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## 2009 Commission Summary

42 Harlan

## Residential Real Property - Current

| Number of Sales | 134 | COD | 15.89 |
| :--- | ---: | :--- | ---: |
| Total Sales Price | $\$ 7,371,424$ | PRD | 102.97 |
| Total Adj. Sales Price | $\$ 7,371,424$ | COV | 23.91 |
| Total Assessed Value | $\$ 7,054,345$ | STD | 23.56 |
| Avg. Adj. Sales Price | $\$ 55,011$ | Avg. Absolute Deviation | 15.40 |
| Avg. Assessed Value | $\$ 52,644$ | Average Assessed Value <br> of the Base | $\$ 39,480$ |
| Median | 97 | Wgt. Mean | 96 |
| Mean | 99 | Max | 193 |
| Min | 42.00 |  |  |

## Confidenence Interval - Current

| $95 \%$ Median C.I | 94.75 to 99.04 |
| :--- | ---: |
| $95 \%$ Mean C.I | 94.55 to 102.53 |
| $95 \%$ Wgt. Mean C.I | 93.66 to 97.73 |

$\%$ of Value of the Class of all Real Property Value in the County 25.56
\% of Records Sold in the Study Period
\% of Value Sold in the Study Period

## Residential Real Property - History

| Year | Number of Sales | Median | COD | PRD |
| ---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | ---: |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 8}$ | 145 | 97 | 13.51 | 103.73 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 7}$ | 127 | 98 | 10.37 | 102.59 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 6}$ | 123 | 97 | 12.13 | 103.72 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 5}$ | 148 | 96 | 16.37 | 109.06 |

## 2009 Commission Summary

## 42 Harlan

## Commercial Real Property - Current

| Number of Sales | 28 | COD | 13.89 |
| :--- | ---: | :--- | ---: |
| Total Sales Price | $\$ 2,135,143$ | PRD | 112.44 |
| Total Adj. Sales Price | $\$ 2,135,143$ | COV | 21.30 |
| Total Assessed Value | $\$ 1,824,855$ | STD | 20.47 |
| Avg. Adj. Sales Price | $\$ 76,255$ | Avg. Absolute Deviation | 13.62 |
| Avg. Assessed Value | $\$ 65,173$ | Average Assessed Value |  |
|  |  | of the Base | $\$ 66,673$ |
| Median | 98 | Wgt. Mean | 85 |
| Mean | 96 | Max | 159 |
| Min | 49 |  |  |

## Confidenence Interval - Current

| $95 \%$ Median C.I | 91.66 to 102.22 |
| :--- | ---: |
| $95 \%$ Mean C.I | 88.16 to 104.04 |
| $95 \%$ Wgt. Mean C.I | 74.42 to 96.52 |


| \% of Value of the Class of all Real Property Value in the County | 5.44 |
| :--- | :--- |
| $\%$ of Records Sold in the Study Period | 9.49 |
| $\%$ of Value Sold in the Study Period | 9.28 |

## Commercial Real Property - History

| Year | Number of Sales | Median | COD | PRD |
| ---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | ---: |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 8}$ | 27 | 100 | 18.99 | 117.49 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 7}$ | 28 | 100 | 17.66 | 105.81 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 6}$ | 22 | 100 | 17.04 | 103.7 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 5}$ | 23 | 99 | 16.43 | 100.24 |

Exhibit 42 - Page 2

## 2009 Commission Summary

42 Harlan

Agricultural Land - Current

| Number of Sales | 48 | COD | 18.21 |
| :--- | ---: | :--- | ---: |
| Total Sales Price | $\$ 10,980,280$ | PRD | 101.08 |
| Total Adj. Sales Price | $\$ 11,265,198$ | COV | 24.19 |
| Total Assessed Value | $\$ 8,240,690$ | STD | 17.89 |
| Avg. Adj. Sales Price | $\$ 234,692$ | Avg. Absolute Deviation | 13.51 |
| Avg. Assessed Value | $\$ 171,681$ | Average Assessed Value <br> of the Base | $\$ 111,183$ |
| Median | 74 | Wgt. Mean |  |
| Mean | 74 | Max | 73 |
| Min | 35.30 |  | 115.08 |

## Confidenence Interval - Current

| $95 \%$ Median C.I | 68.98 to 78.81 |
| :--- | :--- |
| $95 \%$ Mean C.I | 68.88 to 79.00 |
| $95 \%$ Wgt. Mean C.I | 65.51 to 80.80 |

$\%$ of Value of the Class of all Real Property Value in the County 68.82
$\%$ of Records Sold in the Study Period 2.15
\% of Value Sold in the Study Period

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

Opinions

# 2009 Opinions of the Property Tax Administrator for Harlan County 

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

## Residential Real Property

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

## Commercial Real Property

It is my opinion that the level of value of the class of commercial real property in Harlan County is $98.00 \%$ of actual value. It is my opinion that the quality of assessment for the class of commercial real property in Harlan County is in compliance with generally accepted mass appraisal practices.

## Agricultural Land or Special Valuation of Agricultural Land

It is my opinion that the level of value of the class of agricultural or special value land in Harlan County is $74.00 \%$ of actual value. It is my opinion that the quality of assessment for the class of agricultural land in Harlan County is in compliance with generally accepted mass appraisal practices.

Dated this 7th day of April, 2009.


Ruth A. Sorensen<br>Property Tax Administrato

## PAD 2009 Preliminary Statistics



Exhibit 42 - Page 5

## PAD 2009 Preliminary Statistics



## PAD 2009 Preliminary Statistics



# PAD 2009 Preliminary Statistics 



Exhibit 42 - Page 8

## PAD 2009 Preliminary Statistics

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

|  | NUMBER of Sales: |  | 135 | MEDIAN: | 92 |  | COV: | 26.31 | 95\% | Median C.I.: 89. | to 95.55 | (!: Derived) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | TOTAL Sales Price: |  | 7,383,424 | WGT. MEAN: | 92 |  | STD: | 24.90 | 95\% Wg | Mean C.I.: 89. | to 94.17 |  |
|  | TOTAL Adj. Sales Price: |  | 7,383,424 | MEAN : | 95 |  | AVG.ABS.DEV: | 16.89 |  | \% Mean C.I.: 90 | 44 to 98.84 |  |
|  | TOTAL Assessed Value: |  | 6,783,675 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | AVG. Adj. Sales Price: |  | 54,692 | COD : | 18.29 | MAX | Sales Ratio: | 193.17 |  |  |  |  |
|  | AVG. Assessed Value: |  | 50,249 | PRD : | 103.01 | MIN | Sales Ratio: | 42.00 |  |  | Printed: 01/22/2009 22:20:18 |  |
| CONDITI |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Avg. Adj. | Avg. |
| RANGE | COUNT | MEDIAN | MEAN | WGT. MEAN | COD |  | PRD | MIN | MAX | 95\% Median C.I. | Sale Price | Assd Val |
| (blank) | 6 | 68.47 | 79.14 | 87.06 | 28.76 |  | 90.90 | 42.00 | 116.79 | 42.00 to 116.79 | 5,866 | 5,107 |
| 0 | 8 | 77.69 | 101.17 | 78.88 | 55.10 |  | 128.26 | 47.88 | 193.17 | 47.88 to 193.17 | 8,300 | 6,546 |
| 10 | 2 | 103.70 | 103.70 | 99.40 | 5.76 |  | 104.33 | 97.73 | 109.67 | N/A | 10,750 | 10,685 |
| 15 | 5 | 66.47 | 90.04 | 79.44 | 53.80 |  | 113.34 | 47.29 | 161.03 | N/A | 11,227 | 8,919 |
| 20 | 11 | 88.77 | 86.64 | 87.01 | 19.93 |  | 99.58 | 54.93 | 129.39 | 55.10 to 120.76 | 26,000 | 22,621 |
| 25 | 6 | 90.57 | 95.02 | 93.01 | 11.71 |  | 102.15 | 75.63 | 123.77 | 75.63 to 123.77 | 33,916 | 31,547 |
| 30 | 52 | 95.27 | 96.51 | 92.40 | 16.00 |  | 104.45 | 45.17 | 148.29 | 88.76 to 100.02 | 49,627 | 45,854 |
| 35 | 27 | 92.15 | 97.06 | 92.37 | 14.06 |  | 105.08 | 57.63 | 180.60 | 87.70 to 99.28 | 72,724 | 67,174 |
| 40 | 18 | 92.85 | 92.91 | 92.07 | 6.63 |  | 100.91 | 78.48 | 105.25 | 87.99 to 97.93 | 120,583 | 111,022 |
| _ ALI | - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 135 | 92.33 | 94.64 | 91.88 | 18.29 |  | 103.01 | 42.00 | 193.17 | 89.45 to 95.55 | 54,692 | 50,249 |

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

## Residential

The areas of Alma, Oxford, Hanchett's Subdivision and Pheasant's Point were physically reviewed for 2009 as part of the six year cyclical review. New pictures were taken of all properties, measurements were checked, and the property record cards were reviewed for any changes or inaccuracies. The appraisal staff completed interior reviews of all properties where permitted. Door hangers were left requesting that the property owner contact the assessment office for an interior inspection. Follow up visits were scheduled with all property owners who responded. Pickup work was also completed in a timely manner.

The three year plan indicated that costing tables would be updated and new depreciation would be developed for 2009. Because the Ag land soil conversion consumed more time than anticipated all planned assessment actions could not be completed. To address the need for updated costing, a sales study was completed, and the costing factors in the CAMA appraisal tables were increased by assessor location as needed.

