

Good Life. Great Service.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE

2020 REPORTS AND OPINIONS OF THE PROPERTY TAX ADMINISTRATOR

## CLAY COUNTY

## Good Life. Great Service.

Commissioner Hotz:

The Property Tax Administrator has compiled the 2020 Reports and Opinions of the Property Tax Administrator for Clay County pursuant to Neb. Rev. Stat. § 77-5027. This Report and Opinion will inform the Tax Equalization and Review Commission of the level of value and quality of assessment for real property in Clay County.

The information contained within the County Reports of the Appendices was provided by the county assessor pursuant to Neb. Rev. Stat. § 77-1514.

For the Tax Commissioner

Sincerely,


Ruth A. Sorensen
Property Tax Administrator
402-471-5962
cc: Brenda Hansen, Clay County Assessor

## Table of Contents

## 2020 Reports and Opinions of the Property Tax Administrator:

Certification to the Commission
Introduction
County Overview
Residential Correlation
Commercial Correlation
Agricultural Land Correlation
Property Tax Administrator's Opinion

## Appendices:

Commission Summary

## Statistical Reports and Displays:

Residential Statistics
Commercial Statistics
Chart of Net Sales Compared to Commercial Assessed Value
Agricultural Land Statistics
Table-Average Value of Land Capability Groups
Special Valuation Statistics (if applicable)

Market Area Map
Valuation History Charts

## County Reports:

County Abstract of Assessment for Real Property, Form 45
County Abstract of Assessment for Real Property Compared to the Prior Year
Certificate of Taxes Levied (CTL).
Assessor Survey
Three-Year Plan of Assessment
Special Value Methodology (if applicable)
Ad Hoc Reports Submitted by County (if applicable)

## Introduction

Pursuant to Neb. Rev. Stat. § 77-5027, annually, the Property Tax Administrator (PTA) shall prepare and deliver to each county assessor and to the Tax Equalization and Review Commission (Commission) the Reports and Opinions (R\&O). The R\&O contains statistical and narrative reports informing the Commission of the certified opinion of the PTA regarding the level of value and the quality of assessment of the classes and subclasses of real property in each county. In addition, the PTA may make nonbinding recommendations for class or subclass adjustments for consideration by the Commission.

The statistical and narrative reports in the R\&O provide an analysis of the assessment process implemented by each county to reach the levels of value and quality of assessment required by Nebraska law. The PTA's opinion of the level of value and quality of assessment in each county is a conclusion based upon all the data provided by the county assessor and information gathered by the Nebraska Department of Revenue, Property Assessment Division (Division) regarding the assessment activities in the county during the preceding year.

The statistical reports are developed using the statewide sales file that contains all transactions as required by Neb. Rev. Stat. § 77-1327. From this sales file, the Division prepares a statistical analysis comparing assessments to sale prices for arm's-length sales (assessment sales ratio). After analyzing all available information to determine that the sales represent the class or subclass of real property being measured, inferences are drawn regarding the level of assessment and quality of assessment of that class or subclass of real property. The statistical reports contained in the R\&O are developed based on standards developed by the International Association of Assessing Officers (IAAO).

The analysis of assessment practices in each county is necessary to give proper context to the statistical inferences from the assessment sales ratio studies and the overall quality of assessment in the county. The assessment practices are evaluated in the county to ensure professionally accepted mass appraisal methods are used and that those methods will generally produce uniform and proportionate valuations.

The PTA considers the statistical reports and the analysis of assessment practices when forming conclusions on both the level of value and quality of assessment. The consideration of both the statistical indicators and assessment processes used to develop valuations is necessary to accurately determine the level of value and quality of assessment. Assessment practices that produce a biased sales file will generally produce a biased statistical indicator, which, on its face, would otherwise appear to be valid. Likewise, statistics produced on small, unrepresentative, or otherwise unreliable samples, may indicate issues with assessment uniformity and assessment level-however, a detailed review of the practices and valuation models may suggest otherwise. For these reasons, the detail of the PTA's analysis is presented and contained within the Residential, Commercial, and Agricultural land correlations of the R\&O.

In 2019, Neb. Rev. Stat. § 77-1363 was amended with the passage of LB 372. The bill became operative on August 31, 2019 and specified that Land Capability Group (LCG) classifications must be based on land-use specific productivity data from the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS). The Division used the NRCS data to develop a new LCG structure to comply with the statutory change. Each county received the updated land capability group changes and applied them to the inventory of land in the 2020 assessment year.

## Statistical Analysis:

Before relying upon any calculated statistical measures to evaluate a county's assessment performance, the Division must evaluate whether the statistical sample is both representative of the population and statistically reliable.

A statistically sufficient reliable sample of sales is one in which the features of the sample contain information necessary to compute an estimate of the population. To determine whether the sample of sales is sufficient in size to evaluate the class of real property, measures of reliability are considered, such as the coefficient of dispersion (COD) or the width of the confidence interval. Generally, the broader the qualitative measures, the more sales will be needed to have reliability in the ratio study.

A representative sample is a group of sales from a larger population of parcels, such that statistical indicators calculated from the sample can be expected to reflect the characteristics of the sold and unsold population being studied. The accuracy of statistics as estimators of the population depends on the degree to which the sample represents the population.

Since multiple factors affect whether a sample is statistically sufficient, reliable, and representative, single test thresholds cannot be used to make determinations regarding sample reliability or representativeness.

For the analysis in determining a point estimate of the level of value, the PTA considers three measures as indicators of the central tendency of assessment: the median ratio, weighted mean ratio, and mean ratio. The use and reliability of each measure is based on inherent strengths and weaknesses which are the quantity and quality of the information from which it was calculated and the defined scope of the analysis.

The median ratio is considered the most appropriate statistical measure to determine a level of value for direct equalization, which is the process of adjusting the values of classes or subclasses of property in response to an unacceptable required level of value. Since the median ratio is considered neutral in relationship to either assessed value or selling price, adjusting the class or subclass of properties based upon the median measure will not change the relationships between assessed value and level of value already present in the class of property. Additionally, the median ratio is less influenced by the presence of extreme ratios, commonly called outliers, which can skew the outcome in the other measures.

The weighted mean ratio best reflects a comparison of the fully assessable valuation of a jurisdiction, by measuring the total assessed value against the total of selling prices. The weighted mean ratio can be heavily influenced by sales of large-dollar property with extreme ratios.

The mean ratio is used as a basis for other statistical calculations, such as the Price Related Differential (PRD) and Coefficient of Variation (COV). As a simple average of the ratios, the mean ratio has limited application in the analysis of the 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.

The quality of assessment relies in part on statistical indicators as well. If the weighted mean ratio, because of its dollar-weighting feature, is significantly different from the mean ratio, it may bean indication of disproportionate assessments. Assessments are disproportionate when properties within a class are assessed at noticeably different levels of market value. The coefficient produced by this calculation is referred to as the PRD and measures the assessment level of lower-priced properties relative to the assessment level of higher-priced properties.

The Coefficient of Dispersion (COD) is a measure also used in the evaluation of assessment quality. The COD measures the average absolute deviation calculated about the median and is expressed as a percentage of the median. A COD of $15 \%$ indicates that half of the assessment ratios are expected to fall within $15 \%$ of the median. The closer the ratios are grouped around the median the more equitable the property assessments tend to be.

The confidence interval is another measure used to evaluate the reliability of the statistical indicators. The Division primarily relies upon the median confidence interval, although the mean and weighted mean confidence intervals are calculated as well. While there are no formal standards regarding the acceptable width of such measure, the range established is often useful in determining the range in which the true level of value is expected to exist. Pursuant to Neb. Rev. Stat. §77-5023, the acceptable range is $69 \%$ to $75 \%$ of actual value for agricultural land and $92 \%$ to $100 \%$ for all other classes of real property.

Nebraska law does not provide for a range of acceptability for the COD or PRD; however, the IAAO Standard on Ratio Studies establishes the following range of acceptability for the COD:

| General Property Class | Jurisdiction Size/Profile/Market Activity | COD Range |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Residential improved (single family dwellings, condominiums, manuf. housing, $2-4$ family units) | Very large jurisdictions/densely populated/newer properties/active markets | 5.0 to 10.0 |
|  | Large to mid-sized jurisdictions/older \& newer properties/less active markets | 5.0 to 15.0 |
|  | Rural or small jurisdictions/older properties/depressed market areas | 5.0 to 20.0 |
| Income-producing properties (commercial, industrial, apartments,) | Very large jurisdictions/densely populated/newer properties/active markets | 5.0 to 15.0 |
|  | Large to mid-sized jurisdictions/older \& newer properties/less active markets | 5.0 to 20.0 |
|  | Rural or small jurisdictions/older properties/depressed market areas | 5.0 to 25.0 |
| Residential vacantland | Very large jurisdictions/rapid development/active markets | 5.0 to 15.0 |
|  | Large to mid-sized jurisdictions/slower development/less active markets | 5.0 to 20.0 |
|  | Rural or small jurisdictions/little development/depressed markets | 5.0 to 25.0 |
| Other (non-agrioultural) vacant land | Very large jurisdictions/rapid development/active markets | 5.0 to 20.0 |
|  | Large to mid-sized jurisdictions/slower development/less active markets | 5.0 to 25.0 |
|  | Rural or small jurisdictions/little development/depressed markets | 5.0 to 30.0 |

A COD under 5\% indicates that the properties in the sample are either unusually homogenous, or possibly indicative of a non-representative sample due to the selective reappraisal of sold parcels. The reliability of the COD can be directly affected by extreme ratios.

The PRD range stated in IAAO standards is $98 \%$ to $103 \%$. A perfect match in assessment level
between the low-dollar properties and high-dollar properties indicates a PRD of $100 \%$. The reason for the extended range on the high end is IAAO's recognition of the inherent bias in assessment. The IAAO Standard on Ratio Studies notes that the PRD is sensitive to sales with higher prices even if the ratio on higher priced sales do not appear unusual relative to other sales, and that small samples, samples with high dispersion, or extreme ratios may not provide an accurate indication of assessment regressivity or progressivity, appraisal biases that occur when high-value properties are appraised higher or lower than low-value properties in relation to market values.

## Analysis of Assessment Practices:

The Division reviews assessment practices that ultimately affect the valuation of real property in each county. This review is done to ensure the reliability of the statistical analysis and to ensure professionally accepted mass appraisal methods are used to establish uniform and proportionate valuations. The review of assessment practices is based on information provided by the county assessors in Assessment Surveys and Assessed Value Updates (AVU), along with observed assessment practices in the county.

To ensure county assessors are submitting all Real Estate Transfer Statements, required for the development of the state sales file pursuant to Neb. Rev. Stat. §77-1327, a random sample from the county registers of deeds' records is audited to confirm that the required sales have been submitted and reflect accurate information. The timeliness of the submission is also reviewed to ensure the sales file allows analysis of up-to-date information. The sales verification and qualification procedures used by the county assessors are reviewed to ensure that sales are properly considered arm's-length transactions unless determined to be otherwise through the verification process. Proper sales verification practices ensure the statistical analysis is based on an unbiased sample of sales.

Valuation groups and market areas are also examined to identify whether the groups and areas being measured truly represent economic areas within the county. The measurement of economic areas is the method by which the PTA ensures intra-county equalization exists. The progress of the county's six-year inspection and review cycle is documented to ensure compliance with Neb. Rev. Stat. § 77-1311.03 and also to confirm that all property is being uniformly listed and described for valuation purposes.

Valuation methodologies developed by the county assessor are reviewed for both appraisal logic and to ensure compliance with professionally accepted mass appraisal methods. Methods and sales used to develop lot values, agricultural outbuildings, and agricultural site values are also reviewed to ensure the land component of the valuation process is based on the local market and economic area.

Compliance with statutory reporting requirements is also a component of the assessment practices review. Late, incomplete, or excessive errors in statutory reports can be problematic for property owners, county officials, the Division, the Commission, and others. The late, incomplete, or excessive errors in statutory reporting highlights potential issues in other areas of the assessment process. Public trust in the assessment process demands transparency, and assessment practices
are reviewed to ensure taxpayers are served with such transparency.
Comprehensive review of assessment practices in each county is conducted throughout the year. When practical, potential issues are identified they are presented to the county assessor for clarification and correction, if necessary. The county assessor can then work to implement corrective measures prior to establishing assessed values. The PTA's conclusion that assessment quality is either compliant or not compliant with professionally accepted mass appraisal methods is based on the totality of the assessment practices in the county.

Reviews of the timeliness of submission of sales information, equalization of sold/unsold properties in the county, the accuracy of the AVU data, and the compliance with statutory reports, are completed annually for each county. If there are inconsistencies or concerns about any of these reviews, those inconsistencies or concerns are addressed in the Correlation Section of the R\&O for the subject real property, for the applicable county, along with any applicable corrective measures taken by the county assessor to address the inconsistencies or concerns and the results of those corrective measures.
*Further information may be found in Exhibit 94

With a total area of 572 square miles, Clay County had 6,214 residents, per the Census Bureau Quick Facts for 2018, a 5\% population decline from the 2010 U.S. Census. Reports indicated that $69 \%$ of county residents were homeowners and $93 \%$ of residents occupied the same residence as in the prior year (Census
 Quick Facts). The average home value is $\$ 84,020$ (2019 Average Residential Value, Neb. Rev. Stat. § 77-3506.02).

The majority of the commercial properties in Clay County are located in and around Sutton, the largest town in the county. According to the latest information available from the U.S. Census Bureau, there were 185 employer establishments with total employment of 1,118 .

| County Value Breakdown |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |
| NE Dept. of Revenue, Research Division 2020 |  |  |  |
| CITY POPULATION CHANGE |  |  |  |
|  | 2009 | 2019 | Change |
| CLAY CENTER | 861 | 760 | -11.7\% |
| DEWEESE | 80 | 67 | -16.3\% |
| EDGAR | 539 | 498 | -7.6\% |
| FAIRFIELD | 467 | 387 | -17.1\% |
| GLENVIL | 332 | 310 | -6.6\% |
| HARVARD | 998 | 1,013 | 1.5\% |
| ONG | 67 | 63 | -6.0\% |
| SARONVILLE | 61 | 47 | -23.0\% |
| SUTTON | 1,447 | 1,502 | 3.8\% |
| TRUMBULL | 212 | 205 | -3.3\% |

Agricultural land accounts for the majority of the countywide valuation base. Irrigated land makes up the the majority land in the county. Clay County is included in both the Little Blue and Upper Big Blue Natural Resource Districts (NRD). In top livestock inventory items, Clay County ranks first in sheep and lambs (USDA AgCensus).

## 2020 Residential Correlation for Clay County

## Assessment Actions

The Clay County Assessor and contracted appraiser inspected and reviewed the residential properties in the assessor locations of Harvard, Harvard Courts, Ong and Verona. The county also modified some land values on residential in Harvard for 2020, for equality. Rural residential in townships 3757, 3759, 3761 and 3763 were also physically inspected. As assessor locations are reappraised, the date of costing is updated to December 2018 and depreciation tables updated to 2019.

