## 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

Holt

## Residential Real Property - Current

| Number of Sales | 256 | COD | 24.49 |
| :--- | :---: | :--- | ---: |
| Total Sales Price | $\$ 14,542,225$ | PRD | 110.52 |
| Total Adj. Sales Price | $\$ 14,493,725$ | COV | 34.33 |
| Total Assessed Value | $\$ 13,489,595$ | STD | 35.31 |
| Avg. Adj. Sales Price | $\$ 56,616$ | Avg. Abs. Dev. | 23.24 |
| Avg. Assessed Value | $\$ 52,694$ | Min | 37.27 |
| Median | 94.89 | Max | 279.45 |
| Wgt. Mean | 93.07 | $95 \%$ Median C.I. | 91.98 to 97.93 |
| Mean | 102.87 | $95 \%$ Wgt. Mean C.I. | 90.42 to 95.72 |
|  |  | $95 \%$ Mean C.I. | 98.54 to 107.19 |


| \% of Value of the Class of all Real Property Value in the County | 16.51 |
| :--- | ---: |
| \% of Records Sold in the Study Period | 5.88 |
| \% of Value Sold in the Study Period | 6.7 |
| Average Assessed Value of the Base | 46,239 |


| Residential Real Property - History |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | ---: | :---: | ---: |
| Year | Number of Sales | Median | COD | PRD |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 8}$ | 256 | 94.89 | 24.49 | 110.52 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 7}$ | 260 | 100.28 | 23.14 | 109.70 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 6}$ | 263 | 96.25 | 19.09 | 105.43 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 5}$ | 222 | 98.07 | 19.64 | 105.66 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 4}$ | 212 | 93.79 | 21.06 | 104.67 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 3}$ | 244 | 93 | 21.3 | 102.53 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 2}$ | 285 | 94 | 19.67 | 102.92 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 1}$ | 339 | 97 | 21.98 | 106.34 |

## 2008 Commission Summary

## Commercial Real Property - Current

| Number of Sales | 52 | COD | 23.09 |
| :--- | :---: | :--- | ---: |
| Total Sales Price | $\$ 7,445,990$ | PRD | 103.41 |
| Total Adj. Sales Price | $\$ 7,279,485$ | COV | 30.89 |
| Total Assessed Value | $\$ 6,522,305$ | STD | 28.62 |
| Avg. Adj. Sales Price | $\$ 139,990$ | Avg. Abs. Dev. | 21.90 |
| Avg. Assessed Value | $\$ 125,429$ | Min | 35.16 |
| Median | 94.83 | Max | 156.48 |
| Wgt. Mean | 89.60 | $95 \%$ Median C.I. | 87.26 to 100.51 |
| Mean | 92.65 | $95 \%$ Wgt. Mean C.I. | 78.14 to 101.05 |
|  |  | $95 \%$ Mean C.I. | 84.88 to 100.43 |


| \% of Value of the Class of all Real Property Value in the County | 4.34 |
| :--- | ---: |
| \% of Records Sold in the Study Period | 6.93 |
| \% of Value Sold in the Study Period | 12.34 |
| Average Assessed Value of the Base | 70,497 |


| Commercial Real Property - History |  |  |  |  |
| ---: | :---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Year | Number of Sales | Median | COD | PRD |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 8}$ | 52 | 94.83 | 23.09 | 103.41 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 7}$ | 57 | 99.57 | 22.72 | 95.05 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 6}$ | 49 | 95.54 | 25.52 | 108.33 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 5}$ | 48 | 95.55 | 24.20 | 107.49 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 4}$ | 45 | 95.11 | 39.05 | 120.81 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 3}$ | 55 | 98 | 27.12 | 75.98 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 2}$ | 61 | 95 | 28.71 | 73.04 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 1}$ | 75 | 93 | 44.28 | 118.11 |

## 2008 Commission Summary

| 45 Holt |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Agricultural Land - Current |  |  |  |  |
| Number of Sales | 197 | COD |  | 20.63 |
| Total Sales Price | \$52,336,921 | PRD |  | 105.08 |
| Total Adj. Sales Price | ce $\quad \$ 48,777,970$ | COV |  | 29.08 |
| Total Assessed Value | - \$34,288,360 | STD |  | 21.48 |
| Avg. Adj. Sales Price | e \$247,604 | Avg. |  | 14.90 |
| Avg. Assessed Value | - \$174,053 | Min |  | 8.67 |
| Median | 72.22 | Max |  | 188.29 |
| Wgt. Mean | 70.29 | 95\% |  | 69.06 to 75.31 |
| Mean | 73.87 | 95\% |  | 67.45 to 73.14 |
|  |  | 95\% Mean C.I. |  | 70.87 to 76.87 |
| \% of Value of the Class of all Real Property Value in the County |  |  |  | 79.15 |
| \% of Records Sold in the Study Period |  |  |  | 2.84 |
| \% of Value Sold in the Study Period |  |  |  | 1.8 |
| Average Assessed Value of the Base |  |  |  | 139,159 |
| Agricultural Land - History |  |  |  |  |
| Year N | Number of Sales | Median | COD | PRD |
| 2008 | 197 | 72.22 | 20.63 | 105.08 |
| 2007 | 186 | 71.52 | 23.73 | 103.23 |
| 2006 | 194 | 77.38 | 23.09 | 100.38 |
| 2005 | 161 | 77.88 | 25.87 | 103.00 |
| 2004 | 140 | 76.66 | 22.81 | 100.41 |
| 2003 | 104 | 75 | 25.35 | 100.26 |
| 2002 | 120 | 77 | 25.35 | 101.83 |
| 2001 | 149 | 76 | 20.12 | 103.55 |

Opinions

## 2008 Opinions of the Property Tax Administrator for Holt 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 Holt County is $95 \%$ of actual value. It is my opinion that the quality of assessment for the class of residential real property in Holt County is not in compliance with generally accepted mass appraisal practices.

## Commercial Real Property

It is my opinion that the level of value of the class of commercial real property in Holt County is $95 \%$ of actual value. It is my opinion that the quality of assessment for the class of commercial real property in Holt 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 Holt County is $72 \%$ of actual value. It is my opinion that the quality of assessment for the class of agricultural land in Holt 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 



Exhibit 45 - Page 10

## PAD 2008 Preliminary Statistics




# PAD 2008 Preliminary Statistics 

## Type: Qualified



Exhibit 45 - Page 13

## PAD 2008 Preliminary Statistics

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



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

## Residential

For assessment year 2008 the Assessor performed a market analysis on the assessor locations of Ewing, Stuart and Rural and adjusted values accordingly.

The Holt County Assessor reviewed all residential sales by sending questionnaires to the seller and buyer to gather as much information about the sale as possible. A physical review of the property was performed if there was still a question regarding the sale after the receipt of the questionnaire.

Pickup work was completed and placed on the 2008 assessment roll.

## 2008 Assessment Survey for Holt County

## Residential Appraisal Information

(Includes Urban, Suburban and Rural Residential)

| 1. | Data collection done by: |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | Assessor and deputy |
| 2. | Valuation done by: |
|  | Assessor, deputy and staff determine the valuation, with the assessor being responsible for the final value of the property. |
| 3. | Pickup work done by whom: |
|  | Assessor and deputy |
| 4. | What is the date of the Replacement Cost New data (Marshall-Swift) that are used to value this property class? |
|  | June 2002 Marshall-Swift |
| 5. | What was the last year the depreciation schedule for this property class was developed using market-derived information? |
|  | 2004 |
| 6. | What was the last year that the Market or Sales Comparison Approach was used to estimate the market value of the properties in this class? |
|  | The assessor does not currently use the sales comparison approach. |
| 7. | Number of market areas/neighborhoods for this property class: |
|  | 9 - Atkinson, Chambers, Emmet, Ewing, Inman, O’Neill, Page Stuart and Rural |
| 8. | How are these defined? |
|  | These market areas are defined by location, specifically by town and rural. |
| 9. | Is "Assessor Location" a usable valuation identity? |
|  | Yes |
| 10. | Does the assessor location "suburban" mean something other than rural residential? (that is, does the "suburban" location have its own market?) |
|  | The assessor location "suburban" is not used by the County. |


| 11. | What is the market significance of the suburban location as defined in Reg. 10- <br> $\mathbf{0 0 1 . 0 7 B}$ ? (Suburban shall mean a parcel of real property located outside of the <br> limits of an incorporated city or village, but within the legal jurisdiction of an <br> incorporated city or village.) |
| :--- | :--- |
|  | There is no market significance of the suburban location as this location is only a <br> geographic grouping based on the REGS. |
| 12. | Are the county's ag residential and rural residential improvements classified <br> and valued in the same manner? |
|  | Yes |

## Residential Permit Numbers:

| Permits | Information Statements | Other | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 60 | 0 | 50 | 110 |

