One sale within the sales file experienced a slight increase in the improvement value.

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

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

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

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

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

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

## 2008 Correlation Section <br> for Harlan County

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

|  | Median | Wgt. Mean | Mean |
| :--- | ---: | :---: | :---: |
| R\&O Statistics | 100.31 | 84.05 | 98.75 |

COMMERCIAL: Of the three measures of central tendency only the weighted mean is below the acceptable range. There does not appear to be a particular outlier(s), low dollar sales, or high dollar sales affecting the sample. Considering the small number of sales, the dispersion among assessor locations, and the diversity of the commercial properties this would not be an uncommon occurrence. For direct equalization purposes the median measure of central tendency will be used to describe the level of value for the commercial class of property.

## 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 | 18.99 | 117.49 |
| Difference | 0 | 14.49 |

COMMERCIAL: Of the measures of dispersion only the coefficient of dispersion has met the acceptable standard. The price-related differential is indicating regressivity. But again there does not appear to be a particular outlier(s), low dollar sales, or high dollar sales affecting the sample. It is believed the small number of sales, the dispersion among assessor locations, and the diversity of the commercial properties are causing this affect. Knowing the assessment practices of Harlan County it is believed that the commercial properties are being treated in a uniform and proportionate manner.

## 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 | 27 | 27 | 0 |
| Median | 100.31 | 100.31 | 0 |
| Sgt. Mean | $\mathbf{8 3 . 8 9}$ | $\mathbf{8 4 . 0 5}$ | 0.16 |
| Mean | $\mathbf{9 8 . 1 2}$ | $\mathbf{9 8 . 7 5}$ | $\mathbf{0 . 6 3}$ |
| COD | 19.61 | 18.99 | $\mathbf{- 0 . 6 2}$ |
| PRD | 116.96 | 117.49 | 0.53 |
| Min Sales Ratio | 45.42 | 45.42 | 0 |
| Max Sales Ratio | 209.80 | 209.80 | 0 |

COMMERCIAL: The slight change from the Preliminary Statistics to the R\&O statistics is due to a change in the lot value of sale book 61 page 127 sale date $01 / 22 / 07$ which had previously carried a residential value before being moved into the commercial file. Otherwise there were no major valuation changes within the commercial class/subclasses for assessment year 2008.

# PAD 2008 Preliminary Statistics 

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



## PAD 2008 Preliminary Statistics

NUMBER of Sales

|  | NUMBER of Sales: | 47 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
| (AgLand) | TOTAL Sales Price: | $7,904,022$ |
| (AgLand) | TOTAL Adj.Sales Price: | $8,096,940$ |
| (AgLand) | TOTAL Assessed Value: | $5,691,065$ |
|  | AVG. Adj. Sales Price: | 172,275 |
|  | AVG. Assessed Value: | 121,086 |
| GEO CODE / TOWNSHIP \# |  |  |

MEDIAN:
WGT. MEAN :
MEAN :
COD :
PRD :


| GEO CODE / TOWNSHIP \# |  |
| :--- | ---: |
| RANGE | COUNT |
| 4113 | 4 |
| 4115 | 10 |
| 4117 | 7 |
| 4119 | 4 |
| 4259 | 6 |
| 4261 | 1 |
| 4263 | 1 |
| 4353 | 2 |
| 4355 | 3 |
| 4503 | 1 |
| 4507 | 4 |
| 4509 | - |

MEDIAN
80.97
71.24
62.30
75.16
70.60
111.30
75.85
81.42
63.85
79.41
70.59
72.04
MEAN
78.99
72.02
65.36
74.52
69.83
111.30
75.85
81.42
59.90
79.41
64.50
71.49

|  | 47 |
| :--- | ---: |
| AREA (MARKET) |  |
| RANGE | COUNT |
| 1 | 12 |
| 2 | 25 |
| 3 | 10 |

MEAN
79.13
69.85
67.25
72.29
69.01
111.30
75.85
84.58
62.72
79.41
54.65
71.79

|  |  |  |  |  |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| COD | PRD | MIN | MAX | 9 |
| 8.90 | 99.83 | 67.77 | 86.26 |  |
| 20.54 | 103.11 | 43.74 | 112.12 | 52 |
| 18.29 | 97.19 | 44.86 | 88.52 | 44 |
| 9.62 | 103.08 | 62.14 | 85.62 |  |
| 7.90 | 101.19 | 60.03 | 79.26 | 60 |
|  |  | 111.30 | 111.30 |  |
|  |  | 75.85 | 75.85 |  |
| 13.96 | 96.27 | 70.05 | 92.79 |  |
| 7.16 | 95.49 | 51.06 | 64.78 |  |
| 32.87 | 118.02 | 79.41 | 79.41 |  |
| 8.71 | 99.59 | 59.71 | 93.40 |  |
|  |  | 82.18 |  |  |


| 95\% Median C.I. | Sale Price | Assd Val |
| :---: | ---: | ---: |
| N/A | 105,125 | 83,183 |
| 52.35 to 90.37 | 215,019 | 150,181 |
| 44.86 to 88.52 | 211,046 | 141,935 |
| N/A | 399,130 | 288,543 |
| 60.03 to 79.26 | 160,983 | 111,093 |
| N/A | 84,500 | 94,050 |
| N/A | 120,000 | 91,015 |
| N/A | 101,750 | 86,057 |
| N/A | 137,300 | 86,120 |
| N/A | 11,000 | 8,735 |
| N/A | 76,875 | 42,015 |
| N/A | 87,025 | 62,475 |



Exhibit 42 - Page 55

## PAD 2008 Preliminary Statistics



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

## PAD 2008 Preliminary Statistics



Exhibit 42 - Page 57

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

## Agricultural

An analysis of each market area was done, as part of this study the purer irrigated, dry, and grass sales will be given the most weight. However, in Harlan County pure irrigated, dry, and grass sales are rare, most sales are a mixture of two or more of the land classifications.

As a result of the changing market conditions the values change by market area as follows:

Market Area 1 - a nine percent increase

Market Area 2 - a two percent increase

Market Area 3 - a one percent increase

Overall the agricultural land value increased by three percent.

The county has been working with the NRD maps to make sure the certified irrigated acres are correct on the property record cards.

New soil conversions were sent to all assessors in February of 2008, Harlan County has purchased a program called AgriData that allows them access to maps of the county and the ability to identify irrigated, dry, or grass parcels, and provides acre counts by numeric soil type. This computerized data source is a tremendous asset to the county and will be utilized until such time a GIS system can by implemented.