Several other accomplishments were completed by the Harlan County Assessment and Appraisal staff this year that should be mentioned. An effective age spreadsheet was implemented to aid in establishing the accurate effective age for remodeled properties. The appraiser also earned his Certified General Appraisal License this year, and worked with the Department on an RFP team to acquire a new CAMA/GIS system. Sales information was transferred electronically to the Department for the first time this year, and the assessor assistant program was utilized to make roster corrections electronically.

## 2009 Assessment Survey for Harlan County

## Residential Appraisal Information

(Includes Urban, Suburban and Rural Residential)

| 1. | Data collection done by: |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | The appraisal staff and the assessment staff as needed. |
| 2. | Valuation done by: |
|  | The appraisal and assessment staff. |
| 3. | Pickup work done by whom: |
|  | The appraisal staff and the assessment staff as needed. |
| 4. | What is the date of the Replacement Cost New data (Marshall-Swift) that are used to value this property class? |
|  | June, 2002 |
| 5. | What was the last year a depreciation schedule for this property class was developed using market-derived information? |
|  | 2006 |
| 6. | What approach to value is used in this class or subclasses to estimate the market value of properties? |
|  | The cost approach is used; depreciation is developed based on sales data. |
| 7. | Number of Market Areas/Neighborhoods/Assessor Locations? |
|  | 11 |
| 8. | How are these Market Areas/Neighborhoods/Assessor Locations defined? |
|  | There are six assessor locations defined by the political boundaries of the towns and villages in the county. There are four assessor locations around Harlan County Reservoir that are defined by the unique characteristics of each area. The rest of the parcels are rural. |
| 9. | Is "Market Area/Neighborhoods/Assessor Locations" a unique usable valuation grouping? If not, what is a unique usable valuation grouping? |
|  | Yes |
| 10. | Is there unique market significance of the suburban location as defined in Reg. 10-001.07B? (Suburban shall mean a parcel of real estate property located outside of the limits of an incorporated city or village, but within the legal jurisdiction of an incorporated city or village.) |
|  | No |
| 11. | Are dwellings on agricultural parcels and dwellings on rural residential parcels valued in a manner that would provide the same relationship to the market? Explain? |
|  | Yes, both agricultural and rural residential parcels are valued using the same costing and depreciation tables. |

## Residential Permit Numbers:

| Permits | Information Statements | Other | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 142 | 0 | 0 | 142 |

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


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


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


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


Exhibit 42 - Page 16

PAD 2009 R\&O Statistics
Type: Qualified
Date Range: 07/01/2006 to 06/30/2008 Posted Before: 01/23/2009
NUMBER of Sales
TOTAL Sales Price: TOTAL Adj.Sales Price: TOTAL Assessed Value: AVG. Adj. Sales Price: AVG. Assessed Value:


## Residential Real Property

## I. Correlation

RESIDENTIAL:All three measures of central tendency are within the required range and are supportive of one another. The trended preliminary median is also in the required range and is supportive of the measures. The sample is not representative of the base; however, recalculating the statistics from an altered sample that is representative does not move the measures of central tendency. The calculated statistics can be relied upon as an accurate measure of the level of value and quality of assessment. For equalization purposes the median has been used to describe the level of value in the residential class.

The trended preliminary ratio and the percent change in the base support that assessment actions are applied to sold and unsold properties proportionately. The price related differential is within the acceptable parameters; the coefficient of dispersion is only slightly above the standard, indicating that assessment uniformity has been achieved.

There are 11 sales in the substrata status unimproved, with a median of 68.33. Harlan County recognizes each assessor location as a unique valuation grouping. Because the 11 sales are disbursed among five different assessor locations, with ratios ranging from 42 to 193.07, an adjustment to all lot values based on this substrata is not appropriate.

When analyzing individual assessor locations, Orleans is the only one with more than one sale that indicates a need to increase lot values. A $64 \%$ increase in lot values would be needed to bring the median of those three sales into the acceptable range. Doing so would increase the median of the 11 unimproved sales to $91.85 \%$, but does not improve overall assessment quality as it would increase the PRD to 104.73 . More importantly, this adjustment would also move the median for the Orleans assessor location (with 22 sales) to 105.21 well above the acceptable range. There will be no recommended adjustment in the residential class.

## II. Analysis of Percentage of Sales Used

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

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

|  | Total Sales | Qualified Sales | Percent Used |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2009 | 303 | 134 | 44.22 |
| 2008 | 226 | 145 | 64.16 |
| 2007 | 212 | 127 | 59.91 |
| 2006 | 209 | 123 | 58.85 |
| 2005 | 201 | 148 | 73.63 |

RESIDENTIAL:The sales review procedure in Harlan County is quite thorough. All sales are given to the appraisal staff for review unless the 521 indicates a reason to disqualify them. The appraisal staff then reviews the sales information to determine if a physical inspection is needed. An interview with either the buyer or seller is also conducted. In 2009 the number of total sales rose while the percentage of sales used decreased substantially. These numbers are skewed due to the inclusion of mobile home sales without land in the sales file. During 2008, Harlan County began electronically transferring sales information to the state sales file. Since that time, 33 sales of mobile homes without land were transferred into the sales file and had to be removed. Another 31 sales were removed because they were substantially improved. If these 64 sales had hypothetically not been removed, the percentage of sales used would be $65.3 \%$, a slight increase over last year. For this reason, it is believed that Harlan County has used a sufficient number of sales in the measurement of the residential class.

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

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

## Adjusting for Selective Reappraisal

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

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

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

|  | Preliminary <br> Median | \% Change in Assessed <br> Value (excl. growth) | Trended <br> Preliminary Ratio | R\&O <br> Median |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2009 | 92 | 2.89 | 95 | 97 |
| 2008 | 96.14 | 2.26 | 98 | 97.05 |
| 2007 | 96 | 4.35 | 101 | 98 |
| 2006 | 95 | 2.36 | 97 | 97 |
| 2005 | 95 | 1.00 | 96 | 96 |

RESIDENTIAL:The trended preliminary ratio and the reports and opinions ratio are relatively close. The trended preliminary ratio supports the reports and opinions ratio as an accurate measure of the level of value. The close correlation between the two numbers also suggests that assessment actions have been applied to the sample and the base uniformly.

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

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

## Comparison of Average Value Changes

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

## 2009 Correlation Section

for Harlan County
IV. Analysis of Percentage Change in Total Assessed Value in the Sales File to Percentage Change in Assessed Value Continued
\% Change in Total
Assessed Value in the Sales File
\% Change in Total Assessed
Value (excl. growth)

| 5.56 | 2009 | 2.89 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 5.63 | 2008 | 2.26 |
| 5.23 | 2007 | 4.35 |
| 1.77 | 2006 | 2.36 |

RESIDENTIAL:The table indicates that the sales file increased $2.67 \%$ more than the base increased. This difference is not unreasonable and suggests that assessment actions have been applied to the base and the sample uniformly.

## 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 | $\mathbf{9 7}$ | $\mathbf{9 6}$ | $\mathbf{9 9}$ |

RESIDENTIAL:All three measures of central tendency are within the required range, and are supportive of one another. The trended preliminary ratio at 95 is also supportive of the measures of central tendency. For equalization purposes the median has been used to describe the level of value in the residential class.

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

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

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

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

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

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

|  | COD | PRD |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| R\&O Statistics | 15.89 | 102.97 |
| Difference | 0.89 | 0.00 |

RESIDENTIAL:The price related differential is within the acceptable parameters indicating vertical assessment uniformity. The coefficient of dispersion is only slightly outside the acceptable range, but is not unreasonable. Assessment uniformity has been achieved for the residential class.

## 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 | 135 | 134 | -1 |
| Median | 92 | 97 | 5 |
| Wgt. Mean | 92 | 96 | 4 |
| Mean | 95 | 99 | 4 |
| COD | 18.29 | 15.89 | -2.40 |
| PRD | 103.01 | 102.97 | $-\mathbf{0 . 0 4}$ |
| Minimum | 42.00 | 42.00 | 0.00 |
| Maximum | 193.17 | 193.17 | 0.00 |

RESIDENTIAL:There is one less sale in the reports and opinions sample than there was in the preliminary sample. The removal of this sale moved the median from 92.33 to 92.83 , none of the other measures changed significantly. The change in the reports and opinions statistic is a reflection of the assessment actions, all three measures of central tendency increased, and the qualitative measures improved.

## VIII. Trended Ratio Analysis

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

|  | R\&O Statistics | Trended Ratio | Difference |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Number of Sales | 134 | 134 | 0 |
| Median | 97 | 91 | 6 |
| Wgt. Mean | 96 | 92 | 4 |
| Mean | 99 | 104 | -5 |
| COD | 15.89 | 33.40 | -17.51 |
| PRD | 102.97 | 113.08 | -10.11 |
| Minimum | 42.00 | 46.11 | -4.11 |
| Maximum | 193.17 | 342.26 | -149.09 |

The table above is a comparison of the reports and opinions statistic to a set of statistics produced by trended values. The trended values have been calculated by taking the assessed value one year prior to the sale date and trending the value forward by each year's percentage change in the base.

The only measure of the trended statistics that is supportive of the reports and opinions statistics is the weighted mean, indicating that the sample is not representative of the population. The Division's intent when the sample is not representative is to produce statistical measures from a sample that is proportionate to the base.

For Harlan County, the analysis indicated that fifteen sales should be removed in Alma and one each in Hanchett's and North Shore Cabins in order to make the sample proportionate. The sales were chosen randomly and the $\mathrm{R} \& \mathrm{O}$ statistics were recalculated; the new statistics were identical to the original R\&O statistics, except that the PRD rounds to 104 instead of 103 . While the sample does not accurately represent the population, the R\&O statistics can be relied upon as an accurate measure of the level of value and quality of assessment for the residential class.