PAD 2008 R\&O Statistics
Type: Qualified
Date Range: 07/01/2005 to 06/30/2007 Posted Before: 01/18/2008
256
$14,542,225$
$14,493,725$
$13,489,595$
56,616
52,693
NUMBER of Sales:
TOTAL Sales Price: TOTAL Adj. Sales Price:
TOTAL Assessed Value: AVG. Adj. Sales Price:
AVG. Assessed Value:
TOTAL Sales Price:
TOTAL Adj. Sales Price:
TOTAL Assessed Value:
AVG. Adj. Sales Price:

07/01/05 то 06/30/06
07/01/06 то 06/30/07
Calendar Yrs
01/01/06 TO $12 / 31 / 06$
ASSESSOR LOCATION
RANGE
AMELIA V
ATKINSON
CHAMBERS
EMMET
EWING
INMAN
O'NEILL
PAGE
RURAL
STUART
$\quad$
$\qquad$


Exhibit 45 - Page 18




Exhibit 45-Page 21

NUMBER of Sales: TOTAL Sales Price TOTAL Adj. Sales Price: TOTAL Assessed Value: AVG. Adj. Sales Price: AVG. Assessed Value:
$14,542,225$
$14,493,725$
$13,489,595$
56,616
MEDIAN:
WGT. MEAN:
MEAN:
COD:
PRD:
56,616 COD: 24.49 MAX Sales Ratio: 279.45

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

95\% Median C.I.: 91.98 to 97.93
95\% Wgt. Mean C.I.: 90.42 to 95.72
95\% Mean C.I.: 98.54 to 107.19

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| CONDITION |
| :--- |
| RANGE |
| (blank) |
| 10 |
| 15 |
| 20 |
| 25 |
| 30 |
| 35 |
| 40 |
| 45 |
| 50 |


| COUNT | MEDIAN | MEAN | WGT. MEAN |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 28 | 95.28 | 92.14 | 93.71 |
| 1 | 90.22 | 90.22 | 90.22 |
| 1 | 112.60 | 112.60 | 112.60 |
| 13 | 95.37 | 113.07 | 100.94 |
| 16 | 107.09 | 108.63 | 91.31 |
| 115 | 95.79 | 104.91 | 93.44 |
| 46 | 92.30 | 102.70 | 92.02 |
| 33 | 90.39 | 99.60 | 92.96 |
| 1 | 95.87 | 95.87 | 95.87 |
| 2 | 85.74 | 85.74 | 79.59 |
|  |  |  |  |
| 256 | 94.89 | 102.87 | 93.07 |

COD
20.78

30.81
22.57
24.85
28.45
18.73
9.83
PRD
98.32

112.02
118.96
112.28
111.61
107.15
107.72
110.52
MIN
37.27
90.22
112.60
65.00
48.87
44.48
43.77
68.08
95.87
77.31
37.27

| MAX | $95 \%$ Median C.I. |
| ---: | :---: |
| 190.30 | 86.22 to 99.26 |
| 90.22 | N/A |
| 112.60 | N/A |
| 213.50 | 82.02 to 134.92 |
| 188.33 | 86.93 to 128.71 |
| 227.20 | 91.00 to 100.71 |
| 279.45 | 85.13 to 100.41 |
| 193.00 | 86.96 to 97.53 |
| 95.87 | N/A |
| 94.16 | N/A |
| 279.45 | 91.98 to 97.93 |


| 19,051 | 17,851 |
| ---: | ---: |
| 920 | 830 |
| 10,000 | 11,260 |
| 18,326 | 18,499 |
| 25,593 | 23,370 |
| 68,291 | 63,810 |
| 59,758 | 54,988 |
| 77,422 | 71,968 |
| 35,000 | 33,555 |
| 54,650 | 43,495 |
|  |  |
| 56,616 | 52,693 |

2008 Correlation Section<br>for Holt County

## Residential Real Property

## I. Correlation

RESIDENTIAL: As the tables and narratives below will show, two of the three measures of central tendency are within the acceptable range, while the mean is above the upper limit of acceptable range. The hypothetical removal of outlier sales would bring the mean within acceptable range. Both qualitative statistical measures are above their respective acceptable range. The hypothetical removal of outliers would fail to bring either qualitative statistic within range. The county has used an acceptable portion of the available sales and the relationship between the trended preliminary ratio and the $\mathrm{R} \& \mathrm{O}$ ratio suggests the assessment practices are applied to the sales file and population in a similar manner. The change between the preliminary statistics and the Reports and Opinion statistics is consistent with the assessment actions reported by the County for the residential class of property. The presented statistics support an acceptable level of value that is best indicated by the median measure of central tendency.

## 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 | 419 | 256 | $\mathbf{6 1 . 1}$ |
| 2007 | 404 | 260 | $\mathbf{6 4 . 3 6}$ |
| 2006 | 419 | 263 | $\mathbf{6 2 . 7 7}$ |
| 2005 | 424 | 222 | 52.36 |
| 2004 | 421 | 212 | 50.36 |
| 2003 | 396 | 244 | $\mathbf{6 1 . 6 2}$ |
| 2002 | 390 | 285 | $\mathbf{7 3 . 0 8}$ |
| 2001 | 451 | 339 | $\mathbf{7 5 . 1 7}$ |

RESIDENTIAL: Analysis of the Table II indicates that the assessor deemed approximately $61 \%$ of all residential sales qualified for the sales study period.

## 2008 Correlation Section <br> for Holt 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 | 93.32 | 2.84 | 95.97 |  |
| 2007 | 94.11 | 5.52 | 99.31 | $\mathbf{1 0 0 . 2 8}$ |
| 2006 | 96.35 | 0.22 | 96.56 | 96.25 |
| 2005 | 97.95 | 0.64 | 98.58 | 98.07 |
| 2004 | 95.43 | 5.17 | 100.36 | 93.79 |
| 2003 | 92 | 0.83 | 92.76 | 93 |
| 2002 | 94.14 | 0.08 | 94.22 | 94 |
| 2001 | 93 | 10.76 | 103.01 | 97 |

RESIDENTIAL: The relationship between the Trended Preliminary Ratio and the R\&O ratio suggests the assessment practices are applied to the sales file and population in a similar manner.

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

This section analyzes the percentage change of the assessed values in the sales file, between the 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) |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2.61 | 2008 | 2.84 |
| 11.44 | 2007 | 8.96 |
| 1.24 | 2006 | 0.22 |
| 0.81 | 2005 | 0.64 |
| -0.48 | 2004 | 5.17 |
| 2 | 2003 | 1 |
| -0.08 | 2002 | 0.08 |
| 6.86 | 2001 | 10.76 |

RESIDENTIAL: Comparison of the percent change in the sales file with the percent change in the residential base is statistically insignificant, and demonstrates that there is no significant difference in the valuation practices applied to the sold versus the unsold residential property.

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

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

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

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

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

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

|  | Median | Wgt. Mean | Mean |
| :--- | ---: | :---: | :---: |
| R\&O Statistics | $\mathbf{9 4 . 8 9}$ | $\mathbf{9 3 . 0 7}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 2 . 8 7}$ |

RESIDENTIAL: Both the median and weighted mean are within the acceptable range, and further review of the sales reveals that the mean is more than likely skewed by outlying sales. The hypothetical removal of these would not alter the median or the weighted mean, but would bring the mean within acceptable range.

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

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

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

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

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

|  | COD | PRD |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| R\&O Statistics | $\mathbf{2 4 . 4 9}$ | $\mathbf{1 1 0 . 5 2}$ |
| Difference | $\mathbf{9 . 4 9}$ | $\mathbf{7 . 5 2}$ |

RESIDENTIAL: A review of the two qualitative statistical measures reveals that neither of the qualitative statistics is within compliance. The hypothetical removal of extreme outliers would still fail to bring either qualitative measure within acceptable range. This may suggest assessment regressivity, and could be further examined by reviewing the heading "Sale Price" in the residential statistical profile.

## 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 | 262 | 256 | -6 |
| Median | 93.32 | 94.89 | 1.57 |
| Wgt. Mean | 91.41 | 93.07 | 1.66 |
| Mean | 102.81 | 102.87 | $\mathbf{0 . 0 6}$ |
| COD | 27.93 | 24.49 | -3.44 |
| PRD | 112.48 | 110.52 | -1.96 |
| Min Sales Ratio | 29.95 | 37.27 | $\mathbf{7 . 3 2}$ |
| Max Sales Ratio | 318.58 | 279.45 | -39.13 |

RESIDENTIAL: The change between the preliminary statistics and the Reports and Opinion statistics is consistent with the assessment actions reported by the County for the residential class of property. The difference in the number of qualified sales is a result of sales sustaining substantial physical changes for 2008 and being removed from the qualified sales roster.