The county assessor conducted a statistical analysis of the residential property class, which resulted in increases to Clay Center, Trumbull, Edgar, and Sutton in the range of $9-21 \%$ and Rural Residential properties were increased 3\%.

A review of all parcels classified as rural residential in the county was completed. Questionnaires were sent to parcel owners to determine the best use of each of the individual parcels. Approximately 8\% of the parcels reviewed showed that the primary use of those parcels was for agricultural purposes. Updates in the classification of these parcels were made to the parcels that justified a change to agricultural.

All residential pick-up and permit work was completed by the office staff.

## Assessment Practice Review

As explained in the Introduction of this Report and Opinion, the review of the assessment practices to determine compliance and the review to ensure that all data submitted to the State sales file is timely and accurate, were completed.

The review of sales verification and qualification indicates that the usability rate is comparable to state averages for the residential property class. The valuation groups were reviewed and the county has 14 valuation groups. The review suggests that some valuation groups could be combined due to economic characteristics. However, the county assessor annually reviews valuation groups for similar characteristics like proximity, size and amenities to ensure that similarities to the valuation groups reflect the movement of the residential market

The county's inspection and review cycle for all real property was discussed with the county assessor. The review is up-to-date with the six-year inspection and review cycle. Vacant lots are valued per square foot. The new assessor has started updating the depreciation and costing tables as the areas are inspected and reviewed. Stanard Appraisal along with the county assessor reviews the properties while the staff enters all the information into their Computer Assisted Mass Appraisal system.

The Clay County Assessor does have a written valuation methodology in place.

## 2020 Residential Correlation for Clay County

## Description of Analysis

Residential parcels are analyzed utilizing 14 valuation groups that are based on the assessor locations in the county.

| Valuation <br> Group | Description |
| :---: | :---: |
| 1 | Clay Center |
| 2 | Deweese |
| 3 | Edgar |
| 4 | Fairfield |
| 5 | Glenvil |
| 6 | Harvard |
| 7 | Harvard Courts |
| 8 | NAD B-1, B-2 |
| 9 | NAD Genvil, Lynn, Inland |
| 10 | Ong |
| 11 | Saronville |
| 12 | Sutton |
| 13 | Trumbull |
| 14 | Rural Residential |

The statistical profile for the residential class indicates 156 qualified sales. Two of the three measures of central tendency are within range, with the exception to the mean, which can be attributed to outlier sales. All 10 valuation groups are within the acceptable range and five of them have sufficient sales. Although the mean is only one point over the statutory range, the removal of the outliers brings the mean into range while the median and weighted mean remained the same.

A review of the 2020 County Abstract of Assessment for Real Property, Form 45 Compared with the 2019 Certificate of Taxes Levied Report (CTL) affirms the assessment action.

## Equalization and Quality of Assessment

A review of the statistics and assessment practices indicate the assessments appear to be uniform and proportionate across the residential class. Although five valuation groups have an insufficient number of sales for measurement, the areas are subject to the same appraisal techniques as the acceptable valuation groups with sufficient sales.

## 2020 Residential Correlation for Clay County

The quality of assessment of the residential class complies with generally accepted mass appraisal techniques.

| VALUATION GROUP |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| RANGE | COUNT | MEDIAN | MEAN | WGT.MEAN | COD | PRD |
| 1 | 30 | 94.33 | 93.32 | 89.05 | 19.02 | 104.80 |
| 3 | 21 | 94.49 | 97.08 | 97.21 | 24.21 | 99.87 |
| 4 | 9 | 95.04 | 123.21 | 89.19 | 46.53 | 138.14 |
| 5 | 6 | 94.90 | 115.24 | 91.99 | 32.68 | 125.27 |
| 6 | 13 | 98.39 | 98.23 | 98.57 | 05.88 | 99.66 |
| 7 | 7 | 98.63 | 114.84 | 106.38 | 18.64 | 107.95 |
| 11 | 3 | 94.18 | 119.52 | 77.50 | 51.72 | 154.22 |
| 12 | 48 | 94.21 | 98.63 | 93.87 | 16.07 | 105.07 |
| 13 | 7 | 94.29 | 115.05 | 103.19 | 28.38 | 111.49 |
| 14 | 12 | 94.19 | 98.37 | 93.12 | 16.91 | 105.64 |
| ALLL | 156 | 95.27 | 101.27 | 93.08 | 20.74 | 108.80 |

## Level of Value

Based on analysis of all available information, the level of value for the residential property in Clay County is 95\%.

## 2020 Commercial Correlation for Clay County

## Assessment Actions

The Clay County Assessor contracted with an appraiser to inspect and review properties in Harvard, Ong and Verona. Commercial properties were also physically inspected in townships 3557, 3759, 3761 and 3763. These areas have very few commercial properties and will not make a significant change to value in the commercial class of property. As assessor locations are reappraised, the date of costing will be updated to 2019 as well as the depreciation tables.

All pick-up and permit work was completed for the commercial class of properties.
A study was conducted on properties in Section 8 of the Glenvil Naval Ammunition Depot (NAD). The buildings, which are old naval ammunition bunkers that have been purchased by individual private owners in past years. These buildings are now being used for agricultural storage based on the information received from questionnaires sent to the owners. The use of these parcels was changed in 2020 to the agricultural land class of property.

## Assessment Practice Review

As explained in the Introduction of this Report and Opinion, the review of the assessment practices to determine compliance and the review to ensure that all data submitted to the State sales file is timely and accurate, were completed.

The review of sales verification and qualification indicates that the usability is comparable to state averages for the commercial property class. Based on the analysis it is determined that no apparent bias exists. The valuation groups are represented in four economic locations. These define distinct differences within the county.

The six-year inspection and review cycle was discussed with the county assessor. It is up-to-date. The process used to determine land values was reviewed. All lots are valued by square foot or by the acres for the larger parcels, based on any sales available. There are very few commercial lot sales in the county. Stanard Appraisal along with the county assessor. Depreciation and lot value studies vary from 2011 through 2016 while the costing is 2011. Depreciation tables are updated as the areas are inspected and reviewed.

## 2020 Commercial Correlation for Clay County

## Description of Analysis

Commercial parcels are analyzed utilizing four valuation groups with the majority of the sales occurring in Sutton.

| Valuation Group | Description |
| :---: | :--- |
| 1 | Clay Center. |
| 2 | Deweese, Edgar, Fairfield, Glenvil, Harvard, Ong, Saronville <br> and Trumbull. |
| 3 | Naval Ammunition Depot (NAD). NAD B-1, B-2, NAD <br> Glenvil and NAD Inland |
| 12 | Sutton |

There are 21 qualified sales in the statistical profile for the commercial class of property. There are not enough sales in any of the four valuation groups to analyze. However, the overall number of sales provides a good base to examine for trends and outliers. The stratification by occupancy code reveals no occupancy code large enough to analyze further.

An analysis of the statistical profile shows that two of the three measures of central tendency are within the range with the exception of the mean, which is one point under the statutory range. The two qualitative measurements indicate that there is uniformity of assessment. Review of the historical movement of the commercial values, excluding growth, over time as demonstrated in Chart 2 of the appendixes, indicates that residential and commercial property in Clay County have both increased at an annual rate of $2 \%$ per year. As there are sufficient sales to measure the residential class, this lends support that commercial properties have been adjusted with the general market.

## Equalization and Quality of Assessment

Although the size of sales within the commercial class is considered insufficient for measurement, review of the assessment actions and historical value changes support that equalization has been achieved. Based on this information, the commercial class of property in Clay County meets generally accepted mass appraisal techniques.

| VALUATION GROUP |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| RANGE | COUNT | MEDIAN | MEAN | WGT.MEAN | COD | PRD |
| 1 | 5 | 98.90 | 104.44 | 100.84 | 09.18 | 103.57 |
| 2 | 4 | 95.48 | 95.62 | 108.59 | 13.64 | 88.98 |
| 3 | 3 | 75.33 | 76.91 | 72.16 | 19.14 | 105.58 |
| 12 | 9 | 88.03 | 85.71 | 92.17 | 20.71 | 92.99 |
| ALL | 21 | 93.57 | 90.99 | 92.64 | 17.38 | 98.22 |

## 2020 Commercial Correlation for Clay County

## Level of Value

Based on analysis of all available information, Clay County has achieved the statutory level of $100 \%$ for the commercial class of property.

## 2020 Agricultural Correlation for Clay County

## Assessment Actions

A market analysis was conducted for the current assessment year. The Irrigated land decreased 4\%, dryland and grassland remained flat. These overall changes were achieved by various adjustments to the Land Capability Groups (LCG) due to the new LCG conversion. The county assessor completed the permit and pick-up work for agricultural improvements.

## Assessment Practice Review

As explained in the Introduction of this Report and Opinion, the review of the assessment practices to determine compliance and the review to ensure that all data submitted to the State sales file is timely and accurate, were completed. A review of sales verification and qualification indicates the usability rate is comparable to the state averages for the agricultural property class. All nonqualified sales have documentation for the disqualification reason.

Clay County has only one agricultural market area and currently there is no evidence that would indicate the need for additional market areas. The county does not recognize a special value influence and has not received any applications. Agricultural intensive use areas in the county are identified and valued at $\$ 1500$ per acre.

Agricultural improvements are priced according to the Marshall \& Swift manual and reviewed by the county's contract appraiser. The county's inspection and review cycle for all real property was discussed with the county assessor. The county is up-to-date with the six-year inspection and review cycle. Land use is conducted using aerial imagery, certification from Farm Services Agency (FSA) maps, and questionnaires. Land use is inspected every two-years using aerial imagery and documented on the property record cards. The home site acres are valued at $\$ 13,000$ and building sites are valued at $\$ 2,000$ an acre.

The depreciation tables were last updated in 2014. Costing is being updated to 2019 as assessor locations are being reappraised in conjunction with the six-year inspection and review cycle. The county has a written valuation methodology on file.

## Description of Analysis

The agricultural statistical sample consists of 51 agricultural sales. Two of the three measures of central tendency for the overall sample are in the acceptable range; with all three measures being within three points of each other providing support of a level of value within the acceptable range. The qualitative statistics also indicate that the statistics are a reliable estimate of the level of value in the county.

A review of the preliminary statistical profile using the 2019 values compared to the R\&O profile using 2020 values shows the sample decreased $4 \%$. This coincides with the county assessment actions. A review of the $80 \%$ Majority Land Use (MLU) also demonstrates that the irrigated land

## 2020 Agricultural Correlation for Clay County

in the county has been valued appropriately. There are a limited number of sales in the sample for analysis for the dryland and no grassland sales.

## Equalization and Quality of Assessment

Agricultural homes and outbuildings have been valued using the same valuation process as rural residential acreages and the rural residential improvements are believed to be equalized at the statutorily required assessment level.

Agricultural land values appear to be equalized at the uniform portions of market value; all values have been determined to be acceptable and are comparable to adjoining counties. The quality of assessment of agricultural land in Clay County complies with generally accepted mass appraisal techniques.


## Level of Value

Based on analysis of all available information, the level of value of agricultural land in Clay County is 73\%.

## 2020 Opinions of the Property Tax Administrator for Clay 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 (Reissue 2018). 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 these Reports and Opinions of the Property Tax Administrator. My opinion of quality of assessment for a class of real property may be influenced by the assessment practices of the county assessor.

| Class | Level of Value | Quality of Assessment | Non-binding recommendation |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :--- | :--- |
| Residential Real <br> Property | $\mathbf{9 5}$ | Meets generally accepted mass appraisal <br> techniques. | No recommendation. |
| Commercial Real <br> Property | $\mathbf{1 0 0}$ | Meets generally accepted mass appraisal <br> techniques. | No recommendation. |
|  |  |  |  |
| Agricultural Land | $\mathbf{7 3}$ | Meets generally accepted mass appraisal <br> techniques. | No recommendation. |

**A level of value displayed as NEI (not enough information) represents a class of property with insufficient information to determine a level of value.

Dated this 7th day of April, 2020.

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Ruth A. Sorensen
Property Tax Administrator

## APPENDICES

## 2020 Commission Summary <br> for Clay County

## Residential Real Property - Current

| Number of Sales | 156 | Median | 95.27 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :---: |
| Total Sales Price | $\$ 15,668,855$ | Mean | 101.27 |
| Total Adj. Sales Price | $\$ 15,668,855$ | Wgt. Mean | 93.08 |
| Total Assessed Value | $\$ 14,584,295$ | Average Assessed Value of the Base | $\$ 67,987$ |
| Avg. Adj. Sales Price | $\$ 100,441$ | Avg. Assessed Value | $\$ 93,489$ |

## Confidence Interval - Current

| $95 \%$ Median C.I | 92.76 to 97.78 |
| :--- | ---: |
| $95 \%$ Wgt. Mean C.I | 89.62 to 96.54 |
| $95 \%$ Mean C.I | 95.95 to 106.59 |
| $\%$ of Value of the Class of all Real Property Value in the County | 12.84 |
| $\%$ of Records Sold in the Study Period | 4.40 |
| $\%$ of Value Sold in the Study Period | 6.05 |

Residential Real Property - History

| Year | Number of Sales | LOV | Median |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\mathbf{2 0 1 9}$ | 164 | 97 | 96.71 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 1 8}$ | 155 | 98 | 98.25 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 1 7}$ | 118 | 98 | 97.76 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 1 6}$ | 116 | 98 | 97.62 |

## 2020 Commission Summary for Clay County

## Commercial Real Property - Current

| Number of Sales | 21 | Median | 93.57 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | ---: |
| Total Sales Price | $\$ 2,461,370$ | Mean | 90.99 |
| Total Adj. Sales Price | $\$ 2,461,370$ | Wgt. Mean | 92.64 |
| Total Assessed Value | $\$ 2,280,240$ | Average Assessed Value of the Base | $\$ 132,459$ |
| Avg. Adj. Sales Price | $\$ 117,208$ | Avg. Assessed Value | $\$ 108,583$ |

## Confidence Interval - Current

| $95 \%$ Median C.I | 76.36 to 100.00 |
| :--- | ---: |
| $95 \%$ Wgt. Mean C.I | 80.46 to 104.82 |
| $95 \%$ Mean C.I | 81.45 to 100.53 |
| $\%$ of Value of the Class of all Real Property Value in the County | 4.65 |
| $\%$ of Records Sold in the Study Period | 3.19 |
| $\%$ of Value Sold in the Study Period | 2.62 |

Commercial Real Property - History

| Year | Number of Sales | LOV | Median |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\mathbf{2 0 1 9}$ | 32 | 99 | 99.12 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 1 8}$ | 29 | 97 | 97.30 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 1 7}$ | 23 | 96 | 95.88 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 1 6}$ | 21 | 100 | 96.80 |