## 2008 Assessment Survey for Harlan County

## Agricultural Appraisal Information

| 1. | Data collection done by: |
| :--- | :--- |
| 2. | Appraisal staff and assessment staff as needed. |
|  | Appraisal staff and assessment staff. |
| 3. | Pickup work done by whom: |
| Appraisal staff and assessment staff as needed. |  |
| 4. | Does the county have a written policy or written standards to specifically <br> define agricultural land versus rural residential acreages? |
|  | Directive 07-01 dated March 9, 2007. <br> a.How is agricultural land defined in this county? |
| By primary use. |  |
| When was the last date that the Income Approach was used to estimate or |  |
| establish the market value of the properties in this class? |  |



Agricultural Permit Numbers:

| Permits | Information Statements | Other | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 33 |  |  | 33 |

PAD 2008 R\&O Statistics
Type: Qualified



Exhibit 42 - Page 62

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


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


Exhibit 42 - Page 64

2008 Correlation Section<br>for Harlan County

## Agricultural Land

## I. Correlation

AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED: The agricultural unimproved statistics support the assessment actions taken by Harlan County. The R\&O Median will be used in determining the level of value and is supported by the trended preliminary ratio. The qualitative measures are indicating uniform and proportionate treatment within the agricultural unimproved class of property. The adopted three-year plan, preliminary statistics, the 2008 Reports \& Opinions statistics, and the 2008 Assessment Survey all support that Harlan County has achieved an acceptable level of value.

There will be no recommended adjustments to the agricultural unimproved class of property.

## II. Analysis of Percentage of Sales Used

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

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

|  | Total Sales | Qualified Sales | Percent Used |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2008 | 126 | 46 | 36.51 |
| 2007 | 117 | 38 | 32.48 |
| 2006 | 119 | 40 | 33.61 |
| 2005 | 100 | 54 | 54 |
| 2004 | 100 | 54 | 54 |
| 2003 | 91 | 51 | 56.04 |
| 2002 | 98 | 61 | 62.24 |
| 2001 | 98 | 61 | 62.24 |

AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED: Through the review process the county has always tried to utilize as many sales as possible in the measurement of the agricultural properties. For assessment year 2008 there has been an increase in the number of qualified sales, therefore the utilization grid is demonstrating an increase in the percentage of usage, and is indicating that the sample has not been excessively trimmed. Of the sales deemed not qualified $10 \%$ were substantially improved sales, of the remaining $53 \%$ coded do not use; $48 \%$ were family transactions, $22 \%$ were trust distributions, and the remainder was a mixture of such things as partial interests, land exchanges, centrally assessed, corrective deeds, splits, and land use changes.

## 2008 Correlation Section <br> for Harlan County

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

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

## Adjusting for Selective Reappraisal

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

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

|  | Preliminary <br> Median | \% Change in Assessed <br> Value (excl. growth) | Trended Preliminary <br> Ratio | R\&O Median |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2008 | $\mathbf{7 2 . 1 3}$ | $\mathbf{3 . 1 5}$ | $\mathbf{7 4 . 4}$ |  |
| 2007 | $\mathbf{7 1 . 6 9}$ | $\mathbf{0 . 8 5}$ | $\mathbf{7 2 . 3}$ | $\mathbf{7 2 . 9 7}$ |
| 2006 | 77.50 | $\mathbf{1 . 9 6}$ | $\mathbf{7 9 . 0 2}$ | $\mathbf{7 8 . 3 2}$ |
| 2005 | 75.36 | $\mathbf{1 . 2 9}$ | $\mathbf{7 6 . 3 3}$ | $\mathbf{7 7 . 0 3}$ |
| 2004 | 76.21 | $\mathbf{5 . 4}$ | $\mathbf{8 0 . 3 2}$ | $\mathbf{7 6 . 5 2}$ |
| 2003 | 70 | $\mathbf{7 . 1}$ | $\mathbf{7 4 . 9 7}$ | $\mathbf{7 7}$ |
| 2002 | 78 | $\mathbf{0 . 0 5}$ | $\mathbf{7 8 . 0 4}$ | $\mathbf{7 7}$ |
| 2001 | 77 | $\mathbf{0 . 3 5}$ | $\mathbf{7 6 . 7 3}$ | $\mathbf{7 6}$ |

AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED: There is a 1.43 point difference between the Trended Preliminary Ratio and the R\&O Ratio giving indication the two measures are similar and tend to support each other and an acceptable level of value. The action within the assessed base is consistent with the reported assessment action.

## 2008 Correlation Section for Harlan County

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

This section analyzes the percentage change of the assessed values in the sales file, between the 2008 Preliminary Statistical Reports and the 2008 R\&O Statistical Reports, to the percentage change in the assessed value of all real property base, by class, reported in the 2008 County Abstract of Assessment for Real Property, Form 45, excluding growth valuation, compared to the 2007 Certificate of Taxes Levied (CTL) Report. For purposes of calculating the percentage change in the sales file, only the sales in the most recent year of the study period are used. If assessment practices treat sold and unsold properties consistently, the percentage change in the sales file and assessed base will be similar. The analysis of this data assists in determining if the statistical representations calculated from the sales file are an accurate measure of the population. The following is justification for such an analysis:

## Comparison of Average Value Changes

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

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

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

| \% Change in Total <br> Assessed Value in the Sales | \% Change in Assessed <br> Value (excl. growth) |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 5.92 | 2008 | $\mathbf{3 . 1 5}$ |
| 2.31 | 2007 | 0.85 |
| 0.83 | 2006 | 1.96 |
| 1.74 | 2005 | 1.29 |
| 9.71 | 2004 | 5.4 |
| 5.63 | 2003 | 7.1 |
| -1.46 | 2002 | 0.05 |
| -3.37 | 2001 | -0.35 |

AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED: The 2.77 point difference between the percent change in the sale compared to the percent change in the base is indicating the assessment actions had a more pronounced affect on the sales file. The calculation for the percent change in the sales file is based on 14 sales in the last year of the study period, 07/01/06 to $06 / 30 / 07,3$ of the sales are in market area one, 7 sales in market area 2, and 4 are in market are 3 . The assessment actions were done from an analysis of each market area and as a result of the changing market conditions the values changed per market area. The percent of change would not necessarily be an equal amount for each market area and would be dependent upon the amount of the various land classifications within each.

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

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

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

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

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

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

|  | Median | Wgt. Mean | Mean |
| :--- | ---: | :---: | :---: |
| R\&O Statistics | $\mathbf{7 2 . 9 7}$ | $\mathbf{7 4 . 2 7}$ | $\mathbf{7 3 . 4 3}$ |

AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED: All three measures of central tendency are within the required parameters and are supportive of one another. For direct equalization purposes the median measure of central tendency will be used to describe the level of value for the agricultural unimproved class of property.

## 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 | 15.93 | 98.87 |
| Difference | 0 | 0 |

AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED: The coefficient of dispersion and the price-related differential are both within the acceptable ranges. Both statistics indicate that uniformity has been met for the agricultural unimproved class of property within Harlan County.

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

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

|  | Preliminary Statistics | R\&O Statistics | Change |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Number of Sales | 47 | 46 | -1 |
| Median | 72.13 | 72.97 | 0.84 |
| Wgt. Mean | 70.29 | 74.27 | 3.98 |
| Mean | 71.57 | 73.43 | 1.86 |
| COD | 16.61 | 15.93 | -0.68 |
| PRD | 101.83 | 98.87 | -2.96 |
| Min Sales Ratio | 23.44 | 23.44 | 0 |
| Max Sales Ratio | 112.12 | 121.21 | 9.09 |

AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED: The change from the Preliminary Statistics to the R\&O Statistics is a reflection of a market analysis of the agricultural unimproved sales by market area. The values within each of the land classification groups were changed as needed and reported by the assessor in the 2008 Assessment Survey.There is one less sale in the R\&O statistics that was removed because it was substantially improved.