## PAD 2009 Preliminary Statistics

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



Exhibit 42 - Page 29

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


## PAD 2009 Preliminary Statistics

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



Exhibit 42 - Page 31

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



Exhibit 42 - Page 32

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


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

## Commercial

Only routine maintenance was completed for the commercial class for 2009. There were no significant valuation changes or assessment actions completed.

## 2009 Assessment Survey for Harlan County

## Commercial/Industrial Appraisal Information

| 1. | Data collection done by: |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | The appraisal staff and the assessment staff as needed. |
| 2. | Valuation done by: |
|  | The appraisal and assessment staff. |
| 3. | Pickup work done by whom: |
|  | The appraisal staff and the assessment staff as needed. |
| 4. | What is the date of the Replacement Cost New data (Marshall-Swift) that are used to value this property class? |
|  | June, 2002 |
| 5. | What was the last year a depreciation schedule for this property class was developed using market-derived information? |
|  | 2005 |
| 6. | When was the last time that the Income Approach was used to estimate or establish the market value of the properties in this class? |
|  | 2005, where applicable. |
| 7. | What approach to value is used in this class or subclasses to estimate the market value of properties? |
|  | The cost approach is primarily used, and depreciation is developed based on sales data. The income approach is used when income/expense and rent information is available and applicable. There are generally not enough sales to develop the Market or Sales Comparison approach in Harlan County. |
| 8. | Number of Market Areas/Neighborhoods/Assessor Locations? |
|  | 10 |
| 9. | How are these Market Areas/Neighborhoods/Assessor Locations defined? |
|  | They are defined by market driven information and locations with similar characteristics. |
| 10. | Is "Market Area/Neighborhood/Assessor Location" a unique usable valuation grouping? If not, what is a unique usable valuation grouping? |
|  | No, there are too few commercial sales in Harlan County to create any usable valuation grouping. |
| 11. | Do the various subclasses of Commercial Property such as convenience stores, warehouses, hotels, etc. have common value characteristics? |
|  | No, there are too few commercial sales in Harlan County to compare common value characteristics by occupancy code. |
| 12. | Is there unique market significance of the suburban location as defined in Reg. 10-001.07B? (Suburban shall mean a parcel of real property located outside of the limits of an incorporated city or village, but within the legal jurisdiction of an incorporated city or village.) |
|  | No |

Commercial Permit Numbers:

| Permits | Information Statements | Other | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 13 | 0 | 0 | 13 |



Exhibit 42 - Page 37

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


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


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


Exhibit 42 - Page 40

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


Exhibit 42 - Page 41

## Commerical Real Property

## I. Correlation

COMMERCIAL:Only two of the measures of central tendency, the median and mean, are within the required range. The trended preliminary ratio is also within the acceptable range and is supportive of the median and mean measures. The weighted mean is low, but is being pulled down by one high dollar sale. The hypothetical removal of that sale brings the weighted mean into the acceptable level. All of these measures support that Harlan County has achieved an acceptable level of value in the commercial class. The median has been used to describe the level of value.

The trended preliminary ratio, comparison of percentage change in the sales file and the base, and comparison of the preliminary and $\mathrm{R} \& \mathrm{O}$ ratios all support the reported assessment actions, in that only routine maintenance was completed in the commercial class for 2009 . The coefficient of dispersion is within the acceptable range, while the price related differential is above. Removal of the identified high dollar sale substantially lowers the PRD. While the PRD remains high, it is not unreasonably so considering that the commercial sample is small. There will be no recommended adjustments in the commercial class for 2009.

## II. Analysis of Percentage of Sales Used

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

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

|  | Total Sales | Qualified Sales | Percent Used |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2009 | 55 | 28 | $\mathbf{5 0 . 9 1}$ |
| 2008 | 52 | 27 | 51.92 |
| 2007 | 48 | 28 | 58.33 |
| 2006 | 42 | 22 | 52.38 |
| 2005 | 33 | 23 | 69.70 |

COMMERCIAL:The percentage of sales used is somewhat consistent with the percentage used last year. Of the 27 sales that were disqualified two were substantially improved, six were family sales and partial interests, two were foreclosures, and the rest were a mixture of gifts, contract sales, deed corrections, poor condition, and centrally assessed property. All nonexempt commercial sales are reviewed by the appraisal staff. The review includes an interview with the buyer and seller, review of sales information, and a physical inspection when determined to be necessary. Because of the known review practices and the reasons for disqualifying sales, the sample has not been excessively trimmed.

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

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

## Adjusting for Selective Reappraisal

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

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

## 2009 Correlation Section

for Harlan County

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

 Continued|  | Preliminary <br> Median | \% Change in Assessed <br> Value (excl. growth) | Trended <br> Preliminary Ratio | R\&O <br> Median |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2009 | 98 | 0.23 | 98 | 98 |
| 2008 | 100.31 | 0.20 | 101 | 100.31 |
| 2007 | 100 | 0.68 | 100 | 100 |
| 2006 | 100 | -0.73 | 99 | 100 |
| 2005 | 97 | 4.31 | 101 | 99 |

COMMERCIAL:The trended preliminary ratio and the reports and opinions ratio are nearly identical; the trended preliminary ratio is supportive of the R\&O ratio as an accurate representation of the level of value for the commercial class.

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

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

## Comparison of Average Value Changes

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

## 2009 Correlation Section

for Harlan County
IV. Analysis of Percentage Change in Total Assessed Value in the Sales File to Percentage Change in Assessed Value Continued
\% Change in Total
Assessed Value in the Sales File
\% Change in Total Assessed
Value (excl. growth)

| 0 | 2009 | 0.23 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 0.51 | 2008 | 0.20 |
| 5.23 | 2007 | 0.68 |
| 0.36 | 2006 | -0.73 |
| 0.68 | 2005 | 4.31 |

COMMERCIAL:There was no change in the sales file for 2009, and very little change in the base. This is supported by the appraiser's statement that only routine maintenance was completed in the commercial class for 2009.

## 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 | $\mathbf{9 8}$ | 85 | 96 |

COMMERCIAL:The median and mean measures of central tendency are both within the acceptable range and are supportive of each other. The trended preliminary ratio also supports these measures as the accurate level of value. The weighted mean is below the acceptable range and is being pulled down by one high dollar sale. The hypothetical removal of this sale ( Bk 61 Pg 303) brings the weighted mean into the acceptable range at 92 . For equalization purposes the median has been used to represent the level of value in the commercial class.

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

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

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

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

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

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

|  | COD | PRD |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| R\&O Statistics | $\mathbf{1 3 . 8 9}$ | $\mathbf{1 1 2 . 4 4}$ |
| Difference | $\mathbf{0 . 0 0}$ | 9.44 |

COMMERCIAL:The coefficient of dispersion is within the acceptable parameters indicating assessment uniformity. The price related differential is well above the acceptable range, normally indicating regressivity. The hypothetical removal of the indentified outlier substantially lowers to the PRD to 105.33 . While this number is drastically improved it is still above the acceptable range. In small town commercial markets there is often a lack of comparable commercial sales, making assessment uniformity difficult; qualitative measures that are slightly outside the acceptable parameters are not unreasonable. For these reasons, it is believed that assessment uniformity has been achieved in the commercial class.

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

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

|  | Preliminary Statistics | R\&O Statistics | Change |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Number of Sales | 28 | 28 | 0 |
| Median | 98 | 98 | 0 |
| Wgt. Mean | 85 | 85 | 0 |
| Mean | 96 | 96 | 0 |
| COD | 14.03 | 13.89 | -0.14 |
| PRD | 112.38 | 112.44 | 0.06 |
| Minimum | 49.00 | 49.00 | 0.00 |
| Maximum | 158.50 | 158.50 | 0.00 |

COMMERCIAL:There are no significant differences between the preliminary statistics and the reports and opinions statistics. This is supportive of the appraiser's statement that only routine maintenance was completed in the commercial class for 2009.

## PAD 2009 Preliminary Statistics

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


## PAD 2009 Preliminary Statistics

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


# PAD 2009 Preliminary Statistics 



## PAD 2009 Preliminary Statistics



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

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


## PAD 2009 Preliminary Statistics






## PAD 2009 Preliminary Statistics

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



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

## Agricultural

The soil conversion was completed for 2009, and consumed a large portion of time. The soil conversion was completed using the Agri Data program. First soil codes were converted from the old alpha codes to the new numeric codes. Parcels were then redrawn and measured. The appraiser noted that the process also involved a lot of physical inspection as it was sometimes difficult to determine land use from the aerial photographs provided in the Agri Data program. A pivot review was also completed through the Agri Data program; some physical inspection was required.

The three year plan indicated the intent to track acres enrolled in CREP, EQIP and possibly CRP programs. The appraiser noted that while an attempt is being made to track these acres, it is difficult to find out when parcels are enrolled in the program as the Farm Service Agency has tightened their privacy guidelines.

A sales study was completed to determine new land values and to review market area lines. All sales were mapped, and market areas were reviewed with the county board. No changes were made to the market area boundaries. Irrigated, dry, and grass land values were increased in all three market areas where determined appropriate.