18 Clay
RESIDENTIAL

| Number of Sales : 156 | MEDIAN : 95 <br> Total Sales Price : $15,668,855$ <br> WGT. MEAN : 93 |
| :--- | ---: |
| Total Adj. Sales Price : $15,668,855$ | MEAN : 101 |
| Total Assessed Value : $14,584,295$ |  |
| Avg. Adj. Sales Price : 100,441 | COD : 20.74 |
| Avg. Assessed Value : 93,489 | PRD : 108.80 |

PAD 2020 R\&O Statistics (Using 2020 Values)
Qualified

## Date Range: 10/1/2017 To 9/30/2019 Posted on: 1/31/2020

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { COV : } 33.47 \\
& \text { STD : } 33.90
\end{aligned}
$$

Avg. Abs. Dev : 19.76
95\% Median C.I. : 92.76 to 97.78
95\% Wgt. Mean C.I. : 89.62 to 96.54
95\% Mean C.I. : 95.95 to 106.59


| Number of Sales : 156 |  |  |  | MEDIAN : 95 |  |  | COV : 33.47 |  |  | 95\% Median C.I. : 92.76 to 97.78 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total Sales Price : 15,668,855 |  |  |  | WGT. MEAN : 93 |  |  | STD : 33.90 |  |  | 95\% Wgt. Mean C.I. : 89.62 to 96.54 |  |  |  |
| Total Adj. Sales Price : 15,668,855 |  |  |  | MEAN : 101 |  |  | Avg. Abs. Dev: 19.76 |  |  | 95\% Mean C.I. : 95.95 to 106.59 |  |  |  |
| Total Assessed Value : 14,584,295 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Avg. Adj. Sales Price : 100,441 |  |  |  | COD : 20.74 |  |  | MAX Sales Ratio : 314.56 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Avg. Assessed Value : 93,489 |  |  |  | PRD : 108.80 |  |  | MIN Sales Ratio : 43.33 |  |  | Printed:3/19/2020 10:44:01AM |  |  |  |
| PROPERTY TYPE * |  |  |  | MEDIAN | MEAN | WGT.MEAN | COD | PRD | MIN | MAX | 95\%_Median_C.I. | Avg. Adj. Sale Price | Avg. <br> Assd. Val |
| RANGE |  |  | COUNT |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 01 |  |  | 156 | 95.27 | 101.27 | 93.08 | 20.74 | 108.80 | 43.33 | 314.56 | 92.76 to 97.78 | 100,441 | 93,489 |
| 06 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 07 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ALL |  |  | 156 | 95.27 | 101.27 | 93.08 | 20.74 | 108.80 | 43.33 | 314.56 | 92.76 to 97.78 | 100,441 | 93,489 |
| SALE PRICE * |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Avg. Adj. | Avg. |
| RANGE |  |  | COUNT | MEDIAN | MEAN | WGT.MEAN | COD | PRD | MIN | MAX | 95\%_Median_C.I. | Sale Price | Assd. Val |
| __Low \$ Ranges |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Less Than |  | 5,000 | 3 | 186.25 | 173.69 | 168.96 | 13.54 | 102.80 | 129.58 | 205.25 | N/A | 3,200 | 5,407 |
| Less Than |  | 15,000 | 12 | 115.35 | 148.59 | 138.53 | 44.07 | 107.26 | 85.26 | 314.56 | 97.78 to 205.25 | 7,235 | 10,022 |
| Less Than |  | 30,000 | 22 | 106.09 | 133.76 | 119.53 | 39.19 | 111.90 | 60.07 | 314.56 | 93.71 to 167.14 | 13,269 | 15,860 |
| _Ranges Excl. Low \$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Greater Than 4,999 |  |  | 153 | 95.00 | 99.85 | 93.03 | 19.59 | 107.33 | 43.33 | 314.56 | 92.24 to 97.70 | 102,348 | 95,216 |
| Greater Than |  | 14,999 | 144 | 94.24 | 97.33 | 92.83 | 17.82 | 104.85 | 43.33 | 234.94 | 91.76 to 97.11 | 108,209 | 100,445 |
| Greater Than Incremental Rang |  | 29,999 | 134 | 94.24 | 95.93 | 92.58 | 16.77 | 103.62 | 43.33 | 234.94 | 91.74 to 96.61 | 114,753 | 106,234 |
|  |  | Incremental Ranges |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{array}{r} 0 \\ 5,000 \end{array}$ |  | 4,999 | 3 | 186.25 | 173.69 | 168.96 | 13.54 | 102.80 | 129.58 | 205.25 | N/A | 3,200 | 5,407 |
|  | TO | 14,999 | 9 | 100.00 | 140.23 | 134.75 | 44.81 | 104.07 | 85.26 | 314.56 | 97.70 to 237.40 | 8,579 | 11,561 |
| 15,000 | TO | 29,999 | 10 | 99.35 | 115.97 | 111.49 | 30.23 | 104.02 | 60.07 | 194.23 | 91.36 to 167.14 | 20,510 | 22,867 |
| 30,000 |  | 59,999 | 33 | 98.80 | 102.74 | 101.83 | 22.84 | 100.89 | 43.33 | 234.94 | 90.16 to 109.26 | 44,264 | 45,076 |
| 60,000 | тO | 99,999 | 31 | 97.18 | 102.57 | 102.73 | 13.37 | 99.84 | 65.30 | 163.41 | 91.57 to 104.17 | 75,034 | 77,085 |
|  | TO | 149,999 | 32 | 89.33 | 88.10 | 87.79 | 15.02 | 100.35 | 63.91 | 146.93 | 76.23 to 96.03 | 120,959 | 106,185 |
| $150,000$ | TO | 249,999 | 31 | 94.87 | 92.20 | 91.77 | 13.93 | 100.47 | 59.12 | 125.84 | 81.99 to 99.21 | 177,145 | 162,572 |
| 250,000 | TO | 499,999 | 6 | 86.99 | 88.12 | 88.47 | 14.06 | 99.60 | 63.53 | 104.65 | 63.53 to 104.65 | 281,333 | 248,890 |
| 500,000 | TO | 999,999 | 1 | 79.11 | 79.11 | 79.11 | 00.00 | 100.00 | 79.11 | 79.11 | N/A | 540,000 | 427,215 |
| 1,000,000 + |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ALL |  |  | 156 | 95.27 | 101.27 | 93.08 | 20.74 | 108.80 | 43.33 | 314.56 | 92.76 to 97.78 | 100,441 | 93,489 |

## 18 Clay

 RESIDENTIAL Total Adj. Sales Price : $15,668,855$ Total Assessed Value : 14,584,295 Avg. Adj. Sales Price : 100,441 Avg. Assessed Value : 93,489
## PAD 2020 R\&O Statistics (Using 2020 Values)

Qualified

## Date Range: 10/1/2017 To 9/30/2019 Posted on: 1/31/2020

18 Clay
COMMERCIAL


## 18 Clay

 COMMERCIALNumber of Sales: 21 MEDIAN : 94
Total Sales Price : 2,461,370
Total Adj. Sales Price : $2,461,370$
Total Assessed Value : 2,280,240
Avg. Adj. Sales Price : 117,208
Avg. Assessed Value : 108,583

PAD 2020 R\&O Statistics (Using 2020 Values)
Qualified
Date Range: 10/1/2016 To 9/30/2019 Posted on: 1/31/2020

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { COV : } 23.04 \\
& \text { STD : } 20.96
\end{aligned}
$$

Avg. Abs. Dev : 16.26
95\% Median C.I. : 76.36 to 100.00
$95 \%$ Wgt. Mean C.I. : 80.46 to 104.82
$95 \%$ Mean C.I. : 81.45 to 100.53


## 18 Clay

## COMMERCIAL

| Number of Sales : 21 | MEDIAN : 94 |
| :--- | ---: |
| Total Sales Price : $2,461,370$ | WGT. MEAN : 93 |
| Total Adj. Sales Price : $2,461,370$ | MEAN : 91 |
| Total Assessed Value : $2,280,240$ |  |
| Avg. Adj. Sales Price : 117,208 | COD : 17.38 |
| Avg. Assessed Value : 108,583 | PRD : 98.22 |


| OCCUPANCY CODE |  |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | ---: | ---: |
| RANGE | COUNT | MEDIAN | MEAN |
| 344 | 2 | 88.80 | 88.80 |
| 350 | 2 | 113.23 | 113.23 |
| 352 | 2 | 98.10 | 98.10 |
| 353 | 1 | 100.00 | 100.00 |
| 406 | 6 | 94.02 | 87.51 |
| 408 | 1 | 78.50 | 78.50 |
| 442 | 3 | 76.36 | 85.29 |
| 528 | 3 | 88.03 | 85.86 |
| 531 | 1 | 93.57 | 93.57 |
| ALL__ | 21 | 93.57 | 90.99 |

$\qquad$

| WGT.MEAN | COD | PRD | MIN | MAX | 95\% Median C.I. | Avg. Adj. Sale Price | Avg. <br> Assd. Val |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 82.07 | 15.17 | 108.20 | 75.33 | 102.26 | N/A | 80,000 | 65,653 |
| 109.12 | 19.05 | 103.77 | 91.66 | 134.79 | N/A | 42,000 | 45,830 |
| 98.30 | 00.82 | 99.80 | 97.30 | 98.90 | N/A | 134,100 | 131,823 |
| 100.00 | 00.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | N/A | 170,170 | 170,170 |
| 72.86 | 19.42 | 120.11 | 56.08 | 118.44 | 56.08 to 118.44 | 63,333 | 46,143 |
| 78.50 | 00.00 | 100.00 | 78.50 | 78.50 | N/A | 36,000 | 28,260 |
| 90.92 | 23.81 | 93.81 | 62.48 | 117.03 | N/A | 123,333 | 112,133 |
| 101.19 | 20.40 | 84.85 | 57.84 | 111.72 | N/A | 231,000 | 233,740 |
| 93.57 | 00.00 | 100.00 | 93.57 | 93.57 | N/A | 300,000 | 280,720 |
| 92.64 | 17.38 | 98.22 | 56.08 | 134.79 | 76.36 to 100.00 | 117,208 | 108,583 |

Date Range: 10/1/2016 To 9/30/2019 Posted on: 1/31/2020

$$
\begin{array}{r}
\text { COV : } 23.04 \\
\text { STD : } 20.96 \\
\text { Avg. Abs. Dev : } 16.26
\end{array}
$$

MAX Sales Ratio : 134.79
MIN Sales Ratio : 56.08

95\% Median C.I. : 76.36 to 100.00
95\% Wgt. Mean C.I. : 80.46 to 104.82
$95 \%$ Mean C.I. : 81.45 to 100.53

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## PAD 2020 R\&O Statistics (Using 2020 Values)

## Commercial \& Industrial Value Change Vs. Net Taxable Sales Change



| Tax Year | Value |  | Growth Value |  | \% Growth of Value | Value Exclud. Growth |  | Ann.\%chg w/o grwth | Net Taxable Sales Value |  | \% Chg Net Tax. Sales |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2008 | \$ | 58,538,800 | \$ | 6,081,770 |  | \$ | 52,457,030 |  | \$ | 27,907,467 |  |
| 2009 | \$ | 60,081,190 | \$ | 644,145 | 1.07\% | \$ | 59,437,045 | -- | \$ | 28,036,662 | -- |
| 2010 | \$ | 60,950,435 | \$ | 624,731 | 1.02\% | \$ | 60,325,704 | 0.41\% | \$ | 28,581,139 | 1.94\% |
| 2011 | \$ | 68,900,365 | \$ | 472,245 | 0.69\% | \$ | 68,428,120 | 12.27\% | \$ | 26,904,996 | -5.86\% |
| 2012 | \$ | 68,630,835 | \$ | 1,260,455 | 1.84\% | \$ | 67,370,380 | -2.22\% | \$ | 30,201,160 | 12.25\% |
| 2013 | \$ | 71,052,295 | \$ | 1,254,885 | 1.77\% | \$ | 69,797,410 | 1.70\% | \$ | 31,948,398 | 5.79\% |
| 2014 | \$ | 72,347,915 | \$ | 1,697,925 | 2.35\% | \$ | 70,649,990 | -0.57\% | \$ | 30,330,711 | -5.06\% |
| 2015 | \$ | 71,922,400 | \$ | 1,351,320 | 1.88\% | \$ | 70,571,080 | -2.46\% | \$ | 23,002,080 | -24.16\% |
| 2016 | \$ | 81,266,430 | \$ | 5,715,100 | 7.03\% | \$ | 75,551,330 | 5.05\% | \$ | 23,667,048 | 2.89\% |
| 2017 | \$ | 86,217,540 | \$ | 751,720 | 0.87\% | \$ | 85,465,820 | 5.17\% | \$ | 24,329,811 | 2.80\% |
| 2018 | \$ | 89,215,625 | \$ | 1,004,405 | 1.13\% | \$ | 88,211,220 | 2.31\% | \$ | 25,187,408 | 3.52\% |
| 2019 | \$ | 87,213,010 | \$ | 897,425 | 1.03\% | \$ | 86,315,585 | -3.25\% | \$ | 25,897,797 | 2.82\% |
| Ann \%chg |  | 3.80\% |  |  |  |  |  | 1.84\% |  | -0.79\% | -0.31\% |


| Tax <br> Year | Cumulative Change |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Cmltv\%chg w/o grwth | Cmltv\%chg Value | Cmltv\%chg Net Sales |
| 2009 | - | - | - |
| 2010 | 0.41\% | 1.45\% | 1.94\% |
| 2011 | 13.89\% | 14.68\% | -4.04\% |
| 2012 | 12.13\% | 14.23\% | 7.72\% |
| 2013 | 16.17\% | 18.26\% | 13.95\% |
| 2014 | 17.59\% | 20.42\% | 8.18\% |
| 2015 | 17.46\% | 19.71\% | -17.96\% |
| 2016 | 25.75\% | 35.26\% | -15.59\% |
| 2017 | 42.25\% | 43.50\% | -13.22\% |
| 2018 | 46.82\% | 48.49\% | -10.16\% |
| 2019 | 43.66\% | 45.16\% | -7.63\% |


| County Number |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| County Name | 18 |
|  |  |



18 Clay
AGRICULTURAL LAND

PAD 2020 R\&O Statistics (Using 2020 Values)
Qualified
Date Range: 10/1/2016 To 9/30/2019 Posted on: 1/31/2020