## PAD 2008 Preliminary Statistics

## Type: Qualified



## PAD 2008 Preliminary Statistics

## Type: Qualified



Exhibit 45 - Page 34

## 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

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



## PAD 2008 Preliminary Statistics

## COMMERCIAL

ype: Qualified
State Stat Run
Date Range: 07/01/2004 to 06/30/2007 Posted Before: 01/18/2008


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

## Commercial

Commercial values were not changed for 2008. Any changes found through pickup work and/or sales verification were updated.

The Holt County Assessor reviewed all commercial sales by sending questionnaires to the seller and buyer to gather as much information about the sale as possible. A physical review of the property was performed if there was still a question regarding the sale after the receipt of the questionnaire.

Pickup work was completed and placed on the 2008 assessment roll.

## 2008 Assessment Survey for Holt County

## Commercial/Industrial Appraisal Information

| 1. | Data collection done by: |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | Assessor and deputy |
| 2. | Valuation done by: |
|  | Assessor and deputy determine the valuation, with the assessor being responsible for the final value of the property. |
| 3. | Pickup work done by whom: |
|  | Assessor and deputy |
| 4. | What is the date of the Replacement Cost New data (Marshall-Swift) that are used to value this property class? |
|  | June 2002 Marshall-Swift |
| 5. | What was the last year the depreciation schedule for this property class was developed using market-derived information? |
|  | 2004 |
| 6. | When was the last time that the Income Approach was used to estimate or establish the market value of the properties in this class? |
|  | The income approach has not been utilized. |
| 7. | When was the last year that the Market or Sales Comparison Approach was used to estimate the market value of the properties in this class? |
|  | The assessor does not currently use the sales comparison approach. |
| 8. | Number of market areas/neighborhoods for this property class? |
|  | 9 - Atkinson, Chambers, Emmet, Ewing, Inman, O’Neill, Page, Stuart and Rural |
| 9. | How are these defined? |
|  | These areas are defined by location, specifically by town and rural. |
| 10 | Is "Assessor Location" a usable valuation identity? |
|  | Yes |
| 11. | Does the assessor location "suburban" mean something other than rural commercial? (that is, does the "suburban" location have its own market?) |
|  | The assessor location "suburban" is not used by the County. |

12. What is the market significance of the suburban location as defined in Reg. 10001.07B? (Suburban shall mean a parcel of real property located outside of the limits of an incorporated city or village, but within the legal jurisdiction of an incorporated city or village.)
There is no market significance of the suburban location as this location is only a geographic grouping based on the REGS.

Commercial Permit Numbers:

| Permits | Information Statements | Other | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 16 | 0 | 5 | 21 |

## Type: Qualified

State Stat Run


# PAD 2008 R\&O Statistics 



Exhibit 45 - Page 42

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

State Stat Run




2008 Correlation Section<br>for Holt County

## Commerical Real Property

## I. Correlation

COMMERCIAL: As the tables and narratives below will show, two of the three measures of central tendency are within the acceptable range, while the weighted mean is below the lower limit of acceptable range. With the hypothetical removal of extreme outlying sales the weighted mean measure falls into the acceptable range. The coefficient of dispersion is slightly above the acceptable range while the price related differential rounds to within the range. With the hypothetical removal of extreme outliers the coefficient of dispersion also falls into the acceptable range for qualitative measures. For purposes of direct equalization, the median will be utilized to represent the level of value for the commercial class of property since there is very strong support provided by the Trended Preliminary Ratio.

## 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 | 112 | 52 | $\mathbf{4 6 . 4 3}$ |
| 2007 | 112 | 57 | 50.89 |
| 2006 | 92 | 49 | 53.26 |
| 2005 | 92 | 48 | 52.17 |
| 2004 | 92 | 45 | 48.91 |
| 2003 | 104 | 55 | 52.88 |
| 2002 | 100 | 61 | 61 |
| 2001 | 113 | 75 | 66.37 |

COMMERCIAL: A brief review of the utilization grid prepared indicates the percentage of sales used has slightly decreased from the previous year. Further review of the non-qualified sales reveals nothing that would indicate excessive trimming.

## 2008 Correlation Section <br> for Holt 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 $\mathrm{R} \& \mathrm{O}$ 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 | 94.83 | 0.53 | 95.33 |  |
| 2007 | 95.54 | 1.51 | 96.98 | 99.83 |
| 2006 | 95.56 | -0.14 | 95.43 | 95.54 |
| 2005 | 93.21 | 0.04 | 93.24 | 95.55 |
| 2004 | 93.69 | -2.62 | 91.23 | 95.11 |
| 2003 | 97 | -2.31 | 94.76 | 98 |
| 2002 | 81.87 | 29.28 | 105.84 | 95 |
| 2001 | 93 | 2.46 | 95.29 | 93 |

COMMERCIAL: After review of the Trended Preliminary Ratio and the Reports and Opinion Median, it is apparent that the two statistics are similar and support a level of value within the acceptable range.

## 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) |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 30.08 | 2008 | 0.53 |
| 21.46 | 2007 | 7.88 |
| 0.93 | 2006 | -0.14 |
| -3.07 | 2005 | 0.04 |
| -1.96 | 2004 | -2.62 |
| 4 | 2003 | -2 |
| 37.17 | 2002 | 29.28 |
| -0.21 | 2001 | 2.46 |

COMMERCIAL: The percent change in total assessed value in the sales file compared to the percent change in assessed value (excl. growth) is significantly different. If this were true, it would seem that the trended preliminary ratio and the R\&O median would have a wider spread than less than one percent. In calculating the percentage change in the sales file only the sales in the most recent year of the study period are used. One high dollar sale that was used in this calculation was removed from the qualified sales between the preliminary and final statistics as the property had substantially changed since the date of sale and no longer was representative of what sold. That particular sale puts such an impact on the sales base that if it were eliminated for this purpose, the calculation would indicate that the commercial class percent change in the sales file would be $.13 \%$ and be more realistic and not show such disparity between the relationship.

## 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 | 94.83 | 89.60 | 92.65 |

COMMERCIAL: The median and mean measures of central tendency are both within the acceptable range with the weighted mean below the lower limit by two points. With the hypothetical removal of extreme outlying sales the weighted mean measure falls into the acceptable range.
VI. Analysis of R\&O COD and PRD

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

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

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

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

|  | COD | PRD |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| R\&O Statistics | 23.09 | 103.41 |
| Difference | $\mathbf{3 . 0 9}$ | 0.41 |

COMMERCIAL: The coefficient of dispersion is slightly above the acceptable range while the price related differential rounds to within the range. With the hypothetical removal of some extreme outliers the coefficient of dispersion falls into the acceptable range for qualitative measures.

## 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 | 54 | 52 | -2 |
| Median | 94.83 | 94.83 | 0 |
| Wgt. Mean | 95.94 | 89.60 | -6.34 |
| Mean | 92.33 | 92.65 | 0.32 |
| COD | 24.49 | 23.09 | -1.4 |
| PRD | 96.23 | 103.41 | 7.18 |
| Min Sales Ratio | 23.91 | 35.16 | 11.25 |
| Max Sales Ratio | 156.48 | 156.48 | 0 |

COMMERCIAL: The change between the preliminary statistics and the Reports and Opinion statistics is consistent with the assessment actions reported by the County for the commercial class of property. The difference in the number of qualified sales is a result of sales sustaining substantial physical changes for 2008 and being removed from the qualified sales roster.

# PAD 2008 Preliminary Statistics 

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



Exhibit 45 - Page 57

45 - HOLT COUNTY

## AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED



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



# PAD 2008 Preliminary Statistics 



Exhibit 45 - Page 60

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

## Agricultural

For assessment year 2008 the Holt County Assessor performed a spreadsheet analysis of agricultural sales and adjusted values according to the market.

In market area 1 irrigated value was increased by $10 \%$, dry value between $3 \%$ and $10 \%$ and grass value was raised $10 \%$.

In market area 2 irrigated values raised 6\%, dry and grass value both increased between $5 \%$ and $10 \%$.

Waste land increased to $\$ 50$ an acre and shelterbelt to $\$ 150$ an acre based on the analysis.

A land use study of the county began in the fall of 2005 with $50 \%$ now being implemented for assessment year 2008.

The assessor does map all agricultural sales in a book within the office to provide information to the public about current land valuation.

All agricultural sales are reviewed by sending questionnaires to the seller and buyer to gather as much information about the sale as possible. A physical review of the property was performed if there was still a question regarding the sale after the receipt of the questionnaire.

Pickup work was completed and placed on the 2008 assessment roll.