County 42 - Harlan


Exhibit 42 - Page 75

| Total Real Property Value(Sum Lines 17, 25, \& 30) |  |  | cords |  | Value 31 | ,265 | $\begin{array}{ll}  & \text { Tot } \\ \text { (Sum } & 17, \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Growth } \\ & 5, \quad \& 41) \end{aligned}$ | 1,535,805 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Schedule I:Non-Agricultural Records (Com and Ind) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Records | Value | Sub Records | Value | Records | Value | Records | 1 Value | Growth |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { 9. Comm } \\ & \text { UnImp Land } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | 38 | 150,605 | 1 | 1,500 | 2 | 13,410 | 41 | 165,515 |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { 10. Comm } \\ & \text { Improv Land } \end{aligned}$ | 226 | 1,378,495 | 2 | 14,020 | 5 | 162,080 | 233 | 1,554,595 |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 11 . \text { Comm } \\ & \text { Improvements } \end{aligned}$ | 240 | 13,702,895 | 4 | 1,003,260 | 10 | 2,523,730 | 254 | 17,229,885 |  |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { 12. Comm Total } \\ \% \text { of Total } \end{gathered}$ | 278 | 15,231,995 | 5 | 1,018,780 | 12 | 2,699,220 | 295 | 18,949,995 | 0 |
|  | 94.23 | 80.37 | 1.69 | 5.37 | 4.06 | 14.24 | 6.05 | 6.01 | 0.00 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { 13. Ind } \\ & \text { UnImp Land } \end{aligned}$ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 14 . \text { Ind } \\ & \text { Improv Land } \end{aligned}$ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 15 . \text { Ind } \\ & \text { Improvements } \end{aligned}$ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  |
| 16. Ind Total \% of Total | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
|  | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Comm+Ind Total <br> \% of Total | 278 | 15,231,995 | 5 | 1,018,780 | 12 | 2,699,220 | 295 | 18,949,995 | 0 |
|  | 94.23 | 80.37 | 1.69 | 5.37 | 4.06 | 14.24 | 6.05 | 6.01 | 0.00 |
| 17. Taxable Total \% of Total | 1,814 | 64,856,780 | 581 | 23,904,160 | 241 | 18,831,340 | 2,636 | 107,592,280 | 1,163,735 |
|  | 68.81 | 60.28 | 22.04 | 21.27 | 9.14 | 14.99 | 54.06 | 34.17 | 75.77 |

Exhibit 42 - Page 76

## County 42 - Harlan

| Schedule II:Tax Increment Financing (TIF) | Urban |  | SubUrban |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Records | Value Base | Value Excess | Records | Value Base | Value Excess |  |
| 18. Residential 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  |
| 19. Commercial 4 | 207,420 | 1,485,690 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  |
| 20. Industrial 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  |
| 21. Other 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  |
| Records | Rural <br> Value Base | Value Excess | Records | Total Value Base | Value Excess |  |
| 18. Residential 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  |
| 19. Commercial 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 207,420 | 1,485,690 |  |
| 20. Industrial 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  |
| 21. Other 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  |
| 22. Total Sch II |  |  | 4 | 207,420 | 1,485,690 |  |
| Schedule III: Mineral Interest Records | Urban |  | SubUrban |  | Rural |  |
|  | Records | Value | Records | Value | Records | Value |
| 23. Mineral Interest-Producing | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 790,090 |
| 24. Mineral Interest-Non-Producing | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |


|  | Total |  | Growth |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 23. Mineral Interest-Producing | 5 | 790,090 | 0 |
| 24. Mineral Interest-Non-Producing | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 25. Mineral Interest Total | $\mathbf{5}$ | $\mathbf{7 9 0 , 0 9 0}$ | $\mathbf{0}$ |



| Schedule V: Agricultural Records | Urban | Value | SubUrban |  | Rural |  | Total |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Records |  |  | Records | Value | Records | Value | Records | Value |
| 27. Ag-Vacant Land | 5 | 42,660 | 10 | 55,015 | 1,774 | 141,657,000 | 1,789 | 141,754,675 |
| 28. Ag-Improved Land | 0 | 0 | 1 | 4,000 | 423 | 44,839,895 | 424 | 44,843,895 |
| 29. Ag-Improvements | 0 | 0 | 1 | 15,655 | 445 | 19,871,670 | 446 | 19,887,325 |
| 30. Ag-Total Taxable |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2,235 | 206,485,895 |

Exhibit 42 - Page 77

## County 42 - Harlan

| Schedule VI: Agricultural Records: Non-Agricultural Detail | Urban |  |  | SubUrban |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Records | Acres | Value | Records | Acres | Value |
| 31. HomeSite UnImp Land | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 |
| 32. HomeSite Improv Land | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 |
| 33. HomeSite Improvements | 0 |  | 0 | 0 |  | 0 |
| 34. HomeSite Total |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 35. FarmSite UnImp Land | 1 | 4.000 | 4,000 | 8 | 15.000 | 7,500 |
| 36. FarmSite Impr Land | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 1 | 2.000 | 4,000 |
| 37. FarmSite Improv | 0 |  | 0 | 1 |  | 15,655 |

38. FarmSite Total

| 39. Road \& Ditches | 0.000 |  |  | 0.000 |  |  | GrowthValue |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 40. Other-Non Ag Use |  | 0.000 | 0 |  | 0.000 | 0 |  |
|  | Records | Rural | Value | Records | Total | Value |  |
| 31. HomeSite UnImp Land | 26 | 26.000 | 91,000 | 26 | 26.000 | 91,000 |  |
| 32. HomeSite Improv Land | 252 | 260.000 | 910,000 | 252 | 260.000 | 910,000 |  |
| 33. HomeSite Improvements | 282 |  | 12,956,665 | 282 |  | 12,956,665 | 372,070 |
| 34. HomeSite Total |  |  |  | 308 | 286.000 | 13,957,665 |  |
| 35. FarmSite UnImp Land | 77 | 160.570 | 111,785 | 86 | 179.570 | 123,285 |  |
| 36. FarmSite Impr Land | 375 | 1,008.650 | 667,950 | 376 | 1,010.650 | 671,950 |  |
| 37. FarmSite Improv | 410 |  | 6,915,005 | 411 |  | 6,930,660 | 0 |
| 38. FarmSite Total |  |  |  | 497 | 1,190.220 | 7,725,895 |  |
| 39. Road \& Ditches |  | 6,642.990 |  |  | 6,642.990 |  |  |
| 40. Other-Non Ag Use |  | 0.000 | 0 |  | 0.000 | 0 |  |
| 41. Total Section VI |  |  |  | 805 | 8,119.210 | 21,683,560 | 372,070 |


| Schedule VII: Agricultural Records: Ag Land Detail-Game \& Parks | Records | Urban <br> Acres | Value | Records | SubUrban Acres | Value |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 42. Game \& Parks | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 |
|  | Records | Rural Acres | Value | Records | Total Acres | Value |
| 42. Game \& Parks | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 |
| Schedule VIII: Agricultural Records: Special Value | Records | Urban <br> Acres | Value | Records | SubUrban Acres | Value |
| 43. Special Value | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 |
| 44. Recapture Val |  |  | 0 |  |  | 0 |
|  | Records | Rural Acres | Value | Records | Total <br> Acres | Value |
| 43. Special Value | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 |
| 44. Recapture Val |  |  | 0 |  |  | 0 |