## 18 Clay <br> AGRICULTURAL LAND



## Clay County 2020 Average Acre Value Comparison

| County | Mkt <br> Area | $\mathbf{1 A 1}$ | $\mathbf{1 A}$ | $\mathbf{2 A 1}$ | $\mathbf{2 A}$ | $\mathbf{3 A 1}$ | $\mathbf{3 A}$ | 4A1 | 4A | WEIGHTED <br> AVG IRR |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Clay | 1 | 5825 | 5825 | 5705 | 5705 | $\mathrm{n} / \mathrm{a}$ | 5500 | 5370 | 5370 | $\mathbf{5 7 2 9}$ |
| Adams | 4 | 5249 | 5198 | 5094 | 4991 | 4735 | 4795 | 4764 | 4582 | 5131 |
| Hall | 1 | 5498 | 5280 | 4000 | 3986 | 3868 | 3864 | 3651 | 3615 | $\mathbf{4 7 7 1}$ |
| Hamilton | 1 | 6095 | 5923 | 5791 | 5599 | $\mathrm{n} / \mathrm{a}$ | 5300 | 5100 | 5100 | 5899 |
| Kearney | 1 | 4800 | 4799 | 4750 | 4550 | 4000 | 3000 | 3000 | 3000 | $\mathbf{4 5 1 9}$ |
| Nuckolls | 1 | 4915 | 4915 | 4380 | 4380 | $\mathrm{n} / \mathrm{a}$ | 4200 | 4000 | 4000 | $\mathbf{4 5 7 3}$ |
| Thayer | 1 | 6025 | 5875 | 5775 | 5625 | 5425 | 5275 | 5150 | 5150 | 5688 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |


| County | Mkt <br> Area | 1D1 | 1D | 2D1 | 2D | 3D1 | 3D | 4D1 | 4D | WEIGHTED <br> AVG DRY |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Clay | 1 | 2760 | 2525 | 2435 | 2360 | 2285 | 2285 | 2210 | 2210 | $\mathbf{2 4 8 4}$ |
| Adams | 4 | 3260 | 3075 | 2890 | 2700 | 2700 | 2700 | 2515 | 2515 | $\mathbf{2 9 7 7}$ |
| Hall | 1 | 2719 | 2738 | 2328 | 2328 | 2052 | 2052 | 1888 | 1888 | $\mathbf{2 3 9 2}$ |
| Hamilton | 1 | 4900 | 4900 | 4800 | 4800 | 4700 | 4700 | 4600 | 4600 | 4834 |
| Kearney | 1 | n/a | 2770 | 2500 | 2500 | 2230 | 1785 | 1785 | 1785 | $\mathbf{2 5 9 3}$ |
| Nuckolls | 1 | 2285 | 2285 | 2215 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 1950 | 1950 | $\mathbf{2 1 5 2}$ |
| Thayer | 1 | 3350 | 3350 | 3175 | 3175 | 2850 | 2850 | 2700 | 2700 | $\mathbf{3 1 3 4}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |


| County | Mkt <br> Area | 1G1 | 1G | 2G1 | 2G | 3G1 | 3G | 4G1 | 4G | WEIGHTED <br> AVG GRASS |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Clay | 1 | 1275 | 1275 | 1270 | 1270 | $\mathrm{n} / \mathrm{a}$ | $\mathrm{n} / \mathrm{a}$ | $\mathrm{n} / \mathrm{a}$ | 1165 | $\mathbf{1 2 6 5}$ |
| Adams | 4 | 1405 | 1405 | 1380 | 1380 | 1355 | $\mathrm{n} / \mathrm{a}$ | 1355 | 1355 | $\mathbf{1 3 8 5}$ |
| Hall | 1 | 1411 | 1408 | 1346 | 1349 | 1274 | 1275 | 1275 | 1275 | $\mathbf{1 3 7 7}$ |
| Hamilton | 1 | 1750 | 1700 | 1650 | 1600 | 1550 | 1500 | $\mathrm{n} / \mathrm{a}$ | 1300 | $\mathbf{1 6 9 8}$ |
| Kearney | 1 | 1300 | 1300 | 1300 | 1300 | 1300 | 1300 | 1300 | 1300 | $\mathbf{1 3 0 0}$ |
| Nuckolls | 1 | 1225 | 1225 | 1225 | 1225 | $\mathrm{n} / \mathrm{a}$ | 1225 | 1224 | 1225 | $\mathbf{1 2 2 5}$ |
| Thayer | 1 | 1370 | 1370 | 1370 | $\mathrm{n} / \mathrm{a}$ | 1370 | 1370 | $\mathrm{n} / \mathrm{a}$ | 1370 | $\mathbf{1 3 7 0}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |


| County | Mkt | CRP | TIMBER | WASTE |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Clay | 1 | $\mathrm{n} / \mathrm{a}$ | $\mathrm{n} / \mathrm{a}$ | 500 |
| Adams | 4 | $\mathrm{n} / \mathrm{a}$ | $\mathrm{n} / \mathrm{a}$ | 202 |
| Hall | 1 | $\mathrm{n} / \mathrm{a}$ | $\mathrm{n} / \mathrm{a}$ | 107 |
| Hamilton | 1 | $\mathrm{n} / \mathrm{a}$ | $\mathrm{n} / \mathrm{a}$ | 900 |
| Kearney | 1 | $\mathrm{n} / \mathrm{a}$ | $\mathrm{n} / \mathrm{a}$ | 150 |
| Nuckolls | 1 | 1225 | 115 | 115 |
| Thayer | 1 | 2341 | 500 | 200 |
|  |  |  |  |  |

Source: 2020 Abstract of Assessment, Form 45, Schedule IX and Grass Detail from Schedule XIII.
CRP and TIMBER values are weighted averages from Schedule XIII, line 104 and 113.


## Legend



Excesssive drained sandy soils formed in alluvium in valleys and eolian sand on uplands in sandhills Excessively drained sandy soils formed in eolian sands on uplands in sandhills
Moderately well drained silty soils on uplands and in depressions formed in loess
Well drained silty soils formed in loess on uplands
Well drained silty soils formed in loess and alluvium on stream terraces
Well to somewhat excessively drained loamy soils formed in weathered sandstone and eolian material on uplands
Somewhat poorly drained soils formed in alluvium on bottom lands
Moderately well drained silty soils with clay subsoils on uplands
Lakes


| Tax Year | Residential \& Recreational ${ }^{(1)}$ |  |  |  | Commercial \& Industrial ${ }^{(1)}$ |  |  |  | Total Agricultural Land ${ }^{(1)}$ |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Value | Amnt Value Chg | Ann.\%chg | Cmltv\%chg | Value | Amnt Value Chg | Ann.\%chg | Cmitv\%chg | Value | Amnt Value Chg | Ann.\%chg | Cmitv\%chg |
| 2009 | 160,366,130 | -- | -- | -- | 60,081,190 | -- | -- | -- | 512,038,885 | -- | -- | -- |
| 2010 | 162,792,065 | 2,425,935 | 1.51\% | 1.51\% | 60,950,435 | 869,245 | 1.45\% | 1.45\% | 687,910,815 | 175,871,930 | 34.35\% | 34.35\% |
| 2011 | 165,496,375 | 2,704,310 | 1.66\% | 3.20\% | 68,900,365 | 7,949,930 | 13.04\% | 14.68\% | 781,644,925 | 93,734,110 | 13.63\% | 52.65\% |
| 2012 | 168,873,325 | 3,376,950 | 2.04\% | 5.30\% | 68,630,835 | -269,530 | -0.39\% | 14.23\% | 862,463,460 | 80,818,535 | 10.34\% | 68.44\% |
| 2013 | 178,398,365 | 9,525,040 | 5.64\% | 11.24\% | 71,052,295 | 2,421,460 | 3.53\% | 18.26\% | 999,496,850 | 137,033,390 | 15.89\% | 95.20\% |
| 2014 | 185,421,505 | 7,023,140 | 3.94\% | 15.62\% | 72,347,915 | 1,295,620 | 1.82\% | 20.42\% | 1,498,931,305 | 499,434,455 | 49.97\% | 192.74\% |
| 2015 | 192,821,550 | 7,400,045 | 3.99\% | 20.24\% | 71,922,400 | -425,515 | -0.59\% | 19.71\% | 1,693,093,650 | 194,162,345 | 12.95\% | 230.66\% |
| 2016 | 199,306,025 | 6,484,475 | 3.36\% | 24.28\% | 81,266,430 | 9,344,030 | 12.99\% | 35.26\% | 1,728,755,515 | 35,661,865 | 2.11\% | 237.62\% |
| 2017 | 210,416,245 | 11,110,220 | 5.57\% | 31.21\% | 86,217,540 | 4,951,110 | 6.09\% | 43.50\% | 1,704,326,015 | -24,429,500 | -1.41\% | 232.85\% |
| 2018 | 214,813,030 | 4,396,785 | 2.09\% | 33.95\% | 89,215,625 | 2,998,085 | 3.48\% | 48.49\% | 1,576,679,720 | -127,646,295 | -7.49\% | 207.92\% |
| 2019 | 220,672,640 | 5,859,610 | 2.73\% | 37.61\% | 87,213,010 | -2,002,615 | -2.24\% | 45.16\% | 1,516,793,105 | -59,886,615 | -3.80\% | 196.23\% |




CHART 1

[^0]


| Tax | Irrigated Land |  |  |  | Dryland |  |  |  | Grassland |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Year | Value | Value Chg | Ann\%chg | Cmitv\%chg | Value | Value Chg | Ann\%chg | Cmitv\%chg | Value | Value Chg | Ann\%chg | Cmltv\%chg |
| 2009 | 434,320,355 | -- | -- | -- | 65,917,110 | -- | -- | -- | 10,338,615 | -- | -- | -- |
| 2010 | 586,685,695 | 152,365,340 | 35.08\% | 35.08\% | 83,011,380 | 17,094,270 | 25.93\% | 25.93\% | 16,507,995 | 6,169,380 | 59.67\% | 59.67\% |
| 2011 | 655,570,475 | 68,884,780 | 11.74\% | 50.94\% | 105,974,460 | 22,963,080 | 27.66\% | 60.77\% | 18,287,555 | 1,779,560 | 10.78\% | 76.89\% |
| 2012 | 728,413,225 | 72,842,750 | 11.11\% | 67.71\% | 112,919,080 | 6,944,620 | 6.55\% | 71.30\% | 19,270,570 | 983,015 | 5.38\% | 86.39\% |
| 2013 | 841,041,835 | 112,628,610 | 15.46\% | 93.65\% | 135,645,580 | 22,726,500 | 20.13\% | 105.78\% | 20,777,275 | 1,506,705 | 7.82\% | 100.97\% |
| 2014 | 1,299,208,940 | 458,167,105 | 54.48\% | 199.14\% | 170,036,780 | 34,391,200 | 25.35\% | 157.96\% | 27,407,210 | 6,629,935 | 31.91\% | 165.10\% |
| 2015 | 1,487,557,385 | 188,348,445 | 14.50\% | 242.50\% | 170,506,500 | 469,720 | 0.28\% | 158.67\% | 32,729,215 | 5,322,005 | 19.42\% | 216.57\% |
| 2016 | 1,521,380,235 | 33,822,850 | 2.27\% | 250.29\% | 171,908,165 | 1,401,665 | 0.82\% | 160.79\% | 33,346,415 | 617,200 | 1.89\% | 222.54\% |
| 2017 | 1,501,179,235 | -20,201,000 | -1.33\% | 245.64\% | 168,312,395 | -3,595,770 | -2.09\% | 155.34\% | 32,714,265 | -632,150 | -1.90\% | 216.43\% |
| 2018 | 1,403,116,825 | -98,062,410 | -6.53\% | 223.06\% | 144,212,040 | -24,100,355 | -14.32\% | 118.78\% | 29,295,120 | -3,419,145 | -10.45\% | 183.36\% |
| 2019 | 1,364,336,395 | -38,780,430 | -2.76\% | 214.13\% | 123,850,960 | -20,361,080 | -14.12\% | 87.89\% | 28,126,495 | -1,168,625 | -3.99\% | 172.05\% |
| Rate Ann.\%chg: |  | Irrigated | 12.13\% |  |  | Dryland | 6.51\% |  |  | Grassland | 10.53\% |  |
| Tax | Waste Land ${ }^{\text {(1) }}$ |  |  |  | Other Agland ${ }^{(1)}$ |  |  |  | Total Agricultural |  |  |  |
| Year | Value | Value Chg | Ann\%chg | Cmitv\%chg | Value | Value Chg | Ann\%chg | Cmlv\%chg | Value | Value Chg | Ann\%chg | Cmltv\%chg |
| 2009 | 921,080 | -- | -- | -- | 541,725 | -- | -- | -- | 512,038,885 | -- | -- | -- |
| 2010 | 0 | -921,080 | -100.00\% | -100.00\% | 1,705,745 | 1,164,020 | 214.87\% | 214.87\% | 687,910,815 | 175,871,930 | 34.35\% | 34.35\% |
| 2011 | 0 | 0 |  | -100.00\% | 1,812,435 | 106,690 | 6.25\% | 234.57\% | 781,644,925 | 93,734,110 | 13.63\% | 52.65\% |
| 2012 | 0 | 0 |  | -100.00\% | 1,860,585 | 48,150 | 2.66\% | 243.46\% | 862,463,460 | 80,818,535 | 10.34\% | 68.44\% |
| 2013 | 0 | 0 |  | -100.00\% | 2,032,160 | 171,575 | 9.22\% | 275.13\% | 999,496,850 | 137,033,390 | 15.89\% | 95.20\% |
| 2014 | 0 | 0 |  | -100.00\% | 2,278,375 | 246,215 | 12.12\% | 320.58\% | 1,498,931,305 | 499,434,455 | 49.97\% | 192.74\% |
| 2015 | 0 | 0 |  | -100.00\% | 2,300,550 | 22,175 | 0.97\% | 324.67\% | 1,693,093,650 | 194,162,345 | 12.95\% | 230.66\% |
| 2016 | 0 | 0 |  | -100.00\% | 2,120,700 | -179,850 | -7.82\% | 291.47\% | 1,728,755,515 | 35,661,865 | 2.11\% | 237.62\% |
| 2017 | 0 | 0 |  | -100.00\% | 2,120,120 | -580 | -0.03\% | 291.36\% | 1,704,326,015 | -24,429,500 | -1.41\% | 232.85\% |
| 2018 | 0 | 0 |  | -100.00\% | 55,735 | -2,064,385 | -97.37\% | -89.71\% | 1,576,679,720 | -127,646,295 | -7.49\% | 207.92\% |
| 2019 | 0 | 0 |  | -100.00\% | 479,255 | 423,520 | 759.88\% | -11.53\% | 1,516,793,105 | -59,886,615 | -3.80\% | 196.23\% |
| Cnty\# County | 18 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Rate Ann.\%chg: | Total Agric Land | 11.47\% |  |
|  | CLAY |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Source: 200 | 19 Certificate of Taxe | vied Reports CTL | NE Dept. of | Revenue, Pro | sessment Division | Prepared as of 03/01/2020 |  |  | CHART 3 |  |  |  |