## 2008 Assessment Survey for Holt County

## Agricultural Appraisal Information

| 1. | Data collection done by: |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | Assessor and deputy |
| 2. | Valuation done by: |
|  | Assessor |
| 3. | Pickup work done by whom: |
|  | Assessor and deputy |
| 4. | Does the county have a written policy or written standards to specifically define agricultural land versus rural residential acreages? |
|  | At this time the County does not have a written policy, but plans to develop one for future use. |
| a. | How is agricultural land defined in this county? |
|  | Agricultural land is defined according to Neb. Rev. Stat. 77-1359. |
| 5. | When was the last date that the Income Approach was used to estimate or establish the market value of the properties in this class? |
|  | The income approach has never been utilized. |
| 6. | What is the date of the soil survey currently used? |
|  | 1995 |
| 7. | What date was the last countywide land use study completed? |
|  | 1987. Review began in the fall of 2005. |
| a. | By what method? (Physical inspection, FSA maps, etc.) |
|  | Physical inspection and FSA maps |
| b. | By whom? |
|  | Assessor and deputy |
| c. | What proportion is complete / implemented at this time? |
|  | $50 \%$ of the review started in 2005 is implemented at this time. |
| 8. | Number of market areas/neighborhoods in the agricultural property class: |
|  | 2 |



Agricultural Permit Numbers:

| Permits | Information Statements | Other | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\mathbf{0}$ | 12 | 30 | 42 |

45 - HOLT COUNTY
PAD 2008 R\&O Statistics
Type: Qualified

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



Exhibit 45 - Page 65

45 - HOLT COUNTY AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED


Exhibit 45 - Page 66

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



Exhibit 45 - Page 68

2008 Correlation Section<br>for Holt County

## Agricultural Land

## I. Correlation

AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED: A review of the statistical profile reveals that all three measures of central tendency are within the acceptable range. Both the coefficient of dispersion and the price related differential are just slightly above the acceptable ranges. With the hypothetical removal of extreme outliers these measures fall into the acceptable range. The county has used an acceptable portion of the available sales and the relationship between the trended preliminary ratio and the R\&O ratio suggests the assessment practices are applied to the sales file and population in a similar manner. The change between the preliminary statistics and the Reports and Opinion statistics is consistent with the assessment actions reported by the County for the agricultural class of property. The presented statistics support an acceptable level of value that is best indicated by the median measure of central tendency.

## 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 | 331 | 197 | 59.52 |
| 2007 | 335 | 186 | 55.52 |
| 2006 | 350 | 194 | 55.43 |
| 2005 | 358 | 161 | 44.97 |
| 2004 | 324 | 140 | 43.21 |
| 2003 | 207 | 104 | 50.24 |
| 2002 | 191 | 120 | 62.83 |
| 2001 | 241 | 149 | 61.83 |

AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED: Analysis of the Table II indicates that the assessor deemed approximately $60 \%$ (rounded) of all agricultural unimproved sales qualified for the sales study period. This is an increase from the previous years.

## 2008 Correlation Section <br> for Holt County

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

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

## Adjusting for Selective Reappraisal

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

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

|  | Preliminary Median | \% Change in Assessed Value (excl. growth) | Trended Preliminary Ratio | R\&O Median |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2008 | 65.70 | 9.97 | 72.25 | 72.22 |
| 2007 | 70.24 | 1.07 | 70.99 | 71.52 |
| 2006 | 68.30 | 13.56 | 77.56 | 77.38 |
| 2005 | 70.16 | 7.36 | 75.32 | 77.88 |
| 2004 | 68.14 | 12.49 | 76.65 | 76.66 |
| 2003 | 70 | 6.54 | 74.58 | 75 |
| 2002 | 73.26 | 7.29 | 78.6 | 77 |
| 2001 | 76 | 4.34 | 79.3 | 76 |

AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED: After review of the Trended Preliminary Ratio and the Reports and Opinion Median, it is apparent that the two statistics are similar and support a level of value within the acceptable range.

## 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) |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\mathbf{8 . 9 9}$ | 2008 | 9.97 |
| 1 | 2007 | 1.06 |
| 15.93 | 2006 | 13.56 |
| 19.07 | 2005 | 7.36 |
| 17.35 | 2004 | 12.49 |
| 6 | 2003 | 7 |
| 12.03 | 2002 | 7.29 |
| 0 | 2001 | 4.34 |

AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED: Comparison of the percent change in the sales file with the percent change in the assessed base is statistically insignificant, and demonstrates that there is no significant difference in the valuation practices applied to the sold versus the unsold agricultural property.

## 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 | $\mathbf{7 2 . 2 2}$ | $\mathbf{7 0 . 2 9}$ | $\mathbf{7 3 . 8 7}$ |

AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED: All three measures of central tendency are within the acceptable range and correlate to one another. The median will be used to measure the level of value in this 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 | $\mathbf{2 0 . 6 3}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 5 . 0 8}$ |
| Difference | $\mathbf{0 . 6 3}$ | $\mathbf{2 . 0 8}$ |

AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED: Both the coefficient of dispersion and the price related differential are just slightly above the acceptable ranges. With the hypothetical removal of extreme outliers these measures fall into the acceptable range.

## 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 | 201 | 197 | -4 |
| Median | 65.70 | 72.22 | 6.52 |
| Wgt. Mean | 64.53 | 70.29 | 5.76 |
| Mean | 67.48 | 73.87 | 6.39 |
| COD | 20.65 | 20.63 | -0.02 |
| PRD | 104.56 | 105.08 | 0.52 |
| Min Sales Ratio | 7.61 | 8.67 | 1.06 |
| Max Sales Ratio | 171.96 | 188.29 | 16.33 |

AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED: The change between the preliminary statistics and the Reports and Opinion statistics is consistent with the assessment actions reported by the County for the agricultural unimproved class of property. Both market areas had new land values for 2008. The difference in the number of qualified sales is a result of sales sustaining substantial physical changes for 2008 and being removed from the qualified sales roster.

## County 45 - Holt



Exhibit 45 - Page 79

County 45 - Holt

| Total Real Property Value |  | Records |  | 12,043 | Value 1,219,634,585 |  | Total Growth <br> (Sum 17, 25, \& 41) |  | 5,842,104 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Schedule I:Non-Agricultural Records (Com and Ind) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Records Urban ${ }^{\text {Value }}$ |  |  | SubUrban |  | Rural |  | Total |  | Growth |
|  |  |  | Records | Value | Records | Value | Records | Value |  |
| 9. Comm UnImp Land | 85 | 402,380 | 6 | 60,940 | 19 | 84,070 | 110 | 547,390 |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { 10. Comm } \\ & \text { Improv Land } \end{aligned}$ | 506 | 3,078,355 | 23 | 199,950 | 68 | 676,995 | 597 | 3,955,300 |  |
| 11. Comm Improvements | 517 | 30,506,520 | 26 | 1,848,270 | 86 | 9,649,395 | 629 | 42,004,185 |  |
| 12. Comm Total \% of Total | 602 | 33,987,255 | 32 | 2,109,160 | 105 | 10,410,460 | 739 | 46,506,875 | 864,925 |
|  | 81.46 | 73.08 | 4.33 | 4.53 | 14.20 | 22.38 | 6.13 | 3.81 | 14.80 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { 13. Ind } \\ & \text { UnImp Land } \end{aligned}$ | 3 | 107,055 | 1 | 5,390 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 112,445 |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { 14. Ind } \\ & \text { Improv Land } \end{aligned}$ | 0 | 0 | 2 | 12,060 | 5 | 89,395 | 7 | 101,455 |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { 15. Ind } \\ & \text { Improvements } \end{aligned}$ | 0 | 0 | 2 | 551,970 | 5 | 5,599,845 | 7 | 6,151,815 |  |
| 16. Ind Total \% of Total | 3 | 107,055 | 3 | 569,420 | 5 | 5,689,240 | 11 | 6,365,715 | 400,180 |
|  | 27.27 | 1.68 | 27.27 | 8.94 | 45.45 | 89.37 | 0.09 | 0.52 | 6.84 |
| Comm+Ind Total <br> \% of Total | 605 | 34,094,310 | 35 | 2,678,580 | 110 | 16,099,700 | 750 | 52,872,590 | 1,265,105 |
|  | 80.66 | 64.48 | 4.66 | 5.06 | 14.66 | 30.45 | 6.22 | 4.33 | 21.65 |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { 17. Taxable } \\ \text { Total } \\ \% \text { of Total } \end{gathered}$ | 4,116 | 176,882,370 | 404 | 29,628,295 | 586 | 47,779,060 | 5,106 | 254,289,725 | 4,326,934 |
|  | 80.61 | 69.55 | 7.91 | 10.59 | 11.47 | 12.45 | 42.39 | 20.84 | 74.06 |