## Market Area 1

|  | $\underline{2008}$ | $\underline{2009}$ |  | $\underline{2008}$ | $\underline{2009}$ |  | $\underline{2008}$ | $\underline{2009}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1A1 | 1550 | 1700 | 1D1 | 840 | 840 | 1G1 | 355 | 430 |
| 1A | 1525 | 1650 | 1D | 835 | 835 | 1G | 355 | 430 |
| 2A1 | 1200 | 1300 | 2D1 | 735 | 735 | 2G1 | 340 | 430 |
| 2A | 1080 | 1080 | 2D | 730 | 730 | 2G | 340 | 430 |
| 3A1 | 975 | 975 | 3D1 | 720 | 720 | 3G1 | 300 | 430 |
| 3A | 745 | 745 | 3D | 405 | 480 | 3G | 280 | 430 |
| 4A1 | 740 | 740 | 4D1 | 390 | 430 | 4G1 | 260 | 430 |
| 4A | 675 | 675 | 4D | 375 | 430 | 4G | 240 | 430 |

Market Area 2

|  | $\underline{2008}$ | $\underline{2009}$ |  | $\underline{2008}$ | $\underline{2009}$ |  | $\underline{2008}$ | $\underline{2009}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1A1 | 1000 | 1350 | 1D1 | 640 | 640 | 1G1 | 330 | 430 |
| 1A | 950 | 1300 | 1D | 630 | 630 | 1 G | 330 | 430 |
| 2A1 | 770 | 1000 | 2D1 | 515 | 515 | 2G1 | 310 | 430 |
| 2A | 760 | 800 | 2D | 510 | 510 | 2 G | 310 | 430 |
| 3A1 | 615 | 700 | 3D1 | 400 | 450 | 3 G 1 | 300 | 430 |
| 3A | 550 | 650 | 3D | 350 | 440 | 3 G | 300 | 430 |
| 4A1 | 540 | 625 | 4D1 | 335 | 430 | 4 G 1 | 300 | 420 |
| 4A | 490 | 600 | 4D | 315 | 420 | 4 G | 300 | 410 |

Market Area 3

|  | $\underline{2008}$ | $\underline{2009}$ |  | $\underline{2008}$ | $\underline{2009}$ |  | $\underline{2008}$ | $\underline{2009}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1A1 | 800 | 900 | 1D1 | 610 | 610 | 1 G 1 | 315 | 430 |
| 1A | 800 | 900 | 1D | 600 | 600 | 1 G | 315 | 430 |
| 2A1 | 550 | 650 | 2D1 | 410 | 500 | 2 G 1 | 290 | 430 |
| 2A | 540 | 540 | 2D | 360 | 480 | 2 G | 285 | 430 |
| 3A1 | 500 | 500 | 3D1 | 305 | 450 | 3 G 1 | 285 | 430 |
| 3A | 440 | 440 | 3D | 265 | 440 | 3 G | 285 | 430 |
| 4A1 | 400 | 440 | 4D1 | 250 | 440 | 4 G 1 | 285 | 430 |
| 4A | 300 | 440 | 4D | 250 | 440 | 4 G | 285 | 430 |

## 2009 Assessment Survey for Harlan County

## Agricultural Appraisal Information

| 1. | Data collection done by: |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | The appraisal staff and the assessment staff as needed. |
| 2. | Valuation done by: |
|  | The appraisal and assessment staff. |
| 3. | Pickup work done by whom: |
|  | The appraisal staff and the assessment staff as needed. |
| 4. | Does the county have a written policy or written standards to specifically define agricultural land versus rural residential acreages? |
|  | Directive 08-04 dated December 23, 2008. |
| a. | How is agricultural land defined in this county? |
|  | By primary use and by statute. |
| 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? |
|  | Not applicable |
| 6. | If the income approach was used, what Capitalization Rate was used? |
|  | Not applicable |
| 7. | What is the date of the soil survey currently used? |
|  | 1970 |
| 8. | What date was the last countywide land use study completed? |
|  | 2008 |
| a. | By what method? (Physical inspection, FSA maps, etc.) |
|  | AgriData software and some physical inspection. |
| b. | By whom? |
|  | Office staff |
| c. | What proportion is complete / implemented at this time? |
|  | The study is $100 \%$ complete and will be implemented for the 2009 assessment year. |
| 9. | Number of Market Areas/Neighborhoods/Assessor Locations in the agricultural property class: |
|  | 3 |
| 10. | How are Market Areas/Neighborhoods/Assessor Locations developed? |
|  | The market areas were developed by using market information and similar geographic characteristics. |
| 11. | In the assessor's opinion, are there any other class or subclass groupings, other than LCG groupings, that are more appropriate for valuation? <br> Yes or No |
|  | No |
| a. | If yes, list. |

12. In your opinion, what is the level of value of these groupings?
13. Has the county implemented (or is in the process of implementing) special valuation for agricultural land within the county?
No

Agricultural Permit Numbers:

| Permits | Information Statements | Other | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 41 | 0 | 0 | 41 |

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

|  | NUMBER of Sales: | 48 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
| (AgLand) | TOTAL Sales Price: | $10,980,280$ |
| (AgLand) | TOTAL Adj.Sales Price: | $11,265,198$ |
| (AgLand) | TOTAL Assessed Value: | $8,240,690$ |
|  | AVG. Adj. Sales Price: | 234,691 |
|  | AVG. Assessed Value: | 171,681 |


| 74 |  | COV: | 24.19 | 95\% Median C.I.: | 68.98 to 78.81 | Derived) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 73 |  | STD: | 17.89 | 95\% Wgt. Mean C.I.: | 65.51 to 80.80 | (! : land $+N A T=0$ ) |
| 74 |  | AVG.ABS.DEV: | 13.51 | 95\% Mean C.I.: | 68.88 to 79.00 |  |
| 18.21 | MAX | Sales Ratio: | 115.08 |  |  |  |
| 101.08 | MIN | Sales Ratio: | 35.30 |  | Printed: 03/ | 2009 14:05:52 |


| RANGE | COUNT |
| :---: | :---: |
| Qrtrs |  |
| 07/01/05 то 09/30/05 | 1 |
| 10/01/05 то 12/31/05 | 7 |
| 01/01/06 то 03/31/06 | 4 |
| 04/01/06 то 06/30/06 | 3 |
| 07/01/06 то 09/30/06 | 3 |
| 10/01/06 то 12/31/06 | 1 |
| 01/01/07 то 03/31/07 | 2 |
| 04/01/07 то 06/30/07 | 10 |
| 07/01/07 то 09/30/07 | 1 |
| 10/01/07 тO 12/31/07 | 2 |
| 01/01/08 то 03/31/08 | 8 |
| 04/01/08 TO 06/30/08 | 6 |
| _Study Years_ |  |
| 07/01/05 TO 06/30/06 | 15 |
| 07/01/06 TO 06/30/07 | 16 |
| 07/01/07 то 06/30/08 | 17 |
| Calendar Yrs |  |
| 01/01/06 TO 12/31/06 | 11 |
| 01/01/07 TO 12/31/07 | 15 |
| _ ALL |  |
|  | 48 |


| MEDIAN | MEAN | WGT. MEAN |
| :---: | ---: | ---: |
|  |  |  |
| 86.69 | 86.69 | 86.69 |
| 73.64 | 77.59 | 79.02 |
| 73.36 | 72.62 | 74.04 |
| 81.91 | 84.02 | 80.96 |
| 68.98 | 63.27 | 68.30 |
| 58.34 | 58.34 | 58.34 |
| 84.60 | 84.60 | 87.51 |
| 82.65 | 82.45 | 87.87 |
| 57.24 | 57.24 | 57.24 |
| 64.26 | 64.26 | 67.54 |
| 67.75 | 74.43 | 66.50 |
| 59.39 | 58.95 | 56.05 |
|  |  |  |
| 74.54 | 78.16 | 77.71 |
| 76.13 | 77.62 | 84.30 |
| 63.37 | 66.76 | 61.61 |
| 74.43 | 71.88 | 73.27 |
| 75.68 | 78.63 | 83.27 |
|  |  |  |
| 74.18 | 73.94 | 73.15 |

COD

9.70
2.54
6.38
24.28
10.90
21.43

17.77
23.54
22.36

8.87
22.35
21.93

13.19
21.07

18.21

| PRD | MIN |
| ---: | ---: |
|  | 86.69 |
| 98.19 | 68.06 |
| 98.08 | 69.23 |
| 103.78 | 77.23 |
| 92.63 | 35.30 |
|  | 58.34 |
| 96.68 | 75.38 |
| 93.83 | 36.20 |
|  | 57.24 |
| 95.14 | 52.84 |
| 111.92 | 52.33 |
| 105.17 | 36.86 |
|  |  |
| 100.58 | 68.0 |
| 92.07 | 35.30 |
| 108.35 | 36.8 |
| 98.11 | 35.3 |
| 94.43 | 36.2 |

MAX
86.69
90.92
74.54
92.91
85.54
58.34
93.83
115.08
57.24
75.68
103.47
78.81
92.91
115.08
103.4
92.91
115.08
115.08
Avg. Adj. Avg.