CHART 4 - AGRICULTURAL LAND - AVERAGE VALUE PER ACRE - Cumulative \% Change 2009-2019 (from County Abstract Reports) ${ }^{(1)}$

|  | IRRIGATED LAND |  |  |  |  | DRYLAND |  |  |  |  | GRASSLAND |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Tax Year | Value | Acres | Avg Value per Acre | Ann\%chg AvgVal/acre | Cmltv\%chg AvgVal/Acre | Value | Acres | Avg Value per Acre | Ann\%chg AvgVal/acre | Cmilv\%chg AvgVal/Acre | Value | Acres | Avg Value per Acre | Ann\%chg AvgVal/acre | Cmiltv\%chg AvgVal/Acre |
| 2009 | 434,407,590 | 211,229 | 2,057 |  |  | 66,548,750 | 60,277 | 1,104 |  |  | 9,973,550 | 23,218 | 430 |  |  |
| 2010 | 589,395,065 | 213,621 | 2,759 | 34.16\% | 34.16\% | 81,693,750 | 59,023 | 1,384 | 25.37\% | 25.37\% | 16,458,695 | 25,445 | 647 | 50.58\% | 50.58\% |
| 2011 | 654,027,455 | 213,163 | 3,068 | 11.20\% | 49.19\% | 105,721,870 | 59,531 | 1,776 | 28.31\% | 60.86\% | 18,176,310 | 25,252 | 720 | 11.28\% | 67.56\% |
| 2012 | 728,440,770 | 214,992 | 3,388 | 10.43\% | 64.75\% | 112,921,130 | 58,930 | 1,916 | 7.90\% | 73.56\% | 19,278,730 | 24,778 | 778 | 8.10\% | 81.13\% |
| 2013 | 840,640,555 | 218,193 | 3,853 | 13.71\% | 87.34\% | 135,411,545 | 56,912 | 2,379 | 24.17\% | 115.51\% | 20,782,390 | 23,606 | 880 | 13.15\% | 104.95\% |
| 2014 | 1,300,047,640 | 222,010 | 5,856 | 51.99\% | 184.74\% | 169,727,610 | 53,944 | 3,146 | 32.24\% | 184.99\% | 27,281,580 | 22,943 | 1,189 | 35.07\% | 176.82\% |
| 2015 | 1,488,956,660 | 225,574 | 6,601 | 12.72\% | 220.96\% | 169,864,995 | 50,901 | 3,337 | 6.06\% | 202.27\% | 32,699,155 | 22,591 | 1,447 | 21.73\% | 236.96\% |
| 2016 | 1,521,763,570 | 226,001 | 6,733 | 2.01\% | 227.41\% | 171,905,635 | 50,510 | 3,403 | 1.98\% | 208.27\% | 33,330,335 | 22,562 | 1,477 | 2.06\% | 243.89\% |
| 2017 | 1,501,446,970 | 228,102 | 6,582 | -2.24\% | 220.06\% | 168,272,000 | 49,414 | 3,405 | 0.06\% | 208.45\% | 32,703,025 | 22,136 | 1,477 | 0.01\% | 243.92\% |
| 2018 | 1,403,619,840 | 228,287 | 6,148 | -6.59\% | 198.97\% | 143,954,780 | 49,264 | 2,922 | -14.19\% | 164.67\% | 29,346,490 | 22,037 | 1,332 | -9.86\% | 210.01\% |
| 2019 | 1,364,427,045 | 227,528 | 5,997 | -2.47\% | 191.59\% | 124,041,535 | 49,859 | 2,488 | -14.86\% | 125.34\% | 28,183,180 | 22,210 | 1,269 | -4.71\% | 195.40\% |
| Rate Annual \%chg Average Value/Acre: |  |  | 11.30\% |  |  |  |  | 8.46\% |  |  |  |  | 11.44\% |  |  |
|  | WASTE LAND ${ }^{(2)}$ |  |  |  |  | OTHER AGLAND ${ }^{(2)}$ |  |  |  |  | TOTAL AGRICULTURAL LAND ${ }^{(1)}$ |  |  |  |  |
| Tax Year | Value | Acres | Avg Value per Acre | Ann\%chg AvgVal/acre | Cmltv\%chg AvgVal/Acre | Value | Acres | Avg Value per Acre | Ann\%chg AvgVal/acre | Cmitv\%chg AvgVal/Acre | Value | Acres | Avg Value per Acre | Ann\%chg AvgVal/acre | Cmltv\%chg AvgVal/Acre |
| 2009 | 926,505 | 3,706 | 250 |  |  | 377,990 | 392 | 963 |  |  | 512,234,385 | 298,822 | 1,714 |  |  |
| 2010 | 0 | 0 |  |  |  | 1,172,575 | 1,381 | 849 | -11.84\% | -11.84\% | 688,720,085 | 299,470 | 2,300 | 34.16\% | 34.16\% |
| 2011 | 0 | 0 |  |  |  | 1,172,650 | 1,381 | 849 | -0.01\% | -11.85\% | 779,098,285 | 299,327 | 2,603 | 13.18\% | 51.84\% |
| 2012 | 0 | 0 |  |  |  | 1,244,780 | 1,461 | 852 | 0.31\% | -11.58\% | 861,885,410 | 300,161 | 2,871 | 10.32\% | 67.51\% |
| 2013 | 0 | 0 |  |  |  | 1,329,605 | 1,459 | 911 | 6.97\% | -5.42\% | 998,164,095 | 300,170 | 3,325 | 15.81\% | 93.99\% |
| 2014 | 0 | 0 |  |  |  | 1,730,110 | 1,465 | 1,181 | 29.61\% | 22.59\% | 1,498,786,940 | 300,362 | 4,990 | 50.06\% | 191.10\% |
| 2015 | 0 | 0 |  |  |  | 2,022,990 | 1,462 | 1,384 | 17.20\% | 43.67\% | 1,693,543,800 | 300,527 | 5,635 | 12.93\% | 228.74\% |
| 2016 | 0 | 0 |  |  |  | 2,063,170 | 1,462 | 1,411 | 1.99\% | 46.53\% | 1,729,062,710 | 300,535 | 5,753 | 2.09\% | 235.63\% |
| 2017 | 0 | 0 |  |  |  | 2,120,120 | 1,500 | 1,414 | 0.15\% | 46.75\% | 1,704,542,115 | 301,152 | 5,660 | -1.62\% | 230.19\% |
| 2018 | 0 | 0 |  |  |  | 55,735 | 111 | 500 | -64.63\% | -48.10\% | 1,576,976,845 | 299,699 | 5,262 | -7.04\% | 206.96\% |
| 2019 | 0 | 0 |  |  |  | 479,255 | 391 | 1,227 | 145.41\% | 27.38\% | 1,517,131,015 | 299,987 | 5,057 | -3.89\% | 195.03\% |


| 18 |
| :---: |
| CLAY |

Rate Annual \%chg Average Value/Acre:
(1) Valuations from County Abstracts vs Certificate of Taxes Levied Reports (CTL) will vary due to different reporting dates. Source: 2009-2019 County Abstract Reports Agland Assessment Level 1998 to $2006=80 \% ; 2007$ \& forward $=75 \%$ NE Dept. of Revenue, Property Assessment Division Prepared as of 03/01/2020

CHART 5-2019 County and Municipal Valuations by Property Type

| Pop. | County: | Personal Prop | StateAsd PP | StateAsdReal | Residential | Commercial | Industrial | Recreation | Agland | Agdwell\& HS | AglimpruFS | Minerals | Total Value |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 6,542 | CLAY | 79,260,180 | 28,047,568 | 86,224,669 | 220,445,550 | 67,613,565 | 19,599,445 | 227,090 | 1,516,793,105 | 32,670,000 | 46,880,745 | 0 | 2,097,761,917 |
| cnty sectorvalue | ue \% of total value: | 3.78\% | 1.34\% | 4.11\% | 10.51\% | 3.22\% | 0.93\% | 0.01\% | 72.31\% | 1.56\% | 2.23\% |  | 100.00\% |
| Pop. | Municipality: | Personal Prop | StateAsd PP | StateAsd Real | Residential | Commercial | Industrial | Recreation | Agland | AgdwellıHS | AgImpru\& ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | Minerals | Total Value |
| 760 | CLAY CENTER | 904,308 | 534,035 | 52,382 | 25,912,595 | 6,427,790 | 0 | 0 | 33,525 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 33,864,635 |
| 11.62\% | \%sector of county sector | 1.14\% | 1.90\% | $0.06 \%$ | 11.75\% | 9.51\% |  |  | 0.00\% |  |  |  | 1.61\% |
|  | \%sector of municipality | 2.67\% | 1.58\% | 0.15\% | 76.52\% | 18.98\% |  |  | 0.10\% |  |  |  | 100.00\% |
| 67 | DEWEESE | 188,706 | 48,872 | 2,614 | 1,901,570 | 786,960 | 0 | 0 | 5,500 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2,934,222 |
| 1.02\% | \%sector of county sector | $0.24 \%$ | 0.17\% | 0.00\% | 0.86\% | 1.16\% |  |  | 0.00\% |  |  |  | 0.14\% |
|  | \%sector of municipality | 6.43\% | 1.67\% | 0.09\% | 64.81\% | 26.82\% |  |  | 0.19\% |  |  |  | 100.00\% |
| 498 | EDGAR | 606,509 | 812,736 | 1,941,566 | 10,866,025 | 3,521,440 | 0 | 0 | 336,610 | 99,295 | 57,700 | 0 | 18,241,881 |
| 7.61\% | \%sector of county sector | 0.77\% | 2.90\% | 2.25\% | 4.93\% | 5.21\% |  |  | 0.02\% | 0.30\% | 0.12\% |  | 0.87\% |
|  | \%sector of municipality | 3.32\% | 4.46\% | 10.64\% | 59.57\% | 19.30\% |  |  | 1.85\% | $0.54 \%$ | 0.32\% |  | 100.00\% |
| 387 | FAIRFIELD | 1,414,579 | 1,233,354 | 3,945,955 | 11,374,580 | 4,090,780 | 0 | 0 | 270,595 | 0 | 8,665 | 0 | 22,338,508 |
| 5.92\% | \%sector of county sector | 1.78\% | 4.40\% | 4.58\% | 5.16\% | 6.05\% |  |  | 0.02\% |  | 0.02\% |  | 1.06\% |
|  | \%sector of municipality | 6.33\% | 5.52\% | 17.66\% | 50.92\% | 18.31\% |  |  | 1.21\% |  | 0.04\% |  | 100.00\% |
| 310 | GLENVIL | 9,384 | 709,956 | 3,026,934 | 8,171,185 | 397,370 | 0 | 0 | 16,920 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 12,331,749 |
| 4.74\% | \%sector of county sector | 0.01\% | $2.53 \%$ | 3.51\% | 3.71\% | 0.59\% |  |  | 0.00\% |  |  |  | 0.59\% |
|  | \%sector of municipality | 0.08\% | 5.76\% | 24.55\% | 66.26\% | 3.22\% |  |  | $0.14 \%$ |  |  |  | 100.00\% |
| 1,013 | HARVARD | 526,855 | 693,065 | 921,642 | 16,198,065 | 2,892,515 | 0 | 0 | 102,705 | 0 | 5,775 | 0 | 21,340,622 |
| 15.48\% | \%sector of county sector | $0.66 \%$ | 2.47\% | 1.07\% | 7.35\% | 4.28\% |  |  | 0.01\% |  | 0.01\% |  | 1.02\% |
|  | \%sector of municipality | 2.47\% | 3.25\% | 4.32\% | 75.90\% | 13.55\% |  |  | 0.48\% |  | 0.03\% |  | 100.00\% |
| 63 | ONG | 14,674 | 41,716 | 2,231 | 971,110 | 779,080 | 0 | 0 | 103,295 | 0 | 7,940 | 0 | 1,920,046 |
| 0.96\% | \%sector of county sector | 0.02\% | 0.15\% | 0.00\% | 0.44\% | 1.15\% |  |  | 0.01\% |  | 0.02\% |  | 0.09\% |
|  | \%sector of municipality | $0.76 \%$ | 2.17\% | 0.12\% | 50.58\% | 40.58\% |  |  | $5.38 \%$ |  | 0.41\% |  | 100.00\% |
| 47 | SARONVILLE | 268,042 | 92,435 | 265,466 | 1,366,020 | 3,625,220 | 0 | 0 | 103,020 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5,720,203 |
| 0.72\% | \%sector of county sector | $0.34 \%$ | $0.33 \%$ | 0.31\% | 0.62\% | 5.36\% |  |  | 0.01\% |  |  |  | 0.27\% |
|  | \%sector of municipality | 4.69\% | 1.62\% | $4.64 \%$ | 23.88\% | 63.38\% |  |  | 1.80\% |  |  |  | 100.00\% |
| 1502 | SUTTON | 8,269,058 | 1,319,016 | 1,366,584 | 58,287,140 | 23,583,270 | 0 | 0 | 279,985 | 66,805 | 17,870 | 0 | 93,189,728 |
| 22.96\% | \%sector of county sector | 10.43\% | 4.70\% | 1.58\% | 26.44\% | 34.88\% |  |  | 0.02\% | 0.20\% | 0.04\% |  | 4.44\% |
|  | \%sector of municipality | 8.87\% | 1.42\% | 1.47\% | 62.55\% | 25.31\% |  |  | 0.30\% | 0.07\% | 0.02\% |  | 100.00\% |
| 205 | TRUMBULL | 706,176 | 323,181 | 578,715 | 7,797,710 | 3,645,225 | 0 | 0 | 558,020 | 0 | 102,245 | 0 | 13,711,272 |
| 3.13\% | \%sector of county sector | 0.89\% | 1.15\% | 0.67\% | 3.54\% | 5.39\% |  |  | 0.04\% |  | 0.22\% |  | 0.65\% |
|  | \%sector of municipality | 5.15\% | 2.36\% | 4.22\% | 56.87\% | 26.59\% |  |  | 4.07\% |  | 0.75\% |  | 100.00\% |
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|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 4,852 | Total Municipalities | 12,908,291 | 5,808,366 | 12,104,089 | 142,846,000 | 49,749,650 | 0 | 0 | 1,810,175 | 166,100 | 200,195 | 0 | 225,592,866 |
| 74.17\% | \%all municip.sectors of cnty | 16.29\% | 20.71\% | 14.04\% | 64.80\% | 73.58\% |  |  | 0.12\% | 0.51\% | 0.43\% |  | 10.75\% |
| 18 | CLAY |  | rces: 2019 Cerificate | Taxes Levied CTL, 20 | Census; Dec. 2019 | vicipality Population $p$ | esearch Division | Dept. of Revenue, P | y Assessment Divisin | Prepared as of $03 /$ |  | CHART 5 |  |


| Total Real Property <br> Sum Lines 17, $25, \& 30$ | Records : 7,565 | Value : 1,875,944,150 | Growth $3,230,520$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |


| Schedule I : Non-Agricultural Records |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Urban |  | SubUrban |  | Rural |  | Total |  | Growth |
|  | Records | Value | Records | Value | Records | Value | Records | Value |  |
| 01. Res UnImp Land | 410 | 1,350,970 | 0 | 0 | 449 | 226,715 | 859 | 1,577,685 |  |
| 02. Res Improve Land | 2,203 | 7,761,670 | 0 | 0 | 435 | 8,161,620 | 2,638 | 15,923,290 |  |
| 03. Res Improvements | 2,225 | 151,622,635 | 0 | 0 | 452 | 71,548,865 | 2,677 | 223,171,500 |  |
| 04. Res Total | 2,635 | 160,735,275 | 0 | 0 | 901 | 79,937,200 | 3,536 | 240,672,475 | 1,734,830 |
| \% of Res Total | 74.52 | 66.79 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 25.48 | 33.21 | 46.74 | 12.83 | 53.70 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 05. Com UnImp Land | 122 | 270,945 | 0 | 0 | 15 | 78,570 | 137 | 349,515 |  |
| 06. Com Improve Land | 371 | 1,185,430 | 0 | 0 | 59 | 3,276,300 | 430 | 4,461,730 |  |
| 07. Com Improvements | 371 | 47,918,585 | 0 | 0 | 61 | 14,828,620 | 432 | 62,747,205 |  |
| 08. Com Total | 493 | 49,374,960 | 0 | 0 | 76 | 18,183,490 | 569 | 67,558,450 | 272,100 |
| \% of Com Total | 86.64 | 73.08 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 13.36 | 26.92 | 7.52 | 3.60 | 8.42 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 09. Ind UnImp Land | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 13 | 90,965 | 13 | 90,965 |  |
| 10. Ind Improve Land | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 76 | 722,010 | 76 | 722,010 |  |
| 11. Ind Improvements | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 76 | 18,786,470 | 76 | 18,786,470 |  |
| 12. Ind Total | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 89 | 19,599,445 | 89 | 19,599,445 | 0 |
| \% of Ind Total | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 1.18 | 1.04 | 0.00 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 13. Rec UnImp Land | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 243,715 | 7 | 243,715 |  |
| 14. Rec Improve Land | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 26,465 | 1 | 26,465 |  |
| 15. Rec Improvements | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 4,545 | 1 | 4,545 |  |
| 16. Rec Total | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 274,725 | 8 | 274,725 | 0 |
| \% of Rec Total | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 0.11 | 0.01 | 0.00 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Res \& Rec Total | 2,635 | 160,735,275 | 0 | 0 | 909 | 80,211,925 | 3,544 | 240,947,200 | 1,734,830 |
| \% of Res \& Rec Total | 74.35 | 66.71 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 25.65 | 33.29 | 46.85 | 12.84 | 53.70 |
| Com \& Ind Total | 493 | 49,374,960 | 0 | 0 | 165 | 37,782,935 | 658 | 87,157,895 | 272,100 |
| \% of Com \& Ind Total | 74.92 | 56.65 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 25.08 | 43.35 | 8.70 | 4.65 | 8.42 |
| 17. Taxable Total | 3,128 | 210,110,235 | 0 | 0 | 1,074 | 117,994,860 | 4,202 | 328,105,095 | 2,006,930 |
| \% of Taxable Total | 74.44 | 64.04 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 25.56 | 35.96 | 55.55 | 17.49 | 62.12 |

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 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 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 Value Excess |
| 18. Residential | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 19. Commercial | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 20. Industrial | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 21. Other | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 22. Total Sch II |  |  |  | 0 | 0 | 0 |

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 | 0 |  | 0 | 0 |  | 0 | 0 |
| 24. Non-Producing | 0 |  | 0 | 0 |  | 0 | 0 |  | 0 | 0 |  | 0 | 0 |
| 25. Total | 0 |  | 0 | 0 |  | 0 | 0 |  | 0 | 0 |  | 0 | 0 |


| Schedule IV : Exempt Records : Non-Agricultural |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Urban Records | SubUrban Records | Rural Records | Total Records |
| 26. Exempt | 273 | 0 | 118 | 391 |


| Schedule V : Agricultural Records |  |  | SubUrban |  | Rural |  | Total |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Urban |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Records | Value | Records | Value | Records | Value | Records | Value |
| 27. Ag-Vacant Land | 109 | 1,580,020 | 0 | 0 | 2,541 | 1,181,373,645 | 2,650 | 1,182,953,665 |
| 28. Ag-Improved Land | 15 | 303,305 | 0 | 0 | 622 | 283,474,570 | 637 | 283,777,875 |
| 29. Ag Improvements | 16 | 475,230 | 0 | 0 | 697 | 80,632,285 | 713 | 81,107,515 |


| 30. Ag Total |
| :--- |
| Schedule VI : Agricultural Records : Non-Agricultural Detail |


|  | Urban |  |  | SubUrban |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Records | Acres | Value | Records | Acres | Value |
| 42. Game \& Parks | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 |
|  | Records | Rural <br> Acres | Value | Records | Total Acres | Value |
| 42. Game \& Parks | 26 | 1,476.75 | 4,457,315 | 26 | 1,476.75 | 4,457,315 |


| Schedule VIII : Agricultural Records : Special Value |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Records | Urban Acres | Value | Records | SubUrban <br> Acres | Value |
| 43. Special Value | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 |
| 44. Market Value | 0 Records |  | 0 Value | 0 Records | $\begin{gathered} 0.00 \\ \text { Total } \\ \text { Acres } \end{gathered}$ | 0 Value |
| 43. Special Value | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 |
| 44. Market Value | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Schedule IX : Agricultural Records : Ag Land Market Area Detail
Market Area 1

| Irrigated | Acres | \% of Acres* | Value | \% of Value* | Average Assessed Value* |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 45. 1A1 | 63,789.54 | 28.03\% | 371,573,610 | 28.50\% | 5,824.99 |
| 46. 1A | 43,899.19 | 19.29\% | 255,711,620 | 19.61\% | 5,824.97 |
| 47. 2A1 | 74,440.29 | 32.71\% | 424,679,880 | 32.57\% | 5,704.97 |
| 48. 2A | 20,700.96 | 9.10\% | 118,097,735 | 9.06\% | 5,704.94 |
| 49.3A1 | 0.00 | 0.00\% | 0 | 0.00\% | 0.00 |
| 50.3A | 7,082.73 | 3.11\% | 38,954,340 | 2.99\% | 5,499.90 |
| 51.4A1 | 10,532.94 | 4.63\% | 56,561,240 | 4.34\% | 5,369.94 |
| 52. 4A | 7,139.12 | 3.14\% | 38,336,475 | 2.94\% | 5,369.92 |
| 53. Total | 227,584.77 | 100.00\% | 1,303,914,900 | 100.00\% | 5,729.36 |
| Dry |  |  |  |  |  |
| 54. 1D1 | 9,643.24 | 19.31\% | 26,615,240 | 21.45\% | 2,759.99 |
| 55. 1D | 13,616.92 | 27.26\% | 34,382,460 | 27.71\% | 2,524.98 |
| 56. 2D1 | 13,184.78 | 26.40\% | 32,104,660 | 25.87\% | 2,434.98 |
| 57. 2D | 6,887.59 | 13.79\% | 16,254,575 | 13.10\% | 2,359.98 |
| 58.3D1 | 1,195.34 | 2.39\% | 2,731,300 | 2.20\% | 2,284.96 |
| 59.3D | 332.81 | 0.67\% | 760,470 | 0.61\% | 2,285.00 |
| 60.4D1 | 3,165.00 | 6.34\% | 6,994,520 | 5.64\% | 2,209.96 |
| 61.4D | 1,924.57 | 3.85\% | 4,253,030 | 3.43\% | 2,209.86 |
| 62. Total | 49,950.25 | 100.00\% | 124,096,255 | 100.00\% | 2,484.40 |
| Grass |  |  |  |  |  |
| 63. 1G1 | 11,323.53 | 50.89\% | 14,437,745 | 51.28\% | 1,275.02 |
| 64. 1G | 2,622.54 | 11.79\% | 3,343,680 | 11.88\% | 1,274.98 |
| 65. 2G1 | 6,576.14 | 29.56\% | 8,351,830 | 29.66\% | 1,270.02 |
| 66. 2G | 81.66 | 0.37\% | 103,715 | 0.37\% | 1,270.08 |
| 67.3G1 | 0.00 | 0.00\% | 0 | 0.00\% | 0.00 |
| 68. 3G | 0.00 | 0.00\% | 0 | 0.00\% | 0.00 |
| 69.4G1 | 0.00 | 0.00\% | 0 | 0.00\% | 0.00 |
| 70. 4G | 1,645.60 | 7.40\% | 1,917,115 | 6.81\% | 1,164.99 |
| 71. Total | 22,249.47 | 100.00\% | 28,154,085 | 100.00\% | 1,265.38 |
| Irrigated Total | 227,584.77 | 75.81\% | 1,303,914,900 | 89.51\% | 5,729.36 |
| Dry Total | 49,950.25 | 16.64\% | 124,096,255 | 8.52\% | 2,484.40 |
| Grass Total | 22,249.47 | 7.41\% | 28,154,085 | 1.93\% | 1,265.38 |
| 72. Waste | 21.53 | 0.01\% | 10,765 | 0.00\% | 500.00 |
| 73. Other | 390.58 | 0.13\% | 479,270 | 0.03\% | 1,227.07 |
| 74. Exempt | 7,654.17 | 2.55\% | 0 | 0.00\% | 0.00 |
| 75. Market Area Total | 300,196.60 | 100.00\% | 1,456,655,275 | 100.00\% | 4,852.34 |

## Schedule X : Agricultural Records :Ag Land Total

|  | Urban |  | SubUrban |  | Rural |  | Total |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Acres | Value | Acres | Value | Acres | Value | Acres | Value |
| 76. Irrigated | 143.69 | 829,250 | 0.00 | 0 | 227,441.08 | 1,303,085,650 | 227,584.77 | 1,303,914,900 |
| 77. Dry Land | 337.17 | 873,910 | 0.00 | 0 | 49,613.08 | 123,222,345 | 49,950.25 | 124,096,255 |
| 78. Grass | 78.60 | 100,095 | 0.00 | 0 | 22,170.87 | 28,053,990 | 22,249.47 | 28,154,085 |
| 79. Waste | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 21.53 | 10,765 | 21.53 | 10,765 |
| 80. Other | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 390.58 | 479,270 | 390.58 | 479,270 |
| 81. Exempt | 9.13 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 7,645.04 | 0 | 7,654.17 | 0 |
| 82. Total | 559.46 | 1,803,255 | 0.00 | 0 | 299,637.14 | 1,454,852,020 | 300,196.60 | 1,456,655,275 |


|  | Acres | \% of Acres* | Value | \% of Value* | Average Assessed Value* |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Irrigated | $227,584.77$ | $75.81 \%$ | $1,303,914,900$ | $89.51 \%$ | $5,729.36$ |
| Dry Land | $49,950.25$ | $16.64 \%$ | $124,096,255$ | $8.52 \%$ | $2,484.40$ |
| Grass | $22,249.47$ | $7.41 \%$ | $28,154,085$ | $1.93 \%$ | $1,265.38$ |
| Waste | 21.53 | $0.01 \%$ | 10,765 | $0.00 \%$ | 500.00 |
| Other | 390.58 | $0.13 \%$ | 479,270 | $0.03 \%$ | $1,227.07$ |
| Exempt | $7,654.17$ | $2.55 \%$ | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Total | $\mathbf{3 0 0 , 1 9 6 . 6 0}$ | $100.00 \%$ | $\mathbf{1 , 4 5 6 , 6 5 5 , 2 7 5}$ | $100.00 \%$ | $4,852.34$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |

Schedule XI : Residential Records - Assessor Location Detail

| Line\# IAssessor Location | Unimproved Land |  | Improved Land |  | Improvements |  | Total |  | Growth |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Records | Value | Records | Value | Records | Value | Records | Value |  |
| 83.1 N/a Or Error | 1 | 45,520 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 45,520 | 0 |
| 83.2 Clay Center | 44 | 294,830 | 337 | 1,344,230 | 338 | 26,599,055 | 382 | 28,238,115 | 347,525 |
| 83.3 Deweese | 18 | 21,455 | 49 | 74,235 | 50 | 1,811,585 | 68 | 1,907,275 | 3,925 |
| 83.4 Edgar | 68 | 125,745 | 267 | 515,390 | 270 | 12,552,145 | 338 | 13,193,280 | 91,625 |
| 83.5 Fairfield | 32 | 131,665 | 199 | 1,031,370 | 199 | 10,072,055 | 231 | 11,235,090 | 49,340 |
| 83.6 Glenvil | 15 | 40,285 | 135 | 448,040 | 136 | 7,722,325 | 151 | 8,210,650 | 20,540 |
| 83.7 Harvard | 57 | 152,825 | 294 | 928,440 | 298 | 16,284,010 | 355 | 17,365,275 | 69,725 |
| 83.8 Harvard Courts | 8 | 10,340 | 102 | 102,635 | 102 | 913,645 | 110 | 1,026,620 | 0 |
| 83.9 Nad Glenvil | 3 | 0 | 7 | 72,140 | 9 | 353,625 | 12 | 425,765 | 18,840 |
| 83.10 Ong | 37 | 48,690 | 62 | 141,075 | 63 | 1,036,240 | 100 | 1,226,005 | 0 |
| 83.11 Rural | 7 | 198,195 | 1 | 26,465 | 2 | 95,615 | 9 | 320,275 | 0 |
| 83.12 Rural Res | 445 | 226,715 | 428 | 8,089,480 | 442 | 71,104,170 | 887 | 79,420,365 | 669,700 |
| 83.13 Saronville | 16 | 11,385 | 32 | 42,300 | 32 | 1,312,335 | 48 | 1,366,020 | 0 |
| 83.14 Sutton | 102 | 459,140 | 640 | 2,668,910 | 646 | 65,044,290 | 748 | 68,172,340 | 400,570 |
| 83.15 Trumbull | 13 | 54,610 | 86 | 465,045 | 91 | 8,274,950 | 104 | 8,794,605 | 63,040 |
| 84 Residential Total | 866 | 1,821,400 | 2,639 | 15,949,755 | 2,678 | 223,176,045 | 3,544 | 240,947,200 | 1,734,830 |