Exhibit 45 - Page 80

## County 45 - Holt




Exhibit 45 - Page 81

## County 45 - Holt

| Schedule VI: Agricultural Records: Non-Agricultural Detail | Records | Urban Acres | Value | Records | SubUrban Acres | Value |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 31. HomeSite UnImp Land | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 |
| 32. HomeSite Improv Land | 4 | 4.000 | 24,000 | 4 | 3.330 | 20,005 |
| 33. HomeSite Improvements | 2 |  | 120,345 | 2 |  | 20,720 |
| 34. HomeSite Total |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 35. FarmSite UnImp Land | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 |
| 36. FarmSite Impr Land | 4 | 4.600 | 4,600 | 4 | 5.150 | 5,150 |
| 37. FarmSite Improv | 4 |  | 52,515 | 7 |  | 191,510 |
| 38. FarmSite Total |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 39. Road \& Ditches |  | 8.810 |  |  | 0.760 |  |
| 40. Other-Non Ag Use | Rural 0.000 |  |  |  | 0.000 | 0 |
|  |  |  |  | Records | Total <br> Acres | Value |
| 31. HomeSite UnImp Land | 29 | 29.820 | 178,920 | 29 | 29.820 | 178,920 |
| 32. HomeSite Improv Land | 1,193 | 1,309.290 | 7,855,740 | 1,201 | 1,316.620 | 7,899,745 |
| 33. HomeSite Improvements | 1,202 |  | 48,238,310 | 1,206 |  | 48,379,375 |
| 34. HomeSite Total |  |  |  | 1,235 | 1,346.440 | 56,458,040 |
| 35. FarmSite UnImp Land | 67 | 72.510 | 72,510 | 67 | 72.510 | 72,510 |
| 36. FarmSite Impr Land | 1,683 | 2,236.290 | 2,241,290 | 1,691 | 2,246.040 | 2,251,040 |
| 37. FarmSite Improv | 1,897 |  | 38,933,010 | 1,908 |  | 39,177,035 |
| 38. FarmSite Total |  |  |  | 1,975 | 2,318.550 | 41,500,585 |
| 39. Road \& Ditches |  | 18,410.050 |  |  | 18,419.620 |  |
| 40. Other-Non Ag Use |  | 0.000 | 0 |  | 0.000 | 0 |
| 41. Total Section VI |  |  |  | 3,210 | 22,084.610 | 97,958,625 |
| Schedule VII: Agricultural Records: Ag Land Detail-Game \& Parks | Urban |  |  | SubUrban |  |  |
| 42. Game \& Parks | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 |
|  | Rural |  | Value | Records | Total | Value |
| 42. Game \& Parks | 5 | 740.390 | 237,785 | 5 | 740.390 | 237,785 |
| Schedule VIII: Agricultural Records: Special Value | Urban |  | Value | Records SubUrban Acres Value |  |  |
| 43. Special Value | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 |
| 44. Recapture Val |  |  | 0 | Total 0 |  |  |
|  | Records | Rural Acres |  |  |  |  |
| 43. Special Value | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0 | Acres | 0 |
| 44. Recapture Val |  |  | 0 |  |  | 0 |

Exhibit 45 - Page 82

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

Schedule IX: Agricultural Records: AgLand Market Area Detail

| Irrigated: | Urban |  | SubUrban |  | Rural |  | Total |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Acres | Value | Acres | Value | Acres | Value | Acres | Value |
| 45. 1A1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 556.000 | 952,870 | 556.000 | 952,870 |
| 46. 1A | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 11,646.120 | 20,397,880 | 11,646.120 | 20,397,880 |
| 47. 2A1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 21,875.560 | 35,858,645 | 21,875.560 | 35,858,645 |
| 48. 2A | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 20,060.420 | 31,526,090 | 20,060.420 | 31,526,090 |
| 49. 3A1 | 14.500 | 21,390 | 0.000 | 0 | 14,128.160 | 20,736,115 | 14,142.660 | 20,757,505 |
| 50. 3A | 0.850 | 1,180 | 0.000 | 0 | 74,550.790 | 102,699,650 | 74,551.640 | 102,700,830 |
| 51. 4A1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 48,656.650 | 41,755,515 | 48,656.650 | 41,755,515 |
| 52. 4A | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 17,592.390 | 14,395,725 | 17,592.390 | 14,395,725 |
| 53. Total | 15.350 | 22,570 | 0.000 | 0 | 209,066.090 | 268,322,490 | 209,081.440 | 268,345,060 |


| 54. 1D1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 292.000 | 206,825 | 292.000 | 206,825 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 55.1D | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 6,083.710 | 4,240,375 | 6,083.710 | 4,240,375 |
| 56. 2D1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 9,756.860 | 6,385,380 | 9,756.860 | 6,385,380 |
| 57. 2D | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 9,827.660 | 5,988,575 | 9,827.660 | 5,988,575 |
| 58. 3D1 | 3.550 | 2,060 | 0.000 | 0 | 5,308.070 | 3,066,445 | 5,311.620 | 3,068,505 |
| 59.3D | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 17,541.830 | 9,458,080 | 17,541.830 | 9,458,080 |
| 60. 4D1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 6,153.410 | 2,091,475 | 6,153.410 | 2,091,475 |
| 61.4D | 0.500 | 160 | 0.000 | 0 | 5,198.720 | 1,663,580 | 5,199.220 | 1,663,740 |
| 62. Total | 4.050 | 2,220 | 0.000 | 0 | 60,162.260 | 33,100,735 | 60,166.310 | 33,102,955 |

Grass

| 63.1G1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 228.200 | 123,230 | 228.200 | 123,230 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 64.1G | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 9,371.020 | 5,053,040 | 9,371.020 | 5,053,040 |
| 65. 2G1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 19,832.280 | 10,702,265 | 19,832.280 | 10,702,265 |
| 66. 2G | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 28,569.670 | 15,379,600 | 28,569.670 | 15,379,600 |
| 67.3G1 | 67.530 | 36,145 | 0.000 | 0 | 13,438.260 | 7,093,250 | 13,505.790 | 7,129,395 |
| 68. 3G | 97.060 | 46,210 | 122.780 | 67,905 | 224,972.000 | 124,088,935 | 225,191.840 | 124,203,050 |
| 69.4G1 | 91.110 | 30,675 | 292.000 | 113,880 | 449,358.590 | 193,528,670 | 449,741.700 | 193,673,225 |
| 70.4G | 25.020 | 7,625 | 407.170 | 130,295 | 331,234.950 | 107,024,885 | 331,667.140 | 107,162,805 |
| 71. Total | 280.720 | 120,655 | 821.950 | 312,080 | 1,077,004.970 | 462,993,875 | 1,078,107.640 | 463,426,610 |


| 72. Waste | 4.000 | 200 | 21.000 | 1,050 | 62,252.560 | 3,215,270 | 62,277.560 | 3,216,520 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 73. Other | 10.000 | 1,500 | 6.000 | 900 | 7,112.870 | 1,064,885 | 7,128.870 | 1,067,285 |
| 74. Exempt | 0.000 |  | 0.000 |  | 125.750 |  | 125.750 |  |
| 75. Total | 314.120 | 147,145 | 848.950 | 314,030 | 1,415,598.750 | 768,697,255 | 1,416,761.820 | 769,158,430 |

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

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

| Irrigated: | Urban |  | SubUrban |  | Rural |  | Total |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Acres | Value | Acres | Value | Acres | Value | Acres | Value |
| 45. 1A1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 |
| 46. 1A | 0.000 | 0 | 2.000 | 3,480 | 3,680.000 | 6,403,200 | 3,682.000 | 6,406,680 |
| 47. 2A1 | 0.000 | 0 | 1.130 | 1,965 | 10,427.150 | 18,143,245 | 10,428.280 | 18,145,210 |
| 48. 2A | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 5,659.280 | 9,847,150 | 5,659.280 | 9,847,150 |
| 49. 3A1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 2,791.980 | 4,854,715 | 2,791.980 | 4,854,715 |
| 50. 3A | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 19,851.970 | 34,463,395 | 19,851.970 | 34,463,395 |
| 51. 4A1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 2,132.640 | 2,524,565 | 2,132.640 | 2,524,565 |
| 52. 4A | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 2,088.000 | 1,804,950 | 2,088.000 | 1,804,950 |
| 53. Total | 0.000 | 0 | 3.130 | 5,445 | 46,631.020 | 78,041,220 | 46,634.150 | 78,046,665 |


| 54. 1D1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 55.1D | 0.000 | 0 | 6.180 | 4,510 | 1,151.630 | 840,695 | 1,157.810 | 845,205 |
| 56. 2D1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 3,265.410 | 2,138,900 | 3,265.410 | 2,138,900 |
| 57. 2D | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 854.160 | 521,030 | 854.160 | 521,030 |
| 58. 3D1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 432.480 | 254,410 | 432.480 | 254,410 |
| 59.3D | 0.000 | 0 | 26.000 | 15,080 | 1,227.970 | 712,215 | 1,253.970 | 727,295 |
| 60.4D1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 199.500 | 67,770 | 199.500 | 67,770 |
| 61. 4D | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 246.410 | 78,850 | 246.410 | 78,850 |
| 62. Total | 0.000 | 0 | 32.180 | 19,590 | 7,377.560 | 4,613,870 | 7,409.740 | 4,633,460 |