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


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

|  | NUMBER of Sales: | 48 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
| (AgLand) | TOTAL Sales Price: | $10,980,280$ |
| (AgLand) | TOTAL Adj.Sales Price: | $11,265,198$ |
| (AgLand) | TOTAL Assessed Value: | $8,240,690$ |
|  | AVG. Adj. Sales Price: | 234,691 |
|  | AVG. Assessed Value: | 171,681 |

74 COV: $24.19 \quad 95 \%$ Median C.I.: 68.98 to $78.81 \quad$ (!: Derived)


| SCHOOL DISTRICT * <br> RANGE | COUNT | MEDIAN | MEAN | WGT. MEAN | COD | PRD | MIN | MAX | 95\% Median C.I. | Avg. Adj. <br> Sale Price | Avg. <br> Assd Val |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| (blank) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 31-0506 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 33-0540 | 27 | 73.92 | 73.44 | 67.44 | 22.72 | 108.90 | 35.30 | 115.08 | 63.95 to 86.69 | 184,992 | 124,753 |
| 42-0002 | 5 | 72.13 | 75.50 | 74.28 | 14.67 | 101.65 | 57.02 | 100.33 | N/A | 205,800 | 152,862 |
| 50-0001 | 11 | 74.43 | 73.38 | 73.64 | 11.45 | 99.65 | 52.33 | 101.31 | 61.20 to 87.05 | 252,800 | 186,160 |
| 69-0044 | 4 | 79.57 | 80.82 | 87.59 | 7.47 | 92.26 | 72.52 | 91.61 | N/A | 533,900 | 467,667 |
| 69-0055 | 1 | 58.34 | 58.34 | 58.34 |  |  | 58.34 | 58.34 | N/A | 325,000 | 189,590 |
| NonValid School$\qquad$ ALL $\qquad$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 48 | 74.18 | 73.94 | 73.15 | 18.21 | 101.08 | 35.30 | 115.08 | 68.98 to 78.81 | 234,691 | 171,681 |
| ACRES IN SALERANGE |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Avg. Adj. | Avg. |
|  | COUNT | MEDIAN | MEAN | WGT. MEAN | COD | PRD | MIN | MAX | 95\% Median C.I. | Sale Price | Assd Val |
| 30.01 TO 50.00 | 2 | 68.80 | 68.80 | 69.17 | 7.04 | 99.46 | 63.95 | 73.64 | N/A | 21,650 | 14,975 |
| 50.01 TO 100.00 | 10 | 69.21 | 68.77 | 68.04 | 12.17 | 101.07 | 35.30 | 87.05 | 61.20 to 81.78 | 54,099 | 36,810 |
| 100.01 тO 180.00 | 23 | 76.87 | 75.11 | 68.09 | 20.07 | 110.30 | 36.20 | 104.37 | 63.37 to 86.69 | 193,539 | 131,783 |
| 180.01 TO 330.00 | 6 | 73.03 | 76.72 | 73.63 | 15.23 | 104.21 | 57.02 | 115.08 | 57.02 to 115.08 | 309,333 | 227,747 |
| 330.01 TO 650.00 | 6 | 77.25 | 74.06 | 72.40 | 20.00 | 102.29 | 45.33 | 101.31 | 45.33 to 101.31 | 487,250 | 352,790 |
| $\begin{gathered} 650.01+ \\ \text { ALL_ } \end{gathered}$ | 1 | 91.61 | 91.61 | 91.61 |  |  | 91.61 | 91.61 | N/A | 1,450,000 | 1,328,380 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 48 | 74.18 | 73.94 | 73.15 | 18.21 | 101.08 | 35.30 | 115.08 | 68.98 to 78.81 | 234,691 | 171,681 |
| MAJORITY LAND USE > 95\% |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Avg. Adj. | Avg. |
| RANGE | Count | MEDIAN | MEAN | WGT. MEAN | COD | PRD | MIN | MAX | 95\% Median C.I. | Sale Price | Assd Val |
| DRY | 2 | 74.92 | 74.92 | 74.49 | 9.16 | 100.58 | 68.06 | 81.78 | N/A | 56,448 | 42,047 |
| DRY-N/A | 17 | 74.43 | 74.92 | 65.41 | 15.65 | 114.55 | 45.33 | 103.47 | 61.20 to 87.05 | 132,011 | 86,343 |
| GRASS | 5 | 69.23 | 66.49 | 62.47 | 7.41 | 106.44 | 54.83 | 72.29 | N/A | 149,240 | 93,224 |
| GRASS-N/A | 9 | 78.81 | 75.20 | 84.17 | 24.62 | 89.33 | 35.30 | 115.08 | 36.20 to 92.91 | 287,177 | 241,731 |
| IRRGTD | 7 | 74.54 | 65.89 | 65.40 | 15.63 | 100.74 | 36.86 | 81.91 | 36.86 to 81.91 | 412,714 | 269,932 |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { IRRGTD-N/A } \\ \text { ALL_ } \end{gathered}$ | 8 | 82.05 | 81.90 | 80.26 | 20.36 | 102.05 | 52.84 | 104.37 | 52.84 to 104.37 | 336,037 | 269,691 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 48 | 74.18 | 73.94 | 73.15 | 18.21 | 101.08 | 35.30 | 115.08 | 68.98 to 78.81 | 234,691 | 171,681 |

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


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


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


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Exhibit 42 - Page 73


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


## Agricultural Land

## I. Correlation

AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED:For the agricultural unimproved class, all three measures of central tendency are within the required range and are very supportive of one another. Both the unimproved and the minimally improved statistics were considered by the assessment and appraisal staff in determining land values for 2009. The minimally improved statistic represents four additional sales, and approximately 1100 additional acres of agricultural land. There are no significant statistical differences between the unimproved statistics and the minimally improved statistics. Either set could be used to represent the level of value. For equalization purposes the median will be used to represent the level of value.

The trended preliminary ratio and the analysis of the change in the sample compared to the change in the base suggest that assessment actions have not been applied uniformly to the sample and the base. The discrepancies in the statistics are a result of the method used to value agricultural land and are not a reflection of an inequity in the treatment of the sales file compared to the base. It is believed that land values have been applied equally to both the sales file and the population.

The qualitative statistics are within the acceptable parameters in both the minimally improved and the unimproved statistical samples. Assessment uniformity has been achieved in the agricultural unimproved class. There will be no recommended adjustment for 2009.

## II. Analysis of Percentage of Sales Used

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

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

|  | Total Sales | Qualified Sales | Percent Used |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2009 | 118 | 48 | 40.68 |
| 2008 | 126 | 46 | 36.51 |
| 2007 | 117 | 38 | 32.48 |
| 2006 | 119 | 40 | 33.61 |
| 2005 | 100 | 54 | 54.00 |

AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED:While low, the percent of sales used in the measurement of the agricultural class has increased the past two years. The sales verification process includes sending a detailed questionnaire statement to the buyer and seller involved in all transactions and an interview with either the buyer or seller. Of the 70 sales that were disqualified $62 \%$ of them were family transactions or sales of partial interest, the rest were a mixture of substantially improved, land exchanges, estates, mineral deeds, use changes and deed corrections. An attempt was made to use every sale possible in the measurement of the agricultural class.

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

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

## Adjusting for Selective Reappraisal

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

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

## 2009 Correlation Section

for Harlan County

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

|  | Preliminary <br> Median | \% Change in Assessed <br> Value (excl. growth) | Trended <br> Preliminary Ratio | R\&O <br> Median |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2009 | $\mathbf{6 2}$ | $\mathbf{2 2 . 4 1}$ | $\mathbf{7 6}$ | 74 |
| 2008 | 72.13 | 3.15 | 74 | 72.97 |
| 2007 | 72 | 0.85 | 72 | 72 |
| 2006 | 78 | 1.96 | 79 | 78 |
| 2005 | 75 | 1.29 | 76 | 77 |

AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED:The trended preliminary ratio is slightly above the acceptable range. As there is only 1.89 percent difference between the two ratios, the trended preliminary ratio is somewhat supportive of the reports and opinions ratio as an accurate representation of the level of value.

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

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

## Comparison of Average Value Changes

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

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

| \% Change in Total <br> Assessed Value in the Sales File |
| :---: |
| 26.53 2009 \% Change in Total Assessed <br> Value (excl. growth) <br> 5.92 2008 22.41 <br> 2.31 2007 3.15 <br> 0.83 2006 0.85 <br> 1.74 2005 1.96 |

AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED:There is a difference of $4.12 \%$ between the change in the sales file and the change in the base (excluding growth). This might normally suggest that assessment actions were not applied uniformly to the sales file and the base. The intent in valuing agricultural land is to analyze sales within a three year period to reach an acceptable level of value in each market area and majority land use category. Because values are established by LCG grouping, if the number of LCG acres in the sample is not proportionate to the number of LCG acres in the base for each market area, then the sample might change more or less than the base. There is no information to suggest that value changes were not applied uniformly to the sample and the base.

## 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 | 74 | 73 | 74 |

AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED:All three measures of central tendency are within the required range, and are supportive of each other. There is no statistical difference between the minimally improved and the unimproved agricultural statistics. The minimally improved sample, with four additional sales, supports the measures of central tendency as an accurate measure of level of value. For equalization purposes the median has been used to describe the level of value in the agricultural unimproved class.

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

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

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

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

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

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

|  | COD | PRD |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| R\&O Statistics | 18.21 | 101.08 |
| Difference | 0.00 | 0.00 |

AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED:The qualitative measures are both within the acceptable parameters. These measures indicate that assessment uniformity and vertical assessment uniformity have been achieved in the agricultural unimproved class.