## Schedule XII : Commercial Records - Assessor Location Detail

| $\underline{\text { Line\# I Assessor Location }}$ | Unimproved Land |  | Improved Land |  | Improvements |  | Total |  | Growth |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Records | Value | Records | Value | Records | Value | Records | Value |  |
| 85.1 Clay Center | 21 | 40,340 | 56 | 170,250 | 56 | 6,237,650 | 77 | 6,448,240 | 23,215 |
| 85.2 Deweese | 5 | 8,595 | 14 | 33,680 | 14 | 744,685 | 19 | 786,960 | 0 |
| 85.3 Edgar | 16 | 26,145 | 58 | 75,115 | 58 | 3,404,675 | 74 | 3,505,935 | 0 |
| 85.4 Fairfield | 5 | 6,655 | 39 | 88,490 | 39 | 3,995,060 | 44 | 4,090,205 | 3,925 |
| 85.5 Glenvil | 3 | 3,755 | 14 | 21,925 | 14 | 389,925 | 17 | 415,605 | 0 |
| 85.6 Harvard | 22 | 25,310 | 40 | 60,735 | 40 | 2,959,840 | 62 | 3,045,885 | 0 |
| 85.7 Harvard Courts | 0 | 0 | 2 | 6,245 | 2 | 87,255 | 2 | 93,500 | 0 |
| 85.8 Nad B-1 | 4 | 7,995 | 48 | 150,880 | 48 | 4,860,400 | 52 | 5,019,275 | 0 |
| 85.9 Nad B-2 | 6 | 16,085 | 22 | 77,665 | 22 | 2,508,925 | 28 | 2,602,675 | 0 |
| 85.10 Nad Glenvil | 1 | 3,290 | 16 | 83,190 | 16 | 799,180 | 17 | 885,660 | 0 |
| 85.11 Nad Inland | 3 | 66,885 | 17 | 3,459,315 | 17 | 15,679,705 | 20 | 19,205,905 | 0 |
| 85.12 Nad Lynn | 0 | 0 | 1 | 89,370 | 1 | 1,295,960 | 1 | 1,385,330 | 0 |
| 85.13 Ong | 10 | 7,245 | 12 | 15,425 | 12 | 693,940 | 22 | 716,610 | 0 |
| 85.14 Rural | 14 | 75,280 | 30 | 134,070 | 32 | 8,386,665 | 46 | 8,596,015 | 0 |
| 85.15 Saronville | 8 | 2,945 | 5 | 7,230 | 5 | 3,615,045 | 13 | 3,625,220 | 0 |
| 85.16 Sutton | 28 | 144,430 | 118 | 642,040 | 118 | 22,303,180 | 146 | 23,089,650 | 244,960 |
| 85.17 Trumbull | 4 | 5,525 | 14 | 68,115 | 14 | 3,571,585 | 18 | 3,645,225 | 0 |
| 86 Commercial Total | 150 | 440,480 | 506 | 5,183,740 | 508 | 81,533,675 | 658 | 87,157,895 | 272,100 |

## County 18 Clay

2020 County Abstract of Assessment for Real Property, Form 45
Schedule XIII : Agricultural Records : Grass Land Detail By Market Area
Market Area 1

| Pure Grass | Acres | \% of Acres* | Value | \% of Value* | Average Assessed Value* |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 87. 1G1 | 11,323.53 | 50.89\% | 14,437,745 | 51.28\% | 1,275.02 |
| 88. 1G | 2,622.54 | 11.79\% | 3,343,680 | 11.88\% | 1,274.98 |
| 89. 2G1 | 6,576.14 | 29.56\% | 8,351,830 | 29.66\% | 1,270.02 |
| 90. 2G | 81.66 | 0.37\% | 103,715 | 0.37\% | 1,270.08 |
| 91. 3G1 | 0.00 | 0.00\% | 0 | 0.00\% | 0.00 |
| 92. 3G | 0.00 | 0.00\% | 0 | 0.00\% | 0.00 |
| 93. 4G1 | 0.00 | 0.00\% | 0 | 0.00\% | 0.00 |
| 94. 4G | 1,645.60 | 7.40\% | 1,917,115 | 6.81\% | 1,164.99 |
| 95. Total | 22,249.47 | 100.00\% | 28,154,085 | 100.00\% | 1,265.38 |
| CRP |  |  |  |  |  |
| 96. 1 C 1 | 0.00 | 0.00\% | 0 | 0.00\% | 0.00 |
| 97. 1C | 0.00 | 0.00\% | 0 | 0.00\% | 0.00 |
| 98. 2 C 1 | 0.00 | 0.00\% | 0 | 0.00\% | 0.00 |
| 99. 2C | 0.00 | 0.00\% | 0 | 0.00\% | 0.00 |
| 100.3C1 | 0.00 | 0.00\% | 0 | 0.00\% | 0.00 |
| 101. 3C | 0.00 | 0.00\% | 0 | 0.00\% | 0.00 |
| 102.4C1 | 0.00 | 0.00\% | 0 | 0.00\% | 0.00 |
| 103. 4C | 0.00 | 0.00\% | 0 | 0.00\% | 0.00 |
| 104. Total | 0.00 | 0.00\% | 0 | 0.00\% | 0.00 |
| Timber |  |  |  |  |  |
| 105.1T1 | 0.00 | 0.00\% | 0 | 0.00\% | 0.00 |
| 106. 1T | 0.00 | 0.00\% | 0 | 0.00\% | 0.00 |
| 107.2T1 | 0.00 | 0.00\% | 0 | 0.00\% | 0.00 |
| 108. 2T | 0.00 | 0.00\% | 0 | 0.00\% | 0.00 |
| 109.3T1 | 0.00 | 0.00\% | 0 | 0.00\% | 0.00 |
| 110.3T | 0.00 | 0.00\% | 0 | 0.00\% | 0.00 |
| 111. 4T1 | 0.00 | 0.00\% | 0 | 0.00\% | 0.00 |
| 112.4T | 0.00 | 0.00\% | 0 | 0.00\% | 0.00 |
| 113. Total | 0.00 | 0.00\% | 0 | 0.00\% | 0.00 |
| Grass Total | 22,249.47 | 100.00\% | 28,154,085 | 100.00\% | 1,265.38 |
| CRP Total | 0.00 | 0.00\% | 0 | 0.00\% | 0.00 |
| Timber Total | 0.00 | 0.00\% | 0 | 0.00\% | 0.00 |
| 114. Market Area Total | 22,249.47 | 100.00\% | 28,154,085 | 100.00\% | 1,265.38 |

> 2020 County Abstract of Assessment for Real Property, Form 45
> Compared with the 2019 Certificate of Taxes Levied Report (CTL)

Clay

|  | 2019 CTL <br> County Total | 2020 Form 45 <br> County Total | Value Difference <br> (2020 form 45-2019 CTL) | Percent Change | 2020 Growth <br> (New Construction Value) | Percent Change excl. Growth |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 01. Residential | 220,445,550 | 240,672,475 | 20,226,925 | 9.18\% | 1,734,830 | 8.39\% |
| 02. Recreational | 227,090 | 274,725 | 47,635 | 20.98\% | 0 | 20.98\% |
| 03. Ag-Homesite Land, Ag-Res Dwelling | 32,670,000 | 40,113,895 | 7,443,895 | 22.79\% | 379,340 | 21.62\% |
| 04. Total Residential (sum lines 1-3) | 253,342,640 | 281,061,095 | 27,718,455 | 10.94\% | 2,114,170 | 10.11\% |
| 05. Commercial | 67,613,565 | 67,558,450 | -55,115 | -0.08\% | 272,100 | -0.48\% |
| 06. Industrial | 19,599,445 | 19,599,445 | 0 | 0.00\% | 0 | 0.00\% |
| 07. Total Commercial (sum lines 5-6) | 87,213,010 | 87,157,895 | -55,115 | -0.06\% | 272,100 | -0.38\% |
| 08. Ag-Farmsite Land, Outbuildings | 44,613,565 | 48,750,615 | 4,137,050 | 9.27\% | 844,250 | 7.38\% |
| 09. Minerals | 0 | 0 | 0 |  | 0 |  |
| 10. Non Ag Use Land | 2,267,180 | 2,319,270 | 52,090 | 2.30\% |  |  |
| 11. Total Non-Agland (sum lines 8-10) | 46,880,745 | 51,069,885 | 4,189,140 | 8.94\% | 844,250 | 7.13\% |
| 12. Irrigated | 1,364,336,395 | 1,303,914,900 | -60,421,495 | -4.43\% |  |  |
| 13. Dryland | 123,850,960 | 124,096,255 | 245,295 | 0.20\% |  |  |
| 14. Grassland | 28,126,495 | 28,154,085 | 27,590 | 0.10\% |  |  |
| 15. Wasteland | 0 | 10,765 | 10,765 |  |  |  |
| 16. Other Agland | 479,255 | 479,270 | 15 | 0.00\% |  |  |
| 17. Total Agricultural Land | 1,516,793,105 | 1,456,655,275 | -60,137,830 | -3.96\% |  |  |
| 18. Total Value of all Real Property (Locally Assessed) | 1,904,229,500 | 1,875,944,150 | -28,285,350 | -1.49\% | 3,230,520 | -1.66\% |

## 2020 Assessment Survey for Clay County

## A. Staffing and Funding Information

| 1. | Deputy(ies) on staff: |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | None |
| 2. | Appraiser(s) on staff: |
|  | None |
| 3. | Other full-time employees: |
|  | Two |
| 4. | Other part-time employees: |
|  | 0 |
| 5. | Number of shared employees: |
|  | 0 |
| 6. | Assessor's requested budget for current fiscal year: |
|  | \$291,247 |
| 7. | Adopted budget, or granted budget if different from above: |
|  | \$291,247 |
| 8. | Amount of the total assessor's budget set aside for appraisal work: |
|  | \$91,500 |
| 9. | If appraisal/reappraisal budget is a separate levied fund, what is that amount: |
|  | N/A |
| 10. | Part of the assessor's budget that is dedicated to the computer system: |
|  | \$26,200 |
| 11. | Amount of the assessor's budget set aside for education/workshops: |
|  | \$6,220 |
| 12. | Other miscellaneous funds: |
|  | \$0 |
| 13. | Amount of last year's assessor's budget not used: |
|  | \$0 |

## B. Computer, Automation Information and GIS

| $\mathbf{1 .}$ | Administrative software: |
| :--- | :--- |
|  | MIPS - County Solutions |
| 2. | CAMA software: |
|  | MIPS - County Solutions |
| 3. | Are cadastral maps currently being used? |
|  | Yes |
| 4. | If so, who maintains the Cadastral Maps? |
|  | Assessor and staff |
| 5. | Does the county have GIS software? |
|  | Yes |
| $\mathbf{6 .}$ | Is GIS available to the public? If so, what is the web address? |
|  | Yes <br> https://clay.gworks.com |
| 7. | Who maintains the GIS software and maps? |
|  | Office staff and gWorks. |
| $\mathbf{8 .}$ | What type of aerial imagery is used in the cyclical review of properties? |
|  | Aerial imagery from gWorks. |
| $\mathbf{9 .}$ | When was the aerial imagery last updated? |
| $\mathbf{1 0 .}$ | Personal Property software: |
|  | MIPS - County Solutions |

## C. Zoning Information

| $\mathbf{1 .}$ | Does the county have zoning? |
| :--- | :--- |
|  | Yes |
| $\mathbf{2 .}$ | If so, is the zoning countywide? |
|  | No. The City of Sutton has their own zoning. The Village of Ong has no zoning. |


| 3. | What municipalities in the county are zoned? |
| :--- | :--- |
|  | All municipalities except Ong are zoned. |
| 4. | When was zoning implemented? |
|  | In 1975, with updated rules and permit requirements in 2004. |

## D. Contracted Services

| 1. | Appraisal Services: |
| :--- | :--- |
|  | Stanard Appraisal for commercial and township reviews. They are currently in year five of <br> our six year rotation to review the cities and villages as well. |
| 2. | GIS Services: |
|  | gWorks |
| $\mathbf{3 .}$ | Other services: |
|  | MIPS - County Solutions |

## E. Appraisal /Listing Services

| $\mathbf{1 .}$ | Does the county employ outside help for appraisal or listing services? |
| :--- | :--- |
|  | Yes |
| 2. | If so, is the appraisal or listing service performed under contract? |
|  | Yes |
| 3. | What appraisal certifications or qualifications does the County require? |
|  | Must be licensed and approved by State Appraisal Board. |
| 4. | Have the existing contracts been approved by the PTA? |
|  | Yes, along with approval by the County Board and County Attorney. |
| 5. | Does the appraisal or listing service providers establish assessed values for the county? |
|  | Yes for commercial parcels only. Provides recommendations to the county assessor for use <br> in establishing final value estimates on residential and agricultural improvements. For 2020 <br> the appraisers will establish the values for the county on most improvements in the county, <br> based on new depreciation tables created by the appraisers. |

## 2020 Residential Assessment Survey for Clay County



|  | 8 | NAD B-1, B-2 Located along Highway 6 also. The former Naval Ammunition Depot (NAD) is one of Nebraska's former four major ammunition plants built between 1942 \& 1943. Properties consist of bunkers that are now used for light industrial manufacturing or storage. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 9 | NAD Glenvil - Formerly federal land with majority use as ag and residential. <br> NAD Lynn - Formerly federal land, majority is agricultural. <br> NAD Inland - Former federal land with large commercial parcels, some agricultural. |
|  | 10 | Ong (population 61 - 2014). Located near the southeastern border. Residential properties are older with most inhabitable and/or in need of repair. There is not a school located in the community, but Ong is a member of the Shickley School District located in neighboring Fillmore County. |
|  | 11 | Saronville (population 45 - 2014). Located on the north half of the county, just off Hwy 6. Residential parcels are mostly well maintained. It is five miles from the city of Sutton and is part of Sutton's school district. |
|  | 12 | Sutton (population 1445 - 2014). The largest town in the county located in the northeast quarter of the county along Highway 6. Good commercial businesses and services, medical facilities, school, good community infrastructure and social structure. |
|  | 13 | Trumbull (population 199 - 2014). Located in the northwest corner of the county. It has become a bedroom community for Grand Island and Hastings. Quite a few new homes mixed with the old. School has consolidated with Doniphan. |
|  | 14 | Rural Residential. These parcels consist of all the improved rural parcels sitting on 25 acres or less. We do not have a rural subdivision. |
|  | AG | Agricultural outbuildings and improvements |
| 3. | List <br> prope | lescribe the approach(es) used to estimate the market value of residential |
|  | Cost | and Sales Comparison |
| 4. | For mark | approach does the County develop the deprecation study(ies) based on the local ation or does the county use the tables provided by the CAMA vendor? |
|  | The | contracted by the county develops depreciation studies based on sales comparison. |
| 5. | Are in | depreciation tables developed for each valuation group? |
|  | Yes |  |
| 6. | Desc | methodology used to determine the residential lot values? |
|  | Curre | quare foot-previously on front foot pricing |
| 7. | How | I residential site values developed? |
|  | Value either locati | same for all rural sites. $\$ 13,000$ for the first acre home site, and $\$ 2,000$ per acre for ilding site on agricultural properties, or the remaining acres for the single family rural |
| 8. | Are th | m 191 applications on file? |
|  | N/A |  |
| 9. | Descr resale | methodology used to determine value for vacant lots being held for sale or |