Grass:

| 63.1G1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 64.1G | 0.000 | 0 | 8.230 | 4,775 | 1,134.960 | 658,270 | 1,143.190 | 663,045 |
| 65.2G1 | 0.000 | 0 | 5.360 | 3,110 | 4,077.990 | 2,363,210 | 4,083.350 | 2,366,320 |
| 66. 2G | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 2,211.680 | 1,275,125 | 2,211.680 | 1,275,125 |
| 67.3G1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 827.900 | 475,465 | 827.900 | 475,465 |
| 68.3G | 0.000 | 0 | 22.670 | 14,120 | 13,249.390 | 7,483,730 | 13,272.060 | 7,497,850 |
| 69.4G1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 3,673.680 | 1,430,050 | 3,673.680 | 1,430,050 |
| 70.4G | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 5,256.130 | 1,653,830 | 5,256.130 | 1,653,830 |
| 71. Total | 0.000 | 0 | 36.260 | 22,005 | 30,431.730 | 15,339,680 | 30,467.990 | 15,361,685 |
| 72. Waste | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 775.500 | 38,575 | 775.500 | 38,575 |
| 73. Other | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 981.960 | 147,420 | 981.960 | 147,420 |
| 74. Exempt | 0.000 |  | 0.000 |  | 0.000 |  | 0.000 |  |
| 75. Total | 0.000 | 0 | 71.570 | 47,040 | 86,197.770 | 98,180,765 | 86,269.340 | 98,227,805 |

Exhibit 45 - Page 84

## County 45 - Holt

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 | 15.350 | 22,570 | 3.130 | 5,445 | 255,697.110 | 346,363,710 | 255,715.590 | 346,391,725 |
| 77.Dry Land | 4.050 | 2,220 | 32.180 | 19,590 | 67,539.820 | 37,714,605 | 67,576.050 | 37,736,415 |
| 78.Grass | 280.720 | 120,655 | 858.210 | 334,085 | 1,107,436.700 | 478,333,555 | 1,108,575.630 | 478,788,295 |
| 79.Waste | 4.000 | 200 | 21.000 | 1,050 | 63,028.060 | 3,253,845 | 63,053.060 | 3,255,095 |
| 80.Other | 10.000 | 1,500 | 6.000 | 900 | 8,094.830 | 1,212,305 | 8,110.830 | 1,214,705 |
| 81.Exempt | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 125.750 | 0 | 125.750 | 0 |
| 82.Total | 314.120 | 147,145 | 920.520 | 361,070 | 1,501,796.520 | 866,878,020 | 1,503,031.160 | 867,386,235 |

2008 Agricultural Land Detail
County 45 - Holt
Market Area:
Average Assessed Value*

| Irrigated: | Acres | \% of Acres* | Value | \% of Value* | Average Assessed Value* |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 1A1 | 556.000 | $0.27 \%$ | 952,870 | $0.36 \%$ | $1,713.794$ |
| 1A | $11,646.120$ | $5.57 \%$ | $20,397,880$ | $7.60 \%$ | $1,751.474$ |
| 2A1 | $21,875.560$ | $10.46 \%$ | $35,858,645$ | $13.36 \%$ | $1,639.210$ |
| 2A | $20,060.420$ | $9.59 \%$ | $31,526,090$ | $11.75 \%$ | $1,571.556$ |
| 3A1 | $14,142.660$ | $6.76 \%$ | $20,757,505$ | $7.74 \%$ | $1,467.722$ |
| 3A | $74,551.640$ | $35.66 \%$ | $102,700,830$ | $38.27 \%$ | $1,377.579$ |
| 4A1 | $48,656.650$ | $23.27 \%$ | $41,755,515$ | $15.56 \%$ | 858.166 |
| 4A | $17,592.390$ | $8.41 \%$ | $14,395,725$ | $5.36 \%$ | 818.292 |
| Irrigated Total | $209,081.440$ | $100.00 \%$ | $268,345,060$ | $100.00 \%$ | $1,283.447$ |
| Dry: |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1D1 | 292.000 | $0.49 \%$ | 206,825 | $0.62 \%$ | 708.304 |
| 1D | $6,083.710$ | $10.11 \%$ | $4,240,375$ | $12.81 \%$ | 697.004 |
| 2D1 | $9,756.860$ | $16.22 \%$ | $6,385,380$ | $19.29 \%$ | 654.450 |
| 2D | $9,827.660$ | $16.33 \%$ | $5,988,575$ | $18.09 \%$ | 609.359 |
| 3D1 | $5,311.620$ | $8.83 \%$ | $3,068,505$ | $9.27 \%$ | 577.696 |
| 3D | $17,541.830$ | $29.16 \%$ | $9,458,080$ | $28.57 \%$ | 539.172 |
| 4D1 | $6,153.410$ | $10.23 \%$ | $2,091,475$ | $6.32 \%$ | 3 |
| 4D | $5,199.220$ | $8.64 \%$ | $1,663,740$ | $5.03 \%$ | 3 |
| Dry Total | $60,166.310$ | $100.00 \%$ | $33,102,955$ | $100.00 \%$ |  |

Grass:

| 1G1 | 228.200 | $0.02 \%$ | 123,230 | $0.03 \%$ | 540.008 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 1G | $9,371.020$ | $0.87 \%$ | $5,053,040$ | $1.09 \%$ | 539.219 |
| 2G1 | $19,832.280$ | $1.84 \%$ | $10,702,265$ | $2.31 \%$ | 539.638 |
| 2G | $28,569.670$ | $2.65 \%$ | $15,379,600$ | $3.32 \%$ | 538.319 |
| 3G1 | $13,505.790$ | $1.25 \%$ | $7,129,395$ | $1.54 \%$ | 527.876 |
| 3G | $225,191.840$ | $20.89 \%$ | $124,203,050$ | $26.80 \%$ | 551.543 |
| 4G1 | $449,741.700$ | $41.72 \%$ | $193,673,225$ | $41.79 \%$ | 430.632 |
| 4G | $331,667.140$ | $30.76 \%$ | $107,162,805$ | $23.12 \%$ | 323.103 |
| Grass Total | $1,078,107.640$ | $100.00 \%$ | $463,426,610$ | $100.00 \%$ | 429.851 |


| Irrigated Total | $209,081.440$ | $14.76 \%$ | $268,345,060$ | $34.89 \%$ | $1,283.447$ |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Dry Total | $60,166.310$ | $4.25 \%$ | $33,102,955$ | $4.30 \%$ | 550.190 |
| Grass Total | $1,078,107.640$ | $76.10 \%$ | $463,426,610$ | $60.25 \%$ | 429.851 |
| Waste | $62,277.560$ | $4.40 \%$ | $3,216,520$ | $0.42 \%$ | 51.648 |
| Other | $7,128.870$ | $0.50 \%$ | $1,067,285$ | $0.14 \%$ | 149.713 |
| Exempt | 125.750 | $0.01 \%$ |  |  |  |
| Market Area Total | $1,416,761.820$ | $100.00 \%$ | $769,158,430$ | $100.00 \%$ | 542.898 |

## As Related to the County as a Whole

| Irrigated Total | $209,081.440$ | $81.76 \%$ | $268,345,060$ | $77.47 \%$ |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Dry Total | $60,166.310$ | $89.03 \%$ | $33,102,955$ | $87.72 \%$ |
| Grass Total | $1,078,107.640$ | $97.25 \%$ | $463,426,610$ | $96.79 \%$ |
| Waste | $62,277.560$ | $98.77 \%$ | $3,216,520$ | $98.81 \%$ |
| Other | $7,128.870$ | $87.89 \%$ | $1,067,285$ | $87.86 \%$ |
| Exempt | 125.750 | $100.00 \%$ |  |  |
| Market Area Total | $1,416,761.820$ | $94.26 \%$ | $769,158,430$ | $88.68 \%$ |