## 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 | 48 | 48 | 0 |
| Median | 62 | 74 | 12 |
| Wgt. Mean | 59 | 73 | 14 |
| Mean | 61 | 74 | 13 |
| COD | 22.06 | 18.21 | -3.85 |
| PRD | 102.86 | $\mathbf{1 0 1 . 0 8}$ | $\mathbf{- 1 . 7 8}$ |
| Minimum | $\mathbf{2 4 . 7 8}$ | $\mathbf{3 5 . 3 0}$ | 10.52 |
| Maximum | 115.08 | 21.96 |  |

AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED:The changes in the reports and opinions statistics are a reflection of the assessment action taken in the agricultural unimproved class. Land values in all three market areas were increased bringing all three measures of central tendency into the required range and improving the qualitative measures.

| Total Real Property <br> Sum Lines 17, 25, \& 30 | Records : 4,877 | Value : 361,380,125 | Growth 2,739,045 |
| ---: | :--- | :--- | :--- |


| Schedule I : Non-Agricultural Records |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Urban |  | SubUrban |  | Rural |  | Total |  | Growth |
|  | Records | Value | Records | Value | Records | Value | Records | Value |  |
| 01. Res UnImp Land | 239 | 613,980 | 47 | 384,280 | 21 | 148,405 | 307 | 1,146,665 |  |
| 02. Res Improve Land | 1,269 | 5,568,850 | 166 | 3,206,435 | 199 | 2,170,755 | 1,634 | 10,946,040 |  |
| 03. Res Improvements | 1,284 | 44,769,495 | 169 | 13,398,500 | 208 | 14,861,890 | 1,661 | 73,029,885 |  |
| 04. Res Total | 1,523 | 50,952,325 | 216 | 16,989,215 | 229 | 17,181,050 | 1,968 | 85,122,590 | 1,094,475 |
| \% of Res Total | 77.39 | 59.86 | 10.98 | 19.96 | 11.64 | 20.18 | 40.35 | 23.55 | 39.96 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 05. Com UnImp Land | 39 | 152,980 | 1 | 1,500 | 2 | 13,410 | 42 | 167,890 |  |
| 06. Com Improve Land | 225 | 1,382,490 | 2 | 14,020 | 5 | 185,050 | 232 | 1,581,560 |  |
| 07. Com Improvements | 239 | 14,393,625 | 4 | 1,007,985 | 10 | 2,517,445 | 253 | 17,919,055 |  |
| 08. Com Total | 278 | 15,929,095 | 5 | 1,023,505 | 12 | 2,715,905 | 295 | 19,668,505 | 828,825 |
| \% of Com Total | 94.24 | 80.99 | 1.69 | 5.20 | 4.07 | 13.81 | 6.05 | 5.44 | 30.26 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 09. Ind UnImp Land | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  |
| 10. Ind Improve Land | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  |
| 11. Ind Improvements | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  |
| 12. Ind Total | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| \% of Ind Total | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 13. Rec UnImp Land | 0 | 0 | 4 | 10,400 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 10,400 |  |
| 14. Rec Improve Land | 0 | 0 | 263 | 2,270,710 | 1 | 12,180 | 264 | 2,282,890 |  |
| 15. Rec Improvements | 13 | 125,375 | 354 | 4,840,585 | 1 | 750 | 368 | 4,966,710 |  |
| 16. Rec Total | 13 | 125,375 | 358 | 7,121,695 | 1 | 12,930 | 372 | 7,260,000 | 106,310 |
| \% of Rec Total | 3.49 | 1.73 | 96.24 | 98.09 | 0.27 | 0.18 | 7.63 | 2.01 | 3.88 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Res \& Rec Total\% of Res \& Rec Total | 1,536 | 51,077,700 | 574 | 24,110,910 | 230 | 17,193,980 | 2,340 | 92,382,590 | 1,200,785 |
|  | 65.64 | 55.29 | 24.53 | 26.10 | 9.83 | 18.61 | 47.98 | 25.56 | 43.84 |
| Com \& Ind Total | 278 | 15,929,095 | 5 | 1,023,505 | 12 | 2,715,905 | 295 | 19,668,505 | 828,825 |
| \% of Com \& Ind Total | 94.24 | 80.99 | 1.69 | 5.20 | 4.07 | 13.81 | 6.05 | 5.44 | 30.26 |
| 17. Taxable Total | 1,814 | 67,006,795 | 579 | 25,134,415 | 242 | 19,909,885 | 2,635 | 112,051,095 | 2,029,610 |
| \% of Taxable Total | 68.84 | 59.80 | 21.97 | 22.43 | 9.18 | 17.77 | 54.03 | 31.01 | 74.10 |

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Schedule II : Tax Increment Financing (TIF)

|  | Records | Urban <br> Value Base | Value Excess | Records | SubUrban Value Base | Value Excess |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 18. Residential | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 19. Commercial | 4 | 197,065 | 2,316,405 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 20. Industrial | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 21. Other | Records | 0 <br> Rural <br> Value Base | 0 <br> Value Excess | $0$ <br> Records | 0 <br> Total <br> Value Base | 0 <br> Value Excess |
| 18. Residential | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 19. Commercial | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 197,065 | 2,316,405 |
| 20. Industrial | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 21. Other | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 22. Total Sch II |  |  |  | 4 | 197,065 | 2,316,405 |

Schedule III : Mineral Interest Records

| Mineral Interest | Records | Urban | Value | Records | SubUrban | Value | Records | Rural | Value | Records | Total | Value | Growth |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 23. Producing | 0 |  | 0 | 0 |  | 0 | 5 |  | 611,700 | 5 |  | 611,700 | 0 |
| 24. Non-Producing | 0 |  | 0 | 0 |  | 0 | 0 |  | 0 | 0 |  | 0 | 0 |
| 25. Total | 0 |  | 0 | 0 |  | 0 | 5 |  | 611,700 | 5 |  | 611,700 | 0 |


| Schedule IV : Exempt Records : Non-Agricultural |
| :--- |
| $\qquad$Urban <br> Records |
| 104 |
| 26. Producing |



Exhibit 42 - Page 87


|  | Urban |  |  | SubUrban |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Records | Acres | Value | Records | Acres | Value |
| 42. Game \& Parks | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 |
|  | Records | ${ }_{\text {Acres }} \quad \text { Rural }$ | Value | Records | Total Acres | Value |
| 42. Game \& Parks | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 |
| Schedule VIII : Agricultural Records : Special Value |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Records | Urban Acres | Value | Records | $\begin{aligned} & \text { SubL } \\ & \text { Acres } \end{aligned}$ | Value |
| 43. Special Value | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 |
| 44. Recapture Value N/A |  | 0.00 <br> Rural <br> Acres | Value | 0 Records | $\begin{gathered} 0.00 \\ \text { Total } \\ \text { Acres } \end{gathered}$ |  |
| 43. Special Value | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 |
| 44. Recapture Value | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

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


## County 42 Harlan

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

| Irrigated | Acres | \% of Acres* | Value | \% of Value* | Average Assessed Value* |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 45. 1A1 | 0.00 | 0.00\% | 0 | 0.00\% | 0.00 |
| 46. 1A | 19,305.50 | 81.67\% | 32,154,290 | 90.16\% | 1,665.55 |
| 47. 2A1 | 759.00 | 3.21\% | 983,400 | 2.76\% | 1,295.65 |
| 48. 2A | 86.00 | 0.36\% | 92,880 | 0.26\% | 1,080.00 |
| 49.3A1 | 0.00 | 0.00\% | 0 | 0.00\% | 0.00 |
| 50.3A | 0.00 | 0.00\% | 0 | 0.00\% | 0.00 |
| 51.4A1 | 1,234.70 | 5.22\% | 913,140 | 2.56\% | 739.56 |
| 52. 4A | 2,252.00 | 9.53\% | 1,520,100 | 4.26\% | 675.00 |
| 53. Total | 23,637.20 | 100.00\% | 35,663,810 | 100.00\% | 1,508.80 |
| Dry |  |  |  |  |  |
| 54. 1D1 | 0.00 | 0.00\% | 0 | 0.00\% | 0.00 |
| 55. 1D | 7,628.00 | 79.12\% | 6,389,440 | 86.49\% | 837.63 |
| 56. 2D1 | 416.00 | 4.31\% | 305,760 | 4.14\% | 735.00 |
| 57. 2D | 20.00 | 0.21\% | 14,600 | 0.20\% | 730.00 |
| 58.3D1 | 0.00 | 0.00\% | 0 | 0.00\% | 0.00 |
| 59.3D | 0.00 | 0.00\% | 0 | 0.00\% | 0.00 |
| 60.4D1 | 614.00 | 6.37\% | 264,020 | 3.57\% | 430.00 |
| 61.4D | 963.00 | 9.99\% | 414,070 | 5.60\% | 429.98 |
| 62. Total | 9,641.00 | 100.00\% | 7,387,890 | 100.00\% | 766.30 |
| Grass |  |  |  |  |  |
| 63. 1G1 | 0.00 | 0.00\% | 0 | 0.00\% | 0.00 |
| 64. 1G | 923.00 | 16.49\% | 396,890 | 16.50\% | 430.00 |
| 65. 2G1 | 234.00 | 4.18\% | 100,620 | 4.18\% | 430.00 |
| 66. 2G | 77.00 | 1.38\% | 33,110 | 1.38\% | 430.00 |
| 67.3G1 | 0.00 | 0.00\% | 0 | 0.00\% | 0.00 |
| 68.3G | 0.00 | 0.00\% | 0 | 0.00\% | 0.00 |
| 69.4G1 | 393.00 | 7.02\% | 168,990 | 7.02\% | 430.00 |
| 70.4G | 3,969.00 | 70.93\% | 1,706,350 | 70.92\% | 429.92 |
| 71. Total | 5,596.00 | 100.00\% | 2,405,960 | 100.00\% | 429.94 |
| Irrigated Total | 23,637.20 | 60.56\% | 35,663,810 | 78.44\% | 1,508.80 |
| Dry Total | 9,641.00 | 24.70\% | 7,387,890 | 16.25\% | 766.30 |
| Grass Total | 5,596.00 | 14.34\% | 2,405,960 | 5.29\% | 429.94 |
| Waste | 154.00 | 0.39\% | 7,700 | 0.02\% | 50.00 |
| Other | 3.00 | 0.01\% | 150 | 0.00\% | 50.00 |
| Exempt | 44.04 | 0.11\% | 0 | 0.00\% | 0.00 |
| Market Area Total | 39,031.20 | 100.00\% | 45,465,510 | 100.00\% | 1,164.85 |