## County 42 - Harlan <br> 2008 County Abstract of Assessment for Real Property, Form 45

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

| Irrigated: | Urban |  | SubUrban |  | Rural |  | Total |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Acres | Value | Acres | Value | Acres | Value | Acres | Value |
| 45. 1A1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 |
| 46. 1A | 2.500 | 2,375 | 0.000 | 0 | 19,132.400 | 29,319,830 | 19,134.900 | 29,322,205 |
| 47. 2A1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 883.000 | 1,052,290 | 883.000 | 1,052,290 |
| 48. 2A | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 71.000 | 76,680 | 71.000 | 76,680 |
| 49. 3A1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 193.000 | 188,175 | 193.000 | 188,175 |
| 50. 3A | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 |
| 51. 4A1 | 4.700 | 2,540 | 0.000 | 0 | 1,065.000 | 762,200 | 1,069.700 | 764,740 |
| 52. 4A | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 2,242.200 | 1,513,485 | 2,242.200 | 1,513,485 |
| 53. Total | 7.200 | 4,915 | 0.000 | 0 | 23,586.600 | 32,912,660 | 23,593.800 | 32,917,575 |


| 54. 1D1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 55.1D | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 7,605.600 | 6,370,510 | 7,605.600 | 6,370,510 |
| 56. 2D1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 437.000 | 321,195 | 437.000 | 321,195 |
| 57. 2D | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 1.000 | 730 | 1.000 | 730 |
| 58. 3D1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 225.000 | 162,000 | 225.000 | 162,000 |
| 59.3D | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 |
| 60.4D1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 423.000 | 164,970 | 423.000 | 164,970 |
| 61. 4D | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 963.200 | 361,080 | 963.200 | 361,080 |
| 62. Total | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 9,654.800 | 7,380,485 | 9,654.800 | 7,380,485 |

Grass:

| 63.1G1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 64. 1G | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 768.000 | 272,640 | 768.000 | 272,640 |
| 65. 2G1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 236.200 | 80,310 | 236.200 | 80,310 |
| 66. 2G | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 37.000 | 12,580 | 37.000 | 12,580 |
| 67.3G1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 68.000 | 20,400 | 68.000 | 20,400 |
| 68. 3G | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 |
| 69.4G1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 341.000 | 88,660 | 341.000 | 88,660 |
| 70.4G | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 4,012.730 | 964,015 | 4,012.730 | 964,015 |
| 71. Total | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 5,462.930 | 1,438,605 | 5,462.930 | 1,438,605 |
| 72. Waste | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 149.000 | 7,450 | 149.000 | 7,450 |
| 73. Other | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 |
| 74. Exempt | 0.000 |  | 0.000 |  | 44.040 |  | 44.040 |  |
| 75. Total | 7.200 | 4,915 | 0.000 | 0 | 38,853.330 | 41,739,200 | 38,860.530 | 41,744,115 |

Exhibit 42 - Page 79

## County 42 - Harlan <br> 2008 County Abstract of Assessment for Real Property, Form 45

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

| Irrigated: | Urban |  | SubUrban |  | Rural |  | Total |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Acres | Value | Acres | Value | Acres | Value | Acres | Value |
| 45. 1A1 | 7.700 | 7,700 | 0.000 | 0 | 45.000 | 45,000 | 52.700 | 52,700 |
| 46. 1A | 26.890 | 26,045 | 0.000 | 0 | 50,441.340 | 46,362,260 | 50,468.230 | 46,388,305 |
| 47. 2A1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 5,589.500 | 4,288,120 | 5,589.500 | 4,288,120 |
| 48. 2A | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 741.000 | 563,160 | 741.000 | 563,160 |
| 49. 3A1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 1,020.000 | 621,050 | 1,020.000 | 621,050 |
| 50. 3A | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 1,044.000 | 567,570 | 1,044.000 | 567,570 |
| 51. 4A1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 3,517.000 | 1,899,415 | 3,517.000 | 1,899,415 |
| 52. 4A | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 13,879.900 | 6,805,700 | 13,879.900 | 6,805,700 |
| 53. Total | 34.590 | 33,745 | 0.000 | 0 | 76,277.740 | 61,152,275 | 76,312.330 | 61,186,020 |


| 54. 1D1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 55.1D | 0.000 | 0 | 59.000 | 37,170 | 43,024.950 | 27,156,905 | 43,083.950 | 27,194,075 |
| 56. 2D1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 1,140.500 | 583,265 | 1,140.500 | 583,265 |
| 57. 2D | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 290.000 | 143,100 | 290.000 | 143,100 |
| 58. 3D1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 1,237.600 | 495,040 | 1,237.600 | 495,040 |
| 59.3D | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 142.000 | 48,720 | 142.000 | 48,720 |
| 60. 4D1 | 0.000 | 0 | 29.000 | 9,715 | 3,351.000 | 1,122,590 | 3,380.000 | 1,132,305 |
| 61.4D | 0.000 | 0 | 2.000 | 630 | 6,697.770 | 2,109,800 | 6,699.770 | 2,110,430 |
| 62. Total | 0.000 | 0 | 90.000 | 47,515 | 55,883.820 | 31,659,420 | 55,973.820 | 31,706,935 |

Grass:

| 63.1G1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 64.1G | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 8,004.570 | 2,646,665 | 8,004.570 | 2,646,665 |
| 65. 2G1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 796.000 | 246,760 | 796.000 | 246,760 |
| 66.2G | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 472.000 | 146,320 | 472.000 | 146,320 |
| 67.3G1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 693.400 | 208,020 | 693.400 | 208,020 |
| 68.3G | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 95.000 | 28,500 | 95.000 | 28,500 |
| 69.4G1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 3,881.720 | 1,164,515 | 3,881.720 | 1,164,515 |
| 70.4G | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 59,919.010 | 17,976,585 | 59,919.010 | 17,976,585 |
| 71. Total | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 73,861.700 | 22,417,365 | 73,861.700 | 22,417,365 |
| 72. Waste | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 4,197.000 | 209,850 | 4,197.000 | 209,850 |
| 73. Other | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 |
| 74. Exempt | 0.000 |  | 0.000 |  | 14,342.320 |  | 14,342.320 |  |
| 75. Total | 34.590 | 33,745 | 90.000 | 47,515 | 210,220.260 | 115,438,910 | 210,344.850 | 115,520,170 |