2008 Agricultural Land Detail

## County 45 - Holt

Market Area: 2

| Irrigated: |
| :--- |
| Acres |
| 1A1 |
| 1A |

Grass:

| 1G1 | 0.000 | $0.00 \%$ | 0 | $0.00 \%$ | 0.000 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 1G | $1,143.190$ | $3.75 \%$ | 663,045 | $4.32 \%$ | 579.995 |
| 2G1 | $4,083.350$ | $13.40 \%$ | $2,366,320$ | $15.40 \%$ | 579.504 |
| 2G | $2,211.680$ | $7.26 \%$ | $1,275,125$ | $8.30 \%$ | 576.541 |
| 3G1 | 827.900 | $2.72 \%$ | 475,465 | $3.10 \%$ | 574.302 |
| 3G | $13,272.060$ | $43.56 \%$ | $7,497,850$ | $48.81 \%$ | 564.934 |
| 4G1 | $3,673.680$ | $12.06 \%$ | $1,430,050$ | $9.31 \%$ | 389.269 |
| 4G | $5,256.130$ | $17.25 \%$ | $1,653,830$ | $10.77 \%$ | 314.647 |
| Grass Total | $30,467.990$ | $100.00 \%$ | $15,361,685$ | $100.00 \%$ | 504.190 |
| Irigated Total | $46,634.150$ | $54.06 \%$ | $78,046,665$ | $79.45 \%$ | $1,673.594$ |
| Dry Total | $7,409.740$ | $8.59 \%$ | $4,633,460$ | $4.72 \%$ | 625.320 |
| Grass Total | $30,467.990$ | $35.32 \%$ | $15,361,685$ | $15.64 \%$ | 504.190 |
| Waste | 775.500 | $0.90 \%$ | 38,575 | $0.04 \%$ | 49.742 |
| Other | 981.960 | $1.14 \%$ | 147,420 | $0.15 \%$ | 150.128 |
| Exempt | 0.000 | $0.00 \%$ |  |  | 1 |
| Market Area Total | $86,269.340$ | $100.00 \%$ | $98,227,805$ | $100.00 \%$ |  |

## As Related to the County as a Whole

| Irrigated Total | $46,634.150$ | $18.24 \%$ | $78,046,665$ | $22.53 \%$ |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Dry Total | $7,409.740$ | $10.97 \%$ | $4,633,460$ | $12.28 \%$ |
| Grass Total | $30,467.990$ | $2.75 \%$ | $15,361,685$ | $3.21 \%$ |
| Waste | 775.500 | $1.23 \%$ | 38,575 | $1.19 \%$ |
| Other | 981.960 | $12.11 \%$ | 147,420 | $12.14 \%$ |
| Exempt | 0.000 | $0.00 \%$ |  |  |
| Market Area Total | $86,269.340$ | $5.74 \%$ | $98,227,805$ | $11.32 \%$ |

## 2008 Agricultural Land Detail

County 45 - Holt

| AgLand | Urban |  | SubUrban |  | Rural |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Acres | Value | Acres | Value | Acres | Value |
| Irrigated | 15.350 | 22,570 | 3.130 | 5,445 | 255,697.110 | 346,363,710 |
| Dry | 4.050 | 2,220 | 32.180 | 19,590 | 67,539.820 | 37,714,605 |
| Grass | 280.720 | 120,655 | 858.210 | 334,085 | 1,107,436.700 | 478,333,555 |
| Waste | 4.000 | 200 | 21.000 | 1,050 | 63,028.060 | 3,253,845 |
| Other | 10.000 | 1,500 | 6.000 | 900 | 8,094.830 | 1,212,305 |


| Exempt | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 125.750 | 0 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |


| Total | 314.120 | 147,145 | 920.520 | 361,070 | $1,501,796.520$ | $866,878,020$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |


| AgLand | Total <br> Acres | Value | Acres | \% of Acres* | Value | \% of Value* | Average <br> Assessed Value* |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Irrigated | 255,715.590 | 346,391,725 | 255,715.590 | 17.01\% | 346,391,725 | 39.94\% | 1,354.597 |
| Dry | 67,576.050 | 37,736,415 | 67,576.050 | 4.50\% | 37,736,415 | 4.35\% | 558.428 |
| Grass | 1,108,575.630 | 478,788,295 | 1,108,575.630 | 73.76\% | 478,788,295 | 55.20\% | 431.895 |
| Waste | 63,053.060 | 3,255,095 | 63,053.060 | 4.20\% | 3,255,095 | 0.38\% | 51.624 |
| Other | 8,110.830 | 1,214,705 | 8,110.830 | 0.54\% | 1,214,705 | 0.14\% | 149.763 |
| Exempt | 125.750 | 0 | 125.750 | 0.01\% | 0 | 0.00\% | 0.000 |


| Total | $\mathbf{1 , 5 0 3 , 0 3 1 . 1 6 0}$ | $\mathbf{8 6 7 , 3 8 6 , 2 3 5}$ | $\mathbf{1 , 5 0 3 , 0 3 1 . 1 6 0}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 0 . 0 0 \%}$ | $867,386,235$ | $\mathbf{1 0 0 . 0 0 \%}$ | 577.091 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

[^0]
## 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 | 192,879,205 | 201,417,135 | 8,537,930 | 4.43 | 3,061,829 | 2.84 |
| 2. Recreational | 0 | 0 | 0 |  | 0 |  |
| 3. Ag-Homesite Land, Ag-Res Dwellings | 51,483,280 | 56,458,040 | 4,974,760 | 9.66 | *---------- | 9.66 |
| 4. Total Residential (sum lines 1-3) | 244,362,485 | 257,875,175 | 13,512,690 | 5.53 | 3,061,829 | 4.28 |
| 5. Commercial | 45,372,965 | 46,506,875 | 1,133,910 | 2.5 | 864,925 | 0.59 |
| 6. Industrial | 5,961,205 | 6,365,715 | 404,510 | 6.79 | 400,180 | 0.07 |
| 7. Ag-Farmsite Land, Outbuildings | 40,103,155 | 41,500,585 | 1,397,430 | 3.48 | 1,515,170 | -0.29 |
| 8. Minerals | 0 | 0 | 0 |  | 0 |  |
| 9. Total Commercial (sum lines 5-8) | 91,437,325 | 94,373,175 | 2,935,850 | 3.21 | 1,265,105 | 1.83 |
| 10. Total Non-Agland Real Property | 335,799,810 | 352,248,350 | 16,448,540 | 4.9 | 5,842,104 | 3.16 |
| 11. Irrigated | 313,601,360 | 346,391,725 | 32,790,365 | 10.46 |  |  |
| 12. Dryland | 36,588,415 | 37,736,415 | 1,148,000 | 3.14 |  |  |
| 13. Grassland | 435,751,895 | 478,788,295 | 43,036,400 | 9.88 |  |  |
| 14. Wasteland | 1,988,235 | 3,255,095 | 1,266,860 | 63.72 |  |  |
| 15. Other Agland | 810,630 | 810,630 | 404,075 | 49.85 |  |  |
| 16. Total Agricultural Land | 788,740,535 | 867,386,235 | 78,645,700 | 9.97 |  |  |
| 17. Total Value of All Real Property | 1,124,540,345 | 1,219,634,585 | 95,094,240 | 8.46 | 5,842,104 | 7.94 |
| (Locally Assessed) |  |  |  |  |  |  |

[^1]
## PLAN OF ASSESSMENT HOLT COUNTY

Pursuant to section 77-1311 of the statutes of Nebraska, as amended, submitted herewith is the 3 -year Plan of Assessment. Said plan is originally submitted to the county board of equalization on or before July 31 of each year and a copy sent to the Department of Property Assessment and Taxation on or before October 31 each year.

Holt County has a total count of 12,040 taxable parcels, being further identified as: 36\% $(4,349)$ residential parcels; $6 \%(753)$ commercial/industrial parcels; and 58\% $(6,938)$ agricultural parcels. There are also 406 exempt parcels.

For 2007, 2259 personal property schedules were filed, plus applications taken for homestead exemptions. Applications for exemption and/or affidavits for continuing exemption are received annually. For 2007, affidavits were filed by 65 organizations, plus one new application.

Staff for the office consists of the elected assessor, one deputy, and three full-time clerks. Maintenance of property record cards is performed by any staff member. Changes due to transfer are primarily completed by either the assessor or one of the clerks. Personal property filings are managed by the assessor, the deputy or another of the clerks. The third clerk assists with maintaining computer files of real property, plus wherever else needed. Reports required are prepared by the assessor with assistance of all personnel.

The budget requested for 2006-07 is $\$ 166,321$, approximately $\$ 66,775$ of which is expected to be used for appraisal maintenance. The CAMA portion within the appraisal maintenance includes a cost of about $\$ 11,450$.

The assessor anticipates attending the 2007 Workshop, which offers hours of continuing education for maintaining the Assessor’s certificate. To date, the assessor has accumulated at least 7.5 hours towards renewal of the certificate. Both the assessor and deputy anticipate acquiring additional hours toward renewal of their respective certificates. No other staff member holds an Assessor's certificate.

Cadastral maps are maintained by the assessor and the clerk processing the transfer statements. Photo background of the cadastral maps is 1966. Ownership and descriptions are kept current by the assessor and said clerk.