## County 42 Harlan

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

| Irrigated | Acres | \% of Acres* | Value | \% of Value* | Average Assessed Value* |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 45. 1A1 | 78.70 | 0.10\% | 78,700 | 0.10\% | 1,000.00 |
| 46. 1A | 49,985.53 | 65.52\% | 63,410,335 | 77.45\% | 1,268.57 |
| 47. 2A1 | 5,742.00 | 7.53\% | 5,720,440 | 6.99\% | 996.25 |
| 48. 2A | 775.00 | 1.02\% | 620,000 | 0.76\% | 800.00 |
| 49.3A1 | 603.00 | 0.79\% | 415,100 | 0.51\% | 688.39 |
| 50.3A | 1,083.00 | 1.42\% | 696,340 | 0.85\% | 642.97 |
| 51.4A1 | 3,993.00 | 5.23\% | 2,501,800 | 3.06\% | 626.55 |
| 52.4A | 14,025.00 | 18.38\% | 8,431,200 | 10.30\% | 601.16 |
| 53. Total | 76,285.23 | 100.00\% | 81,873,915 | 100.00\% | 1,073.26 |
| Dry |  |  |  |  |  |
| 54. 1D1 | 5.00 | 0.01\% | 3,200 | 0.01\% | 640.00 |
| 55. 1D | 43,037.75 | 75.04\% | 27,186,445 | 81.41\% | 631.69 |
| 56. 2D1 | 1,320.00 | 2.30\% | 675,915 | 2.02\% | 512.06 |
| 57. 2D | 246.00 | 0.43\% | 125,460 | 0.38\% | 510.00 |
| 58.3D1 | 154.00 | 0.27\% | 69,300 | 0.21\% | 450.00 |
| 59.3D | 141.00 | 0.25\% | 60,780 | 0.18\% | 431.06 |
| 60.4D1 | 4,407.00 | 7.68\% | 1,895,010 | 5.67\% | 430.00 |
| 61. 4D | 8,044.36 | 14.03\% | 3,378,630 | 10.12\% | 420.00 |
| 62. Total | 57,355.11 | 100.00\% | 33,394,740 | 100.00\% | 582.25 |
| Grass |  |  |  |  |  |
| 63. 1G1 | 0.00 | 0.00\% | 0 | 0.00\% | 0.00 |
| 64. 1G | 8,223.00 | 11.18\% | 3,537,840 | 11.63\% | 430.24 |
| 65. 2G1 | 915.00 | 1.24\% | 393,450 | 1.29\% | 430.00 |
| 66. 2G | 482.00 | 0.66\% | 207,260 | 0.68\% | 430.00 |
| 67.3G1 | 62.00 | 0.08\% | 26,660 | 0.09\% | 430.00 |
| 68. 3G | 103.00 | 0.14\% | 44,290 | 0.15\% | 430.00 |
| 69.4G1 | 4,500.00 | 6.12\% | 1,890,000 | 6.21\% | 420.00 |
| 70.4G | 59,295.83 | 80.59\% | 24,314,950 | 79.95\% | 410.06 |
| 71. Total | 73,580.83 | 100.00\% | 30,414,450 | 100.00\% | 413.35 |
| Irrigated Total | 76,285.23 | 36.11\% | 81,873,915 | 56.12\% | 1,073.26 |
| Dry Total | 57,355.11 | 27.15\% | 33,394,740 | 22.89\% | 582.25 |
| Grass Total | 73,580.83 | 34.83\% | 30,414,450 | 20.85\% | 413.35 |
| Waste | 4,060.00 | 1.92\% | 203,000 | 0.14\% | 50.00 |
| Other | 0.00 | 0.00\% | 0 | 0.00\% | 0.00 |
| Exempt | 14,342.32 | 6.79\% | 0 | 0.00\% | 0.00 |
| Market Area Total | 211,281.17 | 100.00\% | 145,886,105 | 100.00\% | 690.48 |

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## County 42 Harlan

2009 County Abstract of Assessment for Real Property, Form 45
Schedule IX : Agricultural Records : Ag Land Market Area Detail Market Area 3

| Irrigated | Acres | \% of Acres* | Value | \% of Value* | Average Assessed Value* |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 45. 1A1 | 0.00 | 0.00\% | 0 | 0.00\% | 0.00 |
| 46. 1A | 2,337.20 | 64.31\% | 1,892,040 | 75.33\% | 809.53 |
| 47. 2A1 | 227.00 | 6.25\% | 147,550 | 5.87\% | 650.00 |
| 48. 2A | 7.00 | 0.19\% | 3,780 | 0.15\% | 540.00 |
| 49.3A1 | 3.00 | 0.08\% | 1,500 | 0.06\% | 500.00 |
| 50.3A | 0.00 | 0.00\% | 0 | 0.00\% | 0.00 |
| 51.4A1 | 150.00 | 4.13\% | 66,300 | 2.64\% | 442.00 |
| 52. 4A | 910.00 | 25.04\% | 400,400 | 15.94\% | 440.00 |
| 53. Total | 3,634.20 | 100.00\% | 2,511,570 | 100.00\% | 691.09 |
| Dry |  |  |  |  |  |
| 54. 1D1 | 2.00 | 0.01\% | 1,670 | 0.01\% | 835.00 |
| 55. 1D | 21,497.00 | 73.98\% | 12,901,730 | 79.43\% | 600.16 |
| 56. 2D1 | 215.00 | 0.74\% | 107,500 | 0.66\% | 500.00 |
| 57. 2D | 41.00 | 0.14\% | 19,680 | 0.12\% | 480.00 |
| 58.3D1 | 0.00 | 0.00\% | 0 | 0.00\% | 0.00 |
| 59.3D | 0.00 | 0.00\% | 0 | 0.00\% | 0.00 |
| 60.4D1 | 1,705.00 | 5.87\% | 750,200 | 4.62\% | 440.00 |
| 61.4D | 5,596.00 | 19.26\% | 2,462,240 | 15.16\% | 440.00 |
| 62. Total | 29,056.00 | 100.00\% | 16,243,020 | 100.00\% | 559.02 |
| Grass |  |  |  |  |  |
| 63. 1G1 | 0.00 | 0.00\% | 0 | 0.00\% | 0.00 |
| 64. 1G | 3,696.00 | 10.00\% | 1,588,340 | 9.99\% | 429.75 |
| 65. 2G1 | 41.00 | 0.11\% | 17,630 | 0.11\% | 430.00 |
| 66. 2G | 88.00 | 0.24\% | 37,840 | 0.24\% | 430.00 |
| 67.3G1 | 0.00 | 0.00\% | 0 | 0.00\% | 0.00 |
| 68. 3G | 0.00 | 0.00\% | 0 | 0.00\% | 0.00 |
| 69.4G1 | 1,777.00 | 4.81\% | 764,110 | 4.81\% | 430.00 |
| 70.4G | 31,364.60 | 84.85\% | 13,485,820 | 84.85\% | 429.97 |
| 71. Total | 36,966.60 | 100.00\% | 15,893,740 | 100.00\% | 429.95 |
| Irrigated Total | 3,634.20 | 5.17\% | 2,511,570 | 7.24\% | 691.09 |
| Dry Total | 29,056.00 | 41.36\% | 16,243,020 | 46.84\% | 559.02 |
| Grass Total | 36,966.60 | 52.62\% | 15,893,740 | 45.83\% | 429.95 |
| Waste | 596.00 | 0.85\% | 29,800 | 0.09\% | 50.00 |
| Other | 0.00 | 0.00\% | 0 | 0.00\% | 0.00 |
| Exempt | 0.00 | 0.00\% | 0 | 0.00\% | 0.00 |
| Market Area Total | 70,252.80 | 100.00\% | 34,678,130 | 100.00\% | 493.62 |

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## Schedule X : Agricultural Records :Ag Land Total

|  | Urban |  | SubUrban |  | Rural |  | Total |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Acres | Value | Acres | Value | Acres | Value | Acres | Value |
| 76. Irrigated | 41.79 | 49,345 | 0.00 | 0 | 103,514.84 | 119,999,950 | 103,556.63 | 120,049,295 |
| 77. Dry Land | 0.00 | 0 | 90.00 | 50,480 | 95,962.11 | 56,975,170 | 96,052.11 | 57,025,650 |
| 78. Grass | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 116,143.43 | 48,714,150 | 116,143.43 | 48,714,150 |
| 79. Waste | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 4,810.00 | 240,500 | 4,810.00 | 240,500 |
| 80. Other | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 3.00 | 150 | 3.00 | 150 |
| 81. Exempt | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 14,386.36 | 0 | 14,386.36 | 0 |
| 82. Total | 41.79 | 49,345 | 90.00 | 50,480 | 320,433.38 | 225,929,920 | 320,565.17 | 226,029,745 |


|  | Acres | \% of Acres* | Value | \% of Value* | Average Assessed Value* |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Irrigated | 103,556.63 | $32.30 \%$ | 120,049,295 | $53.11 \%$ | 1,159.26 |
| Dry Land | 96,052.11 | 29.96\% | 57,025,650 | 25.23\% | 593.69 |
| Grass | 116,143.43 | 36.23\% | 48,714,150 | 21.55\% | 419.43 |
| Waste | 4,810.00 | 1.50\% | 240,500 | 0.11\% | 50.00 |
| Other | 3.00 | 0.00\% | 150 | 0.00\% | 50.00 |
| Exempt | 14,386.36 | 4.49\% | 0 | 0.00\% | 0.00 |
| Total | 320,565.17 | 100.00\% | 226,029,745 | 100.00\% | 705.10 |