Exhibit 42 - Page 80

| County 42 - Harlan 2008 County Abstract of Asses |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Schedule IX: Agricultural Records: AgLand Market Area Detail |  |  |  | Market Area: |  |  |  |  |
| Irrigated: | Acres | Value | SubUrban Acres | Value | Acres | Value | Acres | Value |
| 45. 1A1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 |
| 46. 1A | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 2,481.200 | 1,750,810 | 2,481.200 | 1,750,810 |
| 47. 2A1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 225.000 | 123,750 | 225.000 | 123,750 |
| 48. 2A | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 7.000 | 3,780 | 7.000 | 3,780 |
| 49. 3A1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 8.000 | 4,000 | 8.000 | 4,000 |
| 50. 3A | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 |
| 51. 4A1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 170.000 | 68,000 | 170.000 | 68,000 |
| 52. 4A | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 913.000 | 273,900 | 913.000 | 273,900 |
| 53. Total | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 3,804.200 | 2,224,240 | 3,804.200 | 2,224,240 |
| Dryland: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 54.1D1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 |
| 55.1D | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 21,252.100 | 12,755,040 | 21,252.100 | 12,755,040 |
| 56. 2D1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 220.000 | 90,200 | 220.000 | 90,200 |
| 57. 2D | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 31.000 | 11,160 | 31.000 | 11,160 |
| 58. 3D1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 265.000 | 80,825 | 265.000 | 80,825 |
| 59.3D | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 |
| 60.4D1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 1,377.000 | 344,250 | 1,377.000 | 344,250 |
| 61.4D | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 4,858.000 | 1,214,500 | 4,858.000 | 1,214,500 |
| 62. Total | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 28,003.100 | 14,495,975 | 28,003.100 | 14,495,975 |
| Grass: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 63.1G1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 |
| 64.1G | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 3,665.400 | 1,154,120 | 3,665.400 | 1,154,120 |
| 65.2G1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 38.000 | 11,020 | 38.000 | 11,020 |
| 66. 2G | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 95.000 | 27,075 | 95.000 | 27,075 |
| 67.3G1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 237.000 | 67,545 | 237.000 | 67,545 |
| 68.3G | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 |
| 69.4G1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 1,549.000 | 441,465 | 1,549.000 | 441,465 |
| 70.4G | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 31,873.940 | 9,084,210 | 31,873.940 | 9,084,210 |
| 71. Total | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 37,458.340 | 10,785,435 | 37,458.340 | 10,785,435 |
| 72. Waste | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 648.000 | 32,400 | 648.000 | 32,400 |
| 73. Other | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 |
| 74. Exempt | 0.000 |  | 0.000 |  | 0.000 |  | 0.000 |  |
| 75. Total | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 69,913.640 | 27,538,050 | 69,913.640 | 27,538,050 |

Exhibit 42 - Page 81

## County 42 - Harlan

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

Schedule X: Agricultural Records: AgLand Market Area Totals

| Urban |  |  | SubU | Rural |  |  | Total |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| AgLand | Acres | Value | Acres | Value | Acres | Value | Acres | Value |
| 76.Irrigated | 41.790 | 38,660 | 0.000 | 0 | 103,668.540 | 96,289,175 | 103,710.330 | 96,327,835 |
| 77.Dry Land | 0.000 | 0 | 90.000 | 47,515 | 93,541.720 | 53,535,880 | 93,631.720 | 53,583,395 |
| 78.Grass | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 116,782.970 | 34,641,405 | 116,782.970 | 34,641,405 |
| 79.Waste | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 4,994.000 | 249,700 | 4,994.000 | 249,700 |
| 80.Other | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 |
| 81.Exempt | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 14,386.360 | 0 | 14,386.360 | 0 |
| 82.Total | 41.790 | 38,660 | 90.000 | 47,515 | 318,987.230 | 184,716,160 | 319,119.020 | 184,802,335 |

2008 Agricultural Land Detail

## County 42 - Harlan

Market Area:
Value $\quad \%$ of Value ${ }^{\star}$

| Irrigated: | Acres | \% of Acres* |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
| 1A1 | 0.000 | $0.00 \%$ |
| 1A | $19,134.900$ | $81.10 \%$ |
| 2A1 | 883.000 | $3.74 \%$ |
| 2A | 71.000 | $0.30 \%$ |
| 3A1 | 193.000 | $0.82 \%$ |
| 3A | 0.000 | $0.00 \%$ |
| 4A1 | $1,069.700$ | $4.53 \%$ |
| 4A | $2,242.200$ | $9.50 \%$ |
| Irrigated Total | $23,593.800$ | $100.00 \%$ |


| Dry: |  |  | 0 | $0.00 \%$ | 0.000 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 1D1 | 0.000 | $0.00 \%$ | 6,605 | $0,370,510$ | $86.32 \%$ |
| 2D1 | 437.000 | $48.78 \%$ | 321,195 | $4.35 \%$ | 735.607 |
| 2D | 1.000 | $0.01 \%$ | 730 | $0.01 \%$ | 730.000 |
| 3D1 | 225.000 | $2.33 \%$ | 162,000 | $2.19 \%$ | 720.000 |
| 3D | 0.000 | $0.00 \%$ | 0 | $0.00 \%$ | 0.000 |
| 4D1 | 423.000 | $4.38 \%$ | 164,970 | $2.24 \%$ | 390.000 |
| 4D | 963.200 | $9.98 \%$ | 361,080 | $4.89 \%$ | 374.875 |
| Dry Total | $9,654.800$ | $100.00 \%$ | $7,380,485$ | $100.00 \%$ | 764.436 |

Grass:

| 1G1 | 0.000 | $0.00 \%$ | 0 | $0.00 \%$ | 0.000 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 1G | 768.000 | $14.06 \%$ | 272,640 | $18.95 \%$ | 355.000 |
| 2G1 | 236.200 | $4.32 \%$ | 80,310 | $5.58 \%$ | 340.008 |
| 2G | 37.000 | $0.68 \%$ | 12,580 | $0.87 \%$ | 340.000 |
| 3G1 | 68.000 | $1.24 \%$ | 20,400 | $1.42 \%$ | 300.000 |
| 3G | 0.000 | $0.00 \%$ | 0 | $0.00 \%$ | 0.000 |
| 4G1 | 341.000 | $6.24 \%$ | 88,660 | $6.16 \%$ | 260.000 |
| 4G | $4,012.730$ | $73.45 \%$ | 964,015 | $67.01 \%$ | 240.239 |
| Grass Total | $5,462.930$ | $100.00 \%$ | $1,438,605$ | $100.00 \%$ | 263.339 |
|  |  |  | $32,917,575$ | $78.86 \%$ | $1,395.179$ |
| Irrigated Total | $23,593.800$ | $60.71 \%$ | $7,380,485$ | $17.68 \%$ | 764.436 |
| Dry Total | $9,654.800$ | $24.84 \%$ | $1,438,605$ | $3.45 \%$ | 263.339 |
| Grass Total | $5,462.930$ | $14.06 \%$ | 7,450 | $0.02 \%$ | 50.000 |
| Waste | 149.000 | $0.38 \%$ | 0 | $0.00 \%$ | 0.000 |
| Other | 0.000 | $0.00 \%$ |  |  | 1,074 |
| Exempt | 44.040 | $0.11 \%$ |  |  |  |
| Market Area Total | $38,860.530$ | $100.00 \%$ |  |  |  |