Reports are generated as follows:

- Real Estate Abstract is to be submitted on or before March 19.
- The Personal Property Abstract is to be submitted on or before June 15.
- A report on the review of ownership and use of all cemetery real property is to be presented to the county board of equalization on or before August 1.
- Certificates of value for taxing authorities are to be submitted on or before August 20.
- School District Taxable Value Report is to be submitted on or before August 25.
- The Plan of Assessment is to be submitted on or before July 31.
- The report of the average assessed value of single-family residential properties is to be reported on or before September 1.
- A list of trusts owning agricultural land is certified to the Nebraska Secretary of State by October 1.
- The Tax Roll is to be delivered to the County Treasurer by November 22, along with tax bills.
- Homestead Exemption Tax Loss is to be certified on or before November 30.
- The Certificate of Taxes Levied is to be submitted on or before December 1.

Tax List Corrections are periodically submitted to the County Board of Equalization for approval, showing reasons for said corrections. Meetings of the County Board of Equalization are attended by the County Assessor.

Notice that a list of the applications from organizations seeking tax exemption, descriptions of the property, and the recommendation of the county assessor are available in the county assessor's office, is published in local newspapers at least ten days prior to consideration of the applications by the county board of equalization.

By March 1, governmental subdivisions are notified of intent to tax property not used for a public purpose, and not paying an in-lieu-of tax.

Property record cards contain all information required by Reg. 10-004, including legal description, property owner, classification codes and supporting documentation. New property record cards were obtained for residential properties for 2001 and for commercial/industrial properties for 2002. New property record cards for agricultural properties have been obtained for use for 2008.

Applications for Homestead Exemption are accepted February 1 through June 30, according to statute. Approximately 560 applications were received in 2007. News releases and newspaper ads are prepared to alert property owners of the time period in which to file, and to summarize qualifications. Information guides prepared by the Department of Revenue are made available to the public. Approved Homestead Exemption applications are sent to the Department of Revenue by August 1.

Personal property schedules are to be filed by May 1 to be timely. In early April, ads are placed in the local newspapers and news releases given to the local radio to remind taxpayers of the filing deadline, the necessary documentation to submit, and of the penalties for not filing in a timely manner. Schedules filed after May 1 and before July 31 receive a $10 \%$ penalty. Filings after July 31 receive a $25 \%$ penalty. Schedules are pre-printed as soon after the first of the year as possible. Verification is achieved from depreciation worksheets and personal contacts with owners.

Real property is up-dated annually through pick-up work and maintenance. Pick-up work, done by the assessor or deputy, involves physical inspection of properties flagged on computer records as having building permits or other information meriting attention.

Lists of approved building permits are gathered from city clerks where permits are required. Improvement Information Statements are received where permits are not required. Personal observation by the staff also triggers flags for possible required changes.

On or before June 1, certification of the real estate assessment roll is made and published in the local newspapers. Also by that date, Notices of Valuation Change are mailed by first-class mail to owners of any real property that has changed in value from the previous year. By June 6, assessment/sales ratio statistics (as determined by the Tax Equalization and Review Commission) are mailed to media and posted in the Assessor's Office.

All residential property (urban, suburban, and rural) was re-appraised for 2001 under contract with High Plains Appraisal Service. New photos were taken and listings were verified and/or corrected, re-measuring where necessary. Properties are sketched into computer records. Costs are generated using CAMA of ASI, utilizing Marshall \& Swift costs of June 2002. For 2007, the median level of value for residential property is $96 \%$. The COD is 23.09 and the PRD is 110.39 . Subsequent sales need to be studied to determine trends and changes in the market.

Commercial and industrial properties were re-appraised for 2002. New photos were taken, and improvements re-measured and inspected. Properties are sketched into computer records. Costs are generated using CAMA by ASI, utilizing Marshall \& Swift costs of June 2002. A depreciation study was made. Income data was gathered where appropriate. The median level of assessment of commercial/industrial properties for 2006 is $95 \%$. The COD is 21.40 and the PRD is 92.52 . Subsequent sales need to be studied to determine trends and changes in the market.

The median level of assessment of agricultural property for 2007 is $72 \%$. The COD is 23.73 and the PRD is 103.23. Agricultural improvements need to be re-appraised. Plans are to begin the process, anticipated to require two years, in 2008. Properties will be inspected by the assessor and/or deputy, measurements confirmed and condition noted. Interior inspections are to be completed wherever possible. New record cards have been obtained for this use. Appropriate sketches of improvements have been entered into computer records by the clerks and improvements re-priced using CAMA, utilizing costs of June 2002. A depreciation study is to be completed. Land use needs to be up-dated, with plans for the assessor and/or deputy to physically view and verify land use in 2005 thru 2007 for the 2008 tax year.

Real estate transfer statements are filed in as timely of a manner as possible considering other time demands of the assessor. Completion of the supplemental data is by the assessor and the clerk who assists in maintaining cadastral records. Questionnaires are mailed to both the buyers and sellers of properties sold to assist the assessor in verifying sales. The response rate is approximately $80 \%$.

For 2008, any changes in land use observed in the 2006 review will be implemented. Field work by the assessor and/or deputy will continue for the re-appraisal of farm
improvements, concentrating on the Southeast quadrant of the county, involving approximately 334 farmsteads. If time permits, work will expand into the Southwest quadrant of the county, approximately 237 additional farmsteads. It appears concentrated review of residential and commercial properties in the town of O'Neill need to be done for 2008. Sales of residential and commercial properties will be analyzed for any needed adjustments. Strive to improve quality and uniformity in assessments of both residential and commercial properties. Begin review of each property so that all parcels will have been reviewed and inspected over a six-year period. Pick-up work will be completed. Change of Valuation Notices will be mailed as required.

For 2009, continue field work by the assessor and/or deputy on re-appraisal of farm improvements, extending work into the north half of the county. The Northeast quadrant includes approximately 282 farmsteads, and the Northwest quadrant approximately 385. Study sales for possible adjustments needed for residential or commercial properties. Adjust for changes in agricultural land use. Continue review of a portion of all parcels to conclude in a six-year period. Complete pick-up work. Send notices as required.

For 2010, complete pick-up work. Adjust for changes in agricultural land use as required. Study sales for market-based changes of residential, commercial and agricultural properties. Continue on-site review of a portion of all properties to conclude in a six-year period. Mail Change of Valuation notices as appropriate.

## Respectfully

Holt County Assessor

June 15, 2007

## AMENDMENTS:

The approved budget for 2007-2008 is $\$ 157,191.67$. The amount included therein for appraisal maintenance (including the CAMA portion) is $\$ 52,953$.
Due to time and money constraints, field work for re-appraisal of farm improvements will in all probability not be completed until 2009.

## 2008 Assessment Survey for Holt County

## I. General Information

## A. Staffing and Funding Information

| 1. | Deputy(ies) on staff |
| :--- | :--- |
|  | 1 |
| 2. | Appraiser(s) on staff |
| 3. | 0 |
|  | Other full-time employees |
| 4. | 2 |
|  | Other part-time employees |
| 5. | Number of shared employees |
| 6. | 1 employee is shared with the Treasurer's office. |
|  | Assessor's requested budget for current fiscal year |
| 7. | P166,321 |
| 8. | $\$ 11,450$ |
|  | Adopted budget, or granted budget if different from above |
| 9. | A157,192 |
|  | Amount of the total budget set aside for appraisal work |
| 10. | Ampount of the total budget set aside for education/workshops |
|  | \$500 |
| 11. | Appraisal/Reappraisal budget, if not part of the total budget |
|  | N/A |
| 12. | Other miscellaneous funds |
|  | \$750 |
| 13. | Total budget |
|  | \$157,192 |
| a. | Was any of last year's budget not used: |
|  | None |
|  |  |

## B. Computer, Automation Information and GIS

| 1. | Administrative software |
| :--- | :--- |
| 2. | Terra Scan |
|  | CAMA software |
|  | Terra Scan |


| 3. | Cadastral maps: Are they currently being used? |
| :--- | :--- |
| 4. | Yes |
|  | Who maintains the Cadastral Maps? |
| 5. | Assessor and clerk |
|  | Does the county have GIS software? |
| 6. | No |
|  | Who maintains the GIS software and maps? |
| 7. | N/A |
|  | Personal Property software: |

## C. Zoning Information

| 1. | Does the county have zoning? |
| :--- | :--- |
| 2. | Yes |
| 3. | If so, is the zoning countywide? |
| 3 | Yes |
| 4. | Atkat municipalities in the county are zoned? |
|  | When was zoning implemented? |
|  | $\mathbf{1 9 9 8}$ |

## D. Contracted Services

1. Appraisal Services

In-House
2. Other services

## 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 Holt County Assessor, by certified mail, return receipt requested, 7006 2760000063875241.

Dated this 7th day of April, 2008.


[^0]:    * Department of Property Assessment \& Taxation Calculates

[^1]:     outbuildings is shown in line 7.