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

## 42 Harlan

|  | $\begin{aligned} & 2008 \text { CTL } \\ & \text { County Total } \end{aligned}$ | 2009 Form 45 <br> County Total | Value Difference <br> (2009 form 45-2008 CTL) | Percent <br> Change | 2009 Growth <br> (New Construction Value) | Percent Change excl. Growth |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 01. Residential | 81,592,465 | 85,122,590 | 3,530,125 | 4.33\% | 1,094,475 | 2.99\% |
| 02. Recreational | 7,028,780 | 7,260,000 | 231,220 | 3.29\% | 106,310 | 1.78\% |
| 03. Ag-Homesite Land, Ag-Res Dwelling | 13,949,330 | 15,051,625 | 1,102,295 | 7.90\% | 709,435 | 2.82\% |
| 04. Total Residential (sum lines 1-3) | 102,570,575 | 107,434,215 | 4,863,640 | 4.74\% | 1,910,220 | 2.88\% |
| 05. Commercial | 18,796,625 | 19,668,505 | 871,880 | 4.64\% | 828,825 | 0.23\% |
| 06. Industrial | 0 | 0 | 0 |  | 0 |  |
| 07. Ag-Farmsite Land, Outbuildings | 7,723,895 | 7,635,960 | -87,935 | -1.14\% | 0 | -1.14\% |
| 08. Minerals | 790,090 | 611,700 | -178,390 | -22.58 | 0 | -22.58 |
| 09. Total Commercial (sum lines 5-8) | 27,310,610 | 27,916,165 | 605,555 | 2.22\% | 828,825 | -0.82\% |
| 10. Total Non-Agland Real Property | 129,881,185 | 135,350,380 | 5,469,195 | 4.21\% | 2,739,045 | 2.10\% |
| 11. Irrigated | 96,115,950 | 120,049,295 | 23,933,345 | 24.90\% |  |  |
| 12. Dryland | 53,649,130 | 57,025,650 | 3,376,520 | 6.29\% |  |  |
| 13. Grassland | 34,635,950 | 48,714,150 | 14,078,200 | 40.65\% |  |  |
| 14. Wasteland | 249,850 | 240,500 | -9,350 | -3.74\% |  |  |
| 15. Other Agland | 0 | 150 | 150 |  |  |  |
| 16. Total Agricultural Land | 184,650,880 | 226,029,745 | 41,378,865 | 22.41\% |  |  |
| 17. Total Value of all Real Property | 314,532,065 | 361,380,125 | 46,848,060 | 14.89\% | 2,739,045 | 14.02\% |
| (Locally Assessed) |  |  |  |  |  |  |

# 2008 PLAN OF ASSESSMENT FOR HARLAN COUNTY 

## Introduction

Pursuant to Neb. Laws 2005, LB 263, Section 9, the Assessment Administrative Manager shall submit a Plan of Assessment to the County Board of Equalization on or before July 31, 2008 and to the Nebraska Department of Revenue Property Assessment Division on or before October 31, 2008, and every three years thereafter. The Assessment Administrative Manager shall update the Plan each year between the adoption of each three-year Plan.

## Purpose of the Plan of Assessment

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

## Responsibilities of Assessment

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

## Responsibilities of Appraisal

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

## Personnel Count

Assessment

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


## Appraisal

- 1 State Appraiser - required to pass test and maintain an appraisal license issued by State Appraisal Board. Credentialed Certified General shared with Hitchcock County
- 1 Assistant State Appraiser. Credentialed Registered.


## History

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

## Parcel Count

Harlan County has approx 5,062 parcels. Of this total we have the following:

| 1725 Residential with a value of | $\$ 63,607,470$ |
| ---: | ---: |
| 295 Commercial with a value of | $\$ 20,434,380$ |
| 2237 Agricultural with a value of | $\$ 206,333,990$ |
| 241 Rural acreages with a value of | $\$ 17,975,410$ |
| 5 Mineral producing with a value of | $\$ 790,090$ |
| 372 Recreational with a value of | $\$ 7,041,615$ |
| 187 Exempt parcels |  |
| 598 Personal Property Schedules | $\$ 21,016,945$ |
| 16 Centrally Assessed Property | $\$ 10,348,768$ |

## Cadastral Maps

The county purchased cadastral maps in 1982. The county was re-flown and city maps were made on a scale of $1 "=100^{\prime}$ and rural maps were 4 sections to a page and a scale of $1 "=660^{\prime}$. All split parcels and new subdivisions are kept up to date by the assessment staff, as well as ownership changes. At the present time, they are in dire need of up-dating and much repair work as $20+$ years of use has taken its toll. We are still anxiously awaiting the new GIS program and hope to have it in place for 2009 so that we might be in line with neighboring counties that already have a GIS program in house and working.

## Property Record Cards

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

## Real Estate Transfers (521's)

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

## Current plan for Harlan County

## Assessment /Sale Ratio Statistics for Tax Year 2008

| Class | Ratio | C.O.D.* | P.R.D.** |
| :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: |
| Residential | .97 | 13.51 |  |
| Commercial | 100 | 18.99 | 103.73 |
| Ag-Land | .73 | 15.93 | 117.49 |
| (298.87 |  |  |  |

[^0]
## Tax year 2009

We will continue our review of the county and plan to do $1 / 4$ of the townships each year. Will review statistics from previous year to find any hot spots to be corrected. Review market areas and also any new TIF areas. Conduct a pivot review. With the passage of LB701 the assessment office and the Lower Republican River Basin NRD have compared irrigated acres. The assessment staff is using NRD records and the new AgriData, Inc. program to implement the new numeric Soil Symbols on all ag land as well as reviewing all dry, irrigated and grass acres. Continue to track acres enrolled in CREP \& EQIP and possibly CRP. Review any sales of irrigated grass and adjust accordingly. Review market area lines based on sales with input from the County Board. Update ag land acre values with new sales data. Research sales of agland properties for recreational use such as hunting, which may show a need for special valuation in Harlan County. Do normal pick-up work and sales review. Update Marshall \& Swift tables to 06/08 and develop new market derived depreciation tables. Look at home and farm site values considering utilities, well, septic etc. Continue to track chronological age and effective age of houses and implement a remodel table. Review areas starting with Oxford, Alma, Hanchett's, Republican City, Taylor Manor, Patterson Harbor, North Shore Marina and B \& R Mobile Home Park. Work with PAD to develop an appraisal manual.

## Tax year 2010

We will plan to review another $1 / 4$ of the townships this year. Review statistics to determine if any major or minor adjustments need to be made. Review market areas and any new TIF projects that develop. Do regular pick-up work and sales review. Verify accuracy of depreciation tables and site improvements tables with information from the market data. Review all commercial properties. Implement our new GIS program. Continue to do county review as set up by the Property Assessment Division.

## Tax year 2011

We will review another $1 / 4$ of the townships. Review statistics to see if any new data has appeared that would change any of our tables that are developed from the market. Review market areas for accuracy from the sales that have occurred. Do regular pick-up work based on building permits and information from the zoning director. Continue use of GIS. Continue to do county review as set up by the Property Assessment Division.

## Conclusion

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

Respectfully,

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

Jeffrey S. Wilhelm
Appraiser
for Harlan \& Hitchcock Counties

## 2009 Assessment Survey for Harlan County

## I. General Information

## A. Staffing and Funding Information

| 1. | Deputy(ies) on staff |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | 0 |
| 2. | Appraiser(s) on staff |
|  | One appraiser and one assistant appraiser. |
| 3. | Other full-time employees |
|  | The administrative assessment manager and an assessment clerk. |
| 4. | Other part-time employees |
|  | 0 |
| 5. | Number of shared employees |
|  | The appraiser is shared between Harlan and Hitchcock counties and other assessment offices as needed. |
| 6. | Assessor's requested budget for current fiscal year |
|  | The expenditures for assessment functions in Harlan County during the 07-08 fiscal year, were $\$ 72,519.16$. |
| 7. | Part of the budget that is dedicated to the computer system |
|  | \$6,610.14 |
| 8. | Adopted budget, or granted budget if different from above |
|  | Not applicable |
| 9. | Amount of the total budget set aside for appraisal work |
|  | Not applicable |
| 10. | Amount of the total budget set aside for education/workshops |
|  | Not applicable |
| 11. | Appraisal/Reappraisal budget, if not part of the total budget |
|  | The expenditures for appraisal functions in Harlan County during the 07-08 fiscal year, were $\$ 98,842.38$. |
| 12. | Other miscellaneous funds |
|  | None |
| 13. | Total budget |
|  | The total expenses for Harlan County during fiscal year 2007-2008 were \$171,361.54. |
| a. | Was any of last year's budget not used: |
|  | Not applicable |

## B. Computer, Automation Information and GIS

| 1. | Administrative software |
| :--- | :--- |
|  | TerraScan |
| 2. | CAMA software |
| 3. | TerraScan |
|  | Cadastral maps: Are they currently being used? |
| 4. | Yes, but they are in poor condition after years of use. |
|  | Who maintains the Cadastral Maps? |
| 5. | Office staff |
|  | Does the county have GIS software? <br> Not at this time, however the appraiser is working with other department employees <br> in to acquire a new CAMA system that would include GIS. |
| 6. | Who maintains the GIS software and maps? |
|  | Not applicable |
| 7. | Personal Property software: |
|  | TerraScan |

## C. Zoning Information

| 1. | Does the county have zoning? |
| :--- | :--- |
| 2. | Yes |
|  | If so, is the zoning countywide? |
| 3. | Yes |
|  | What municipalities in the county are zoned? |
| 4. | Alma |
|  | 2002 |

## D. Contracted Services

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

## Certification

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

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

Dated this 7th day of April, 2009.




[^0]:    * Coefficient of Dispersion
    ** Price Related Differential