As Related to the County as a Whole

| Irrigated Total | $23,593.800$ | $22.75 \%$ | $32,917,575$ | $34.17 \%$ |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Dry Total | $9,654.800$ | $10.31 \%$ | $7,380,485$ | $13.77 \%$ |
| Grass Total | $5,462.930$ | $4.68 \%$ | $1,438,605$ | $4.15 \%$ |
| Waste | 149.000 | $2.98 \%$ | 7,450 | $2.98 \%$ |
| Other | 0.000 | $0.00 \%$ | 0 | $0.00 \%$ |
| Exempt | 44.040 | $0.31 \%$ |  |  |
| Market Area Total | $38,860.530$ | $12.18 \%$ | $41,744,115$ | $22.59 \%$ |

2008 Agricultural Land Detail

## County 42 - Harlan

Market Area: 2
Average Assessed Value*

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


| Dry: |
| :--- |
| 1D1 0.000 $0.00 \%$ 0 $0.00 \%$ 0.000 <br> 1D $43,083.950$ $76.97 \%$ $27,194,075$ $85.77 \%$ 631.188 <br> 2D1 $1,140.500$ $2.04 \%$ 583,265 $1.84 \%$ 511.411 <br> 2D 290.000 $0.52 \%$ 143,100 $0.45 \%$ 493.448 <br> 3D1 $1,237.600$ $2.21 \%$ 495,040 $1.56 \%$ 400.000 <br> 3D 142.000 $0.25 \%$ 48,720 $0.15 \%$ 343.098 <br> 4D1 $3,380.000$ $6.04 \%$ $1,132,305$ $3.57 \%$ 335.001 <br> 4D $6,699.770$ $11.97 \%$ $2,110,430$ $6.66 \%$ 315.000 <br> Dry Total $55,973.820$ $100.00 \%$ $31,706,935$ $100.00 \%$ 566.460 |

Grass:

| 1G1 | 0.000 | $0.00 \%$ | 0 | $0.00 \%$ | 0.000 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 1G | $8,004.570$ | $10.84 \%$ | $2,646,665$ | $11.81 \%$ | 330.644 |
| 2G1 | 796.000 | $1.08 \%$ | 246,760 | $1.10 \%$ | 310.000 |
| 2G | 472.000 | $0.64 \%$ | 146,320 | $0.65 \%$ | 310.000 |
| 3G1 | 693.400 | $0.94 \%$ | 208,020 | $0.93 \%$ | 300.000 |
| 3G | 95.000 | $0.13 \%$ | 28,500 | $0.13 \%$ | 300.000 |
| 4G1 | $3,881.720$ | $5.26 \%$ | $1,164,515$ | $5.19 \%$ | 299.999 |
| 4G | $59,919.010$ | $81.12 \%$ | $17,976,585$ | $80.19 \%$ | 300.014 |
| Grass Total | $73,861.700$ | $100.00 \%$ | $22,417,365$ | $100.00 \%$ | 303.504 |
|  | $76,312.330$ | $36.28 \%$ | $61,186,020$ | $52.97 \%$ | 801.784 |
| Irrigated Total | $55,973.820$ | $26.61 \%$ | $31,706,935$ | $27.45 \%$ | 566.460 |
| Dry Total | $73,861.700$ | $35.11 \%$ | $22,417,365$ | $19.41 \%$ | 303.504 |
| Grass Total | $4,197.000$ | $2.00 \%$ | 209,850 | $0.18 \%$ | 50.000 |
| Waste | 0.000 | $0.00 \%$ |  | 0 | $0.00 \%$ |
| Other | $14,342.320$ | $6.82 \%$ |  |  | 0.000 |
| Exempt | $210,344.850$ | $100.00 \%$ | $115,520,170$ | $100.00 \%$ |  |
| Market Area Total |  |  |  |  |  |

## As Related to the County as a Whole

| Irrigated Total | $76,312.330$ | $73.58 \%$ | $61,186,020$ | $63.52 \%$ |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Dry Total | $55,973.820$ | $59.78 \%$ | $31,706,935$ | $59.17 \%$ |
| Grass Total | $73,861.700$ | $63.25 \%$ | $22,417,365$ | $64.71 \%$ |
| Waste | $4,197.000$ | $84.04 \%$ | 209,850 | $84.04 \%$ |
| Other | 0.000 | $0.00 \%$ | 0 | $0.00 \%$ |
| Exempt | $14,342.320$ | $99.69 \%$ |  |  |
| Market Area Total | $210,344.850$ | $65.91 \%$ | $115,520,170$ | $62.51 \%$ |

2008 Agricultural Land Detail

## County 42 - Harlan

Market Area: 3

| Irrigated: | Acres | \% of Acres* | Value | \% of Value* | Average Assessed Value* |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1A1 | 0.000 | 0.00\% | 0 | 0.00\% | 0.000 |
| 1A | 2,481.200 | 65.22\% | 1,750,810 | 78.71\% | 705.630 |
| 2A1 | 225.000 | 5.91\% | 123,750 | 5.56\% | 550.000 |
| 2A | 7.000 | 0.18\% | 3,780 | 0.17\% | 540.000 |
| 3A1 | 8.000 | 0.21\% | 4,000 | 0.18\% | 500.000 |
| 3A | 0.000 | 0.00\% | 0 | 0.00\% | 0.000 |
| 4A1 | 170.000 | 4.47\% | 68,000 | 3.06\% | 400.000 |
| 4A | 913.000 | 24.00\% | 273,900 | 12.31\% | 300.000 |
| Irrigated Total | 3,804.200 | 100.00\% | 2,224,240 | 100.00\% | 584.680 |
| Dry: |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1D1 | 0.000 | 0.00\% | 0 | 0.00\% | 0.000 |
| 1D | 21,252.100 | 75.89\% | 12,755,040 | 87.99\% | 600.177 |
| 2D1 | 220.000 | 0.79\% | 90,200 | 0.62\% | 410.000 |
| 2D | 31.000 | 0.11\% | 11,160 | 0.08\% | 360.000 |
| 3D1 | 265.000 | 0.95\% | 80,825 | 0.56\% | 305.000 |
| 3D | 0.000 | 0.00\% | 0 | 0.00\% | 0.000 |
| 4D1 | 1,377.000 | 4.92\% | 344,250 | 2.37\% | 250.000 |
| 4D | 4,858.000 | 17.35\% | 1,214,500 | 8.38\% | 250.000 |
| Dry Total | 28,003.100 | 100.00\% | 14,495,975 | 100.00\% | 517.656 |

Grass:

| 1G1 | 0.000 | $0.00 \%$ | 0 | $0.00 \%$ | 0.000 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 1G | $3,665.400$ | $9.79 \%$ | $1,154,120$ | $10.70 \%$ | 314.868 |
| 2G1 | 38.000 | $0.10 \%$ | 11,020 | $0.10 \%$ | 290.000 |
| 2G | 95.000 | $0.25 \%$ | 27,075 | $0.25 \%$ | 285.000 |
| 3G1 | 237.000 | $0.63 \%$ | 67,545 | $0.63 \%$ | 285.000 |
| 3G | 0.000 | $0.00 \%$ | 0 | $0.00 \%$ | 0.000 |
| 4G1 | $1,549.000$ | $4.14 \%$ | 441,465 | $4.09 \%$ | 285.000 |
| 4G | $31,873.940$ | $85.09 \%$ | $9,084,210$ | $84.23 \%$ | 285.004 |
| Grass Total | $37,458.340$ | $100.00 \%$ | $10,785,435$ | $100.00 \%$ | 287.931 |
| Irrigated Total | $3,804.200$ | $5.44 \%$ | $2,224,240$ | $8.08 \%$ | 584.680 |
| Dry Total | $28,003.100$ | $40.05 \%$ | $14,495,975$ | $52.64 \%$ | 517.656 |
| Grass Total | $37,458.340$ | $53.58 \%$ | $10,785,435$ | $39.17 \%$ | 287.931 |
| Waste | 648.000 | $0.93 \%$ | 32,400 | $0.12 \%$ | 50.000 |
| Other | 0.000 | $0.00 \%$ |  | $0.00 \%$ | 0.000 |
| Exempt | 0.000 | $0.00 \%$ |  |  | 3 |
| Market Area Total | $69,913.640$ | $100.00 \%$ |  |  |  |

## As Related to the County as a Whole

| Irrigated Total | $3,804.200$ | $3.67 \%$ | $2,224,240$ | $2.31 \%$ |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Dry Total | $28,003.100$ | $29.91 \%$ | $14,495,975$ | $27.05 \%$ |
| Grass Total | $37,458.340$ | $32.08 \%$ | $10,785,435$ | $31.13 \%$ |
| Waste | 648.000 | $12.98 \%$ | 32,400 | $12.98 \%$ |
| Other | 0.000 | $0.00 \%$ | 0 | $0.00 \%$ |
| Exempt | 0.000 | $0.00 \%$ |  |  |
| Market Area Total | $69,913.640$ | $21.91 \%$ | $27,538,050$ | $14.90 \%$ |

## 2008 Agricultural Land Detail

County 42 - Harlan


* Department of Property Assessment \& Taxation Calculates


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

|  | 2007 CTL <br> County Total | 2008 Form 45 County Total | Value Difference <br> (2007 Form 45-2006 CTL) | Percent Change | 2008 Growth <br> (New Construction Value) | \% Change excl. Growth |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1. Residential | 78,821,200 | 81,604,580 | 2,783,380 | 3.53 | 1,092,315 | 2.15 |
| 2. Recreational | 6,726,200 | 7,037,705 | 311,505 | 4.63 | 71,420 | 3.57 |
| 3. Ag-Homesite Land, Ag-Res Dwellings | 13,478,125 | 13,957,665 | 479,540 | 3.56 | *--------- | 3.56 |
| 4. Total Residential (sum lines 1-3) | 99,025,525 | 102,599,950 | 3,574,425 | 3.61 | 1,163,735 | 2.43 |
| 5. Commercial | 18,912,715 | 18,949,995 | 37,280 | 0.2 | 0 | 0.2 |
| 6. Industrial | 0 | 0 | 0 |  | 0 |  |
| 7. Ag-Farmsite Land, Outbuildings | 7,744,205 | 7,725,895 | -18,310 | -0.24 | 372,070 | -5.04 |
| 8. Minerals | 654,490 | 790,090 | 135,600 | 20.72 | 0 | 20.72 |
| 9. Total Commercial (sum lines 5-8) | 27,311,410 | 27,465,980 | 154,570 | 0.57 | 0 | 0.57 |
| 10. Total Non-Agland Real Property | 126,336,935 | 130,065,930 | 3,728,995 | 2.95 | 1,535,805 | 1.74 |
| 11. Irrigated | 86,717,020 | 96,327,835 | 9,610,815 | 11.08 |  |  |
| 12. Dryland | 56,845,800 | 53,583,395 | -3,262,405 | -5.74 |  |  |
| 13. Grassland | 35,341,335 | 34,641,405 | -699,930 | -1.98 |  |  |
| 14. Wasteland | 260,450 | 249,700 | -10,750 | -4.13 |  |  |
| 15. Other Agland | 0 | 0 | 0 |  |  |  |
| 16. Total Agricultural Land | 179,164,605 | 184,802,335 | 5,637,730 | 3.15 |  |  |
| 17. Total Value of All Real Property | 305,501,540 | 314,868,265 | 9,366,725 | 3.07 | 1,535,805 | 2.56 |
| (Locally Assessed) |  |  |  |  |  |  |

[^0]
# 2007 PLAN OF ASSESSMENT <br> FOR HARLAN COUNTY 

## Introduction

Pursuant to Neb. Laws 2005, LB 263, Section 9, the Assessment Administrative Manager shall submit a Plan of Assessment to the County Board of Equalization on or before July 31, 2007 and to the Nebraska Department of Revenue Property Assessment Division on or before October 31, 2007, and every three years thereafter. The Assessment Administrative Manager shall update the Plan each year between the adoption of each three-year Plan.

## Purpose of the Plan of Assessment

The Plan of Assessment and any update shall examine the level, quality, and uniformity of assessment in the county and may be derived from a Progress Report developed by the Property Assessment Division and presented to the Assessment Administrative Manager on or before July 31. The Plan shall propose actions to be taken for the following three years to assure uniform and proportionate assessments that are within the statutory and administrative guidelines for the level of value and quality of assessment. The Assessment Administrative Manager shall establish procedures and the course of action to be taken during the three-year Plan of Assessment.

## Responsibilities of Assessment

Record Maintenance<br>Mapping<br>Ownership<br>Report Generation<br>Abstract<br>Certification of Values<br>School District Taxable Value Report<br>CTL<br>Tax List Corrections<br>Administer Homestead Exemption<br>Administer Personal Property<br>Generate Tax Roll

# Responsibilities of Appraisal 

Value all Real Property<br>Develop Plan of Review<br>Establish procedure for Pickup Work<br>Review Sales<br>Update all Values on an Annual Basis.

## Personnel Count

Assessment
1- 1- Assessment Administrative Manager- required to pass test and maintain an Assessors Certificate issued by Nebraska Department of Revenue Property Assessment Division
2- 1- Assessment Clerk

## Appraisal

1- 1- State Appraiser - required to pass test and maintain an Appraisal license issued by State Appraisal Board. (Currently Certified Residential, passed State exam for Certified General \& working on demonstration reports to be submitted to the State Appraisal Board)
2- 1- Assistant Appraiser-Vacant.

## History

Harlan County became a State assumed county in July 1998. We had in place the same CAMA package that is now used by the State assumed counties. At this time all data is entered in the ATR file and also the appraisal file. This data is from our re-appraisal of Harlan County in 1996 and also new improvements and review of the sales for each period. In $20041 / 2$ of the county was reviewed on site. At this time we have all sketches completed. In 2006 the $2^{\text {nd }}$ half of the county was reviewed.

## Parcel Count

Harlan County has approx 5062 parcels. Of this total we have the following:

| 1733 Residential with a value of | $\$ 62,013,205$ |
| :---: | ---: |
| 296 Commercial with a value of | $\$ 19,191,420$ |
| 2234 Agricultural with a value of | $\$ 200,387,835$ |
| 238 Rural acreages with a value of | $\$ 16,811,380$ |
| 5 Mineral producing with a value of | $\$ 654,490$ |
| 372 Recreational with a value of | $\$ 6,726,200$ |
| 184 Exempt parcels |  |
| 627 Personal Property Schedules | $\$ 21,382,879$ |
| 16 Centrally Assessed Property | $\$ 10,348,768$ |

Exhibit 42 - Page 89

## Cadastral Maps

The county purchased cadastral maps in 1982. The county was re-flown and city maps were made on scale of $1 "=100$ ' and rural maps were 4 sections to a page and a scale of $1 "=660$ '. At the present time, they are in dire need of up-dating and much repair work as 20+ years of use has taken its toll. We are still anxiously awaiting the new GIS program and hope to have it in place for 2008 so that we might be in line with neighboring counties that already have a GIS program in house and working.

## Property Record Cards

We utilize the property record cards available from the Terra Scan system by printing ATR property card and also appraisal print-out. We also have aerial photos of rural parcels from a 1984 flight. The information from our re-appraisal of 1995-6 is on the computer as reference. We add new information as we gather it in review and pick-up work to further enhance our records. These records are in good condition. The Terra Scan system implemented a working and historical appraisal file that at the present needs design changes. We are currently working on an RFP for bids on the CAMA system contract.

## Real Estate Transfers (521's)

The 521's are handled by the assessment staff for change of ownership, splits or combinations that need to be made, sales file info is up-dated and supporting data is attached. After this process, they are given to the appraisal staff for verification such as new digital pictures and reviewed for accuracy of information. Sales verification forms are mailed to the buyer and seller to be completed and returned to the office on agricultural 521’s.

## Current plan for Harlan County

## Assessment /Sale Ratio Statistics for Tax Year 2007

| Class | Ratio | C.O.D.* | P.R.D.** |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Residential | .98 | 10.37 | 102.59 |
| Commercial | 100 | 17.66 | 105.81 |
| Ag-Land | .72 | 14.87 | 100.89 |

* Coefficient of Dispersion
** Price Related Differential

Tax year 2008
We will continue our review of the county and plan to do $1 / 4$ of the townships each year. Will review statistics from previous year to find any hot spots to be corrected. Review Exhibit 42 - Page 90
market areas and also any new TIF areas. Conduct a pivot review. With the passage of LB701 the assessment office and the Republican River Basin NRD will compare irrigated acres. Ag land study i.e. irrigated grass, irrigated and dry acres, FSA certified maps. Review towns starting with Oxford. Review all IOLL's. Ag land acre values. Do normal pick-up work and sales review. Continue to monitor any changes in depreciation tables or site improvement tables due to market changes, also monitor our market areas. Implement our new GIS program.

Tax year 2009
We will plan to review another $1 / 4$ of the townships this year. Review statistics to determine if any major or minor adjustments need to be made. Review market areas and any new TIF projects that develop. Do regular pick-up work and sales review. Verify accuracy of depreciation tables and site improvements tables with information from the market data. Watch river front property for private hunting and the possibility of special valuation. Hopefully continue use of GIS program. Continue to do county review as set up by the Property Assessment Division.

## Tax year 2010

We will review the balance of the county that did not get done in 2009. Review statistics to see if any new data has appeared that would change any of our tables that are taken from the market. Review market areas for accuracy from the sales that have occurred. Do regular pick-up work based on building permits and information from the zoning director. Continue use of GIS. Watch for special valuation. Continue to do county review as set up by the Property Assessment Division.

## Conclusion

All work done by the assessment or appraisal staff will be done in accordance with the Nebraska Department of Revenue Property Assessment Division rules and regulations. All statutes and mandates that may be issued will be followed in completion of our work. We look to our State Office Staff and Field Liaisons for any assistance they may provide to us in carrying out our assignments.

Respectfully,

Pamela A. Meisenbach
Assessment Administrative Manager
for Harlan \& Hitchcock Counties

Jeffrey S. Wilhelm
Appraiser
for Harlan \& Hitchcock Counties

## 2008 Assessment Survey for Harlan County

## I. General Information

## A. Staffing and Funding Information

| 1. | Deputy(ies) on staff |
| :--- | :--- |
| 2. | Appraiser(s) on staff |
|  | One appraiser and one assistant appraiser. |
| 3. | Other full-time employees |
|  | The administrative assessment manager and an assessment clerk. |
| 4. | Other part-time employees |
|  | 0 |
| 5. | Number of shared employees |
|  | The full-time appraiser is shared between Harlan and Hitchcock counties and other <br> assessment offices as needed. |
| 6. | Assessor's requested budget for current fiscal year |
|  | \$ 103,186.36 was the total 2006-07 expenditures for the assessment functions. |
| 7. | Part of the budget that is dedicated to the computer system |
|  | \$ 6,610.14 for 06-07. |
| 8. | Adopted budget, or granted budget if different from above |
|  | Non-applicable. |
| 9. | Amount of the total budget set aside for appraisal work |
|  | Non-applicable. |
| 10. | Amount of the total budget set aside for education/workshops |
|  | Non-applicable. |
| 11. | Appraisal/Reappraisal budget, if not part of the total budget |
| \$ 93,180.58 was the total 2006-07 expenditures for the appraisal functions. |  |
| 12. | Other miscellaneous funds |
|  | None |
|  |  |


| 13. | Total budget |
| ---: | :--- |
|  | $\$$ 196,366.94 was the total 2006-07 county expenses. |
| a. | Was any of last year's budget not used: |
|  | Non-applicable. |

## B. Computer, Automation Information and GIS

| 1. | Administrative software |
| :--- | :--- |
| 2. | TerraScan |
|  | CAMA software |
| 3. | TerraScan <br> Yes, but they are in very poor condition due to constant use for many years. |
| 4. | Who maintains the Cadastral Maps? |
| 5. | Office staff.Does the county have GIS software? <br> mops, replacing them and continuing to use such a mapping system would not <br> menefit the county in terms of cost or employee time, counting dots and using a <br> planimeter is very archaic. It would be better to move forward with the <br> technological advancements of today and replace them with a geographical <br> information system (GIS). The benefits of such a system would far outweigh the <br> cost. |
| 6. | Who maintains the GIS software and maps? |
|  | Non-applicable. <br> 7.Personal Property software:TerraScan |

## C. Zoning Information

## 1. Does the county have zoning? <br> Yes

| 2. | If so, is the zoning countywide? |
| :--- | :--- |
| 3. | What municipalities in the county are zoned? |
|  | Alma |
| 4. | When was zoning implemented? |
|  | 2002 |

## D. Contracted Services

| 1. | Appraisal Services |
| :--- | :--- |
| Pritchard \& Abbott have been contracted to do the oil and gas mineral appraisals. |  |
| 2. | Other services |
|  | None |

## Certification

This is to certify that the 2008 Reports and Opinions of the Property Tax Administrator have been sent to the following:
-Five copies to the Tax Equalization and Review Commission, by hand delivery.

- One copy to the Harlan County Assessor, by certified mail, return receipt requested, 70062760000063875746.

Dated this 7th day of April, 2008.


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