## 2020 Commercial Assessment Survey for Clay County

| 1. | Valuation data collection done by: |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | Assessor, Staff, and Appraiser. |
| 2. | List the valuation group recognized in the County and describe the unique characteristics of each: |
|  | Valuation  <br> Group Description of unique characteristics |
|  | Clay Center. County seat located in the center of the county. Commercial properties include the grain elevator, a trucking business, car wash, dentist, variety store, attorney's office, flower \& gift shop, health clinic, post office, 2 banks and convenience store. Clay Center is also home to a Farm Service Agency office \& Crooked Creek Golf Course, with a new medical clinic that opened in the summer of 2019. There is some economic growth. |
|  | $\begin{array}{l\|l} \hline 2 & \begin{array}{l} \text { Deweese, Edgar, Fairfield, Glenvil, Harvard, Ong, Saronville and Trumbull. This valuation } \\ \text { grouping includes all our small villages throughout the county. These villages consist of } \\ \text { limited businesses, services and commercial activities with little to no economic growth. } \end{array} \\ \hline \end{array}$ |
|  | Naval Ammunition Depot (NAD). This area was the largest United States World War II naval munitions plant operating from 1942 to 1946 and produced over $40 \%$ of the U.S. Navy's munitions. Today, referred to as NAD B-1, B-2, NAD Glenvil and NAD Inland, the buildings and bunkers are used for various types of manufacturing, storage and commercial businesses. Scattered throughout the area you will find some agricultural and a few residential properties. |
|  | Sutton. Clay County residents tend to support all the businesses in Sutton, that continues to have a very active downtown business district along with a few manufacturing properties. Various medical clinics, pharmacy, attorneys, grocery store, insurance agencies, grain facilities, agricultural supply businesses, golf course, nursing home, car dealership and a motel are among the many commercial properties. Sutton has the most economic growth in Clay County. |
| 3. | List and describe the approach(es) used to estimate the market value of commercial properties. |
|  | Cost Approach, Income Approach, and Sales Comparison. |
| 3 a . | Describe the process used to determine the value of unique commercial properties. |
|  | The contract appraiser utilizes sales of similar properties from the across the state and adjusting for local market. |
| 4. | For the cost approach does the County develop the deprecation study(ies) based on the local market information or does the county use the tables provided by the CAMA vendor? |
|  | The contract appraiser develops the depreciation studies |
| 5. | Are individual depreciation tables developed for each valuation grouping? |
|  | Yes |
| 6. | Describe the methodology used to determine the commercial lot values. |
|  |  |


|  | All lots are valued per square foot or by the acres for the larger parcels, based on any sales comparisons there may be. There are very few commercial lot sales in the county. |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 7. | Valuation Group | Date of Depreciation | Date of <br> Costing | Date of <br> Lot Value Study | Date of Last Inspection |
|  | 1 | 2011 | 2011 | 2011 | 2017 |
|  | 2 | 2011-2019 | 2011 \& 2019 | 2014 | 2014-2019 |
|  | 3 | 2015 | 2011 | 2015 | 2015 |
|  | 12 | 2016 | 2011 | 2016 | 2016 |
|  | Valuation groupings are created by looking for similar characteristics, for example, proximity, size, and amenities. The groupings are then reviewed annually to ensure that those similarities remain. |  |  |  |  |

## 2020 Agricultural Assessment Survey for Clay County

| 1. | Valuation data collection done by: |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | Assessor, Staff, and Appraiser. |
| 2. | List each market area, and describe the location and the specific characteristics that make each unique. |
|  | Market Description of unique characteristics Year Land Use <br> Area  Completed |
|  | With no apparent differences in selling price or soil associations identified, 2019 Clay County has only one market area. |
|  | It is the county's practice to update the land use on an ongoing basis. Clay County has always updated land use whenever a change is reported or discovered. New well permits and registrations are monitored as they are reported by the NRD's, with letters of requests for land use changes due to these registrations \& permits. The county has updated the soil codes to reflect the latest State NRCS soil coding changes and we continue to conduct a countywide review of all ag land as new imagery is obtained on our gWorks system dividing it in half and reviewing the entire county in a two year period. |
| 3. | Describe the process used to determine and monitor market areas. |
|  | Annually, sales are plotted, the available sales are verified and analyzed. Any changes in value statistics are noted and incorporated into the valuation process if necessary. |
| 4. | Describe the process used to identify rural residential land and recreational land in the county apart from agricultural land. |
|  | Sales verification from questionnaires received, reviewed sales, and checking real estate listings. |
| 5. | Do farm home sites carry the same value as rural residential home sites? If not what methodology is used to determine market value? |
|  | Yes, the first acre, for farm homes and the rural residential home sites are valued at $\$ 13,000$ for the first acre and the outbuilding site acres are valued at $\$ 2,000$ per acre. The acre of the site is determined on a parcel by parcel basis using GIS data. |
| 6. | What separate market analysis has been conducted where intensive use is identified in the county? |
|  | A separate land classification for feedlots was established in Clay County for 2019. There were no sales of feedlots in the area for a conclusive market analysis. The value was arrived at by taking the average price per acre for feedlots in the surrounding area and applying it to the feedlots in Clay County. <br> For 2020 all Rural Residential parcels in the county were reviewed for primary land use. Questionnaires and requests for FSA certifications were sent to all rural residential landowners in the county. Many parcels were found to be agricultural use rather than rural residential. |
| 7. | If applicable, describe the process used to develop assessed values for parcels enrolled in the Wetland Reserve Program. |
|  | Sale verification; information obtained from buyers and sellers is the methods used. The land is assessed at $100 \%$ of market value. |


|  | If your county has special value applications, please answer the following |
| :--- | :--- |
| $\mathbf{8 a}$. | How many parcels have a special valuation application on file? |
|  | N/A |
| 8b. | What process was used to determine if non-agricultural influences exist in the county? |
|  | N/A |
|  | If vour county recognizes a special value, please answer the following |
| 8c. | Describe the non-agricultural influences recognized within the county. |
|  | N/A |
| 8d. | Where is the influenced area located within the county? |
|  | N/A |
| 8e. | Describe in detail how the special values were arrived at in the influenced area(s). |
|  | N/A |

# Clay County 

3 Year Plan of Assessment

June 1, 2019

## To: Clay County Board of Equalization <br> Nebraska Department of Revenue - Property Assessment Division

Pursuant to Neb. Revised Statute, 77-1311.02, the county assessor shall, on or before June 15 each year, prepare a plan of assessment which shall describe the assessment actions the county assessor plans to make for the next assessment year and two years thereafter. The plan shall indicate the classes or subclasses of real property that the county assessor plans to examine during the years contained in the plan of assessment. The plan shall describe all the assessment actions necessary to achieve the levels of value and quality of assessment practices required by law and the resources necessary to complete those actions. The plan shall be presented to the county board of equalization on or before July 31 of each year. The county assessor may amend the plan, if necessary, after the budget is approved by the county board. A copy of the plan and any amendments shall be forwarded to the Department of Revenue on or before October 31 of each year.

The Clay County Assessor's office staff consists of the assessor, 1 certified clerk and 2 assessor clerks. All staff works in the areas of real estate, personal property, homestead exemptions and GIS mapping. The assessor and certified clerk attend continuing education classes as required to remain certified.

## Real Property Assessment Requirements

All property in the State of Nebraska is subject to property tax unless expressly exempt by Nebraska Constitution, Article VIII, or is permitted by the constitution and enabling legislation adopted by the legislature. The uniform standard for the assessed value of real property for tax purposes is actual value, which is defined by law as "the market value of real property in the ordinary course of trade." Neb. Rev. Stat. 77-112 (Reissue 2003). Assessment date for all real property is January 1 of each year.

Acceptable assessment range required for real property are as follows:

1) $92 \%$ to $100 \%$ of actual value for all classes of real property excluding agricultural and horticultural land.
2) $69 \%$ to $75 \%$ of actual value for agricultural land and horticultural land.
3) $75 \%$ of special value for agricultural and horticultural land which meets the qualifications for special value under Nebraska §77-1344.

Based on analysis of all available information, the Clay County level of value for 2019 was:

1) $97 \%$ for residential property
2) $99 \%$ for commercial property
3) $74 \%$ for agricultural property

The quality of Clay County's assessment meeting the generally accepted mass appraisal techniques in each class.

## Real Property Assessment Review Process

The Clay County Assessor's Office has the duty to value all real property in Clay County in accordance with current state statutes and regulations. In Clay County, Stanard Appraisal Services has been contracted to complete a county-wide mass appraisal, to concur with our 6 -year rotation, as required under Nebraska §77-1311.03. The appraisal process is a systematic analysis and documentation of the factors that affect the value of real property. This review is for the purpose of achieving uniform and proportionate valuations and that the real property record data accurately reflects the property. Exempt properties, flat-valued buildings and vacant lots are reviewed by the office staff.

Residential property assessment procedures are strictly followed by both contracted and office personnel and include, but are not limited to the following:

- Locating the property owner is always the priority when arriving at the site. The property owner, if available, is informed that personnel is on site and what our procedures will be once we begin the review. A questionnaire, relating to the interior of the home and garage, is left with the owner, when available, with a request to complete and return to our office at their earliest convenience or an offer to help them complete the questionnaire.
- All structures are reviewed, conditions are checked, measurements are verified, new photos of the front and back of the house and all outbuildings are taken. If it is a rural property, aerial photos are used to account for all outbuildings. Site plans/maps are updated, if necessary. Changes are recorded on worksheets and any questions we may have are noted.
- Once the review is completed, if the property owner was unavailable, the questionnaire is left at the door, along with a note with any questions we may have that are not addressed in the questionnaire and request that they return it to our office at their earliest convenience.
- Once the questionnaires are returned to the office, staff enters information on any updates to the property in the MIPS CAMA system, which calculates the replacement cost as if the structure were to be built new. These values are reviewed by the assessor and appraiser and the appropriate depreciation is applied based on the characteristics of each of the improvements.
- Information is updated on the parcels that the requested questionnaires have been returned first. Property owners that did not return the questionnaires are mailed another with a request to complete and return to our office as soon as possible and completed upon return of requested information.
- Unimproved parcels, exempt and certain residential, commercial and agricultural properties are reviewed in the same manner strictly by county office staff.

Commercial property assessment procedures are also followed by both contracted and office personnel and include, but are not limited to the following:

- The priority when arriving at the property is locating the property owner or manager. If neither is available, employees are left a call back number for either of them to call.
- If employees allow the physical review of the property, it is completed at that time. Photos are updated, measurements are verified, and all buildings are accounted for. In instances where employees do not allow the review, contact numbers are left with them to have the owner or manager call to set an appointment time to review the property.
- Once the review is completed, information is updated in the MIPS CAMA system if necessary, by office staff. The calculated replacement cost as if the structure were to be built new is reviewed by the appraiser and assessor, and appropriate depreciation is applied based on the characteristics of the property.

Agricultural parcel land use in Clay County is reviewed by using the county geographical information system (GIS), when possible, or physical review, where necessary. We currently review each agricultural property every two years as the information system imagery is updated. Splitting the county in half and reviewing each half in alternating years. Any parcels, out of review status, that we have received information on changes that need to be applied are reviewed as they are received in our office. Agricultural land use assessment is done by the assessor and staff. Procedures include, but are not limited to:

- Requests for current year Farm Service Agency (FSA) certifications and corresponding maps are sent in late April to the landowner of record for parcels being reviewed that year and to any landowners that the Little Blue and Upper Big Blue Natural Resource Districts have sent information regarding changes to us. This allows landowners and/or producers to supply us with the most current information on the land use as they are certifying their acres for the year and gives the office 5 months to collect requested information before beginning the review process.
- Parcels are individually reviewed, changes in land use are made based on the FSA certifications and maps, if available, and the current imagery.
- Questionable parcels, that certifications were not received and imagery is inconclusive as to use, are physically reviewed to obtain the most accurate information.
- As reviewing certifications, GIS acres are documented on each land use type on the corresponding maps for reference as GIS and FSA certification acres are usually a little different. Land use is then exported into the MIPS system using the land use calculator in the GIS system and then transferred in the MIPS system to the appropriate valuation year. FSA certifications and all maps are scanned and attached to the property record for easy access for reference later.


## Assessment Plans for 2020 - Tax Year 2021

The Clay County Assessor plans to continue to budget for contract with Stanard Appraisal Service (for the continuation of the reappraisal of real property in Clay County), assessor staff reviews of exempt, certain residential, commercial and agricultural improved parcels, and agricultural land use. This is to ensure that the following properties are reappraised in 2020 to remain within the required six year cycle:

|  | Parcel Count |
| :--- | :---: |
| Edgar City | 513 |
| Saronville | 101 |
| Eldorado Village | 39 |
| School Creek Township | 97 |
| Eldorado Township | 69 |
| Harvard Township | 96 |
| Leicester Township | 71 |
| Sheridan Township (Land Use) | 202 |
| Marshall Township (Land Use) | 170 |
| Lonetree Township (Land Use) | 147 |
| Glenvil Township (Land Use) | 127 |
| Glenvil NAD (Land Use) | 12 |
| Spring Ranch Township (Land Use) | 167 |
| Fairfield Township (Land Use) | 240 |
| Edgar Township (Land Use) | 211 |
| Logan Township (Land Use) | 214 |

## Assessment Plans for 2021 - Tax Year 2022

The Clay County Assessor plans to continue to budget for contract with Stanard Appraisal Service (for the continuation of the reappraisal of real property in Clay County), assessor staff reviews of exempt, certain residential, commercial and agricultural improved parcels, and agricultural land use. This is to ensure that the following properties are reappraised in 2021 to remain within the required six year cycle:

|  | Parcel Count |
| :--- | :---: |
| Deweese | 104 |
| NAD Inland | 49 |
| NAD Lynn | 5 |
| NAD Area B-1 | 55 |
| NAD Area B-2 | 29 |
| NAD Glenvil (Commercial Only) | 24 |
| School Creek Township (Land Use) | 270 |
| Eldorado Township (Land Use) | 223 |
| Harvard Township (Land Use) | 238 |
| Leicester Township (Land Use) | 208 |
| Lewis Township (Land Use) | 223 |


| (2021 - For Tax Year 2022 cont.) | Parcel Count |
| :--- | :---: |
| Lynn Township (Land Use) | 132 |
| Inland Township (Land Use) | 60 |

## Assessment Plans for 2022 - For Tax Year 2023

The Clay County Assessor plans to continue to budget for contract with Stanard Appraisal Service (for the continuation of the reappraisal of real property in Clay County), assessor staff reviews of exempt, certain residential, commercial and agricultural improved parcels, and agricultural land use. This is to ensure that the following properties are reappraised in 2022 to remain within the required six year cycle:

|  | Parcel Count |
| :--- | :---: |
| Sutton City | 989 |

In addition to the above real property reviews, the Clay County Assessor and staff is responsible for, but not limited to the following duties:

- Mailing notices to taxpayers after January 1, that personal property schedules are available online and must be filed on or before May 1, to avoid penalties. Reminder notices are sent to non-filers around April 15. Assessor and staff process and verify schedules as they come. After May 1, a Notice of Failure to File is sent to those who did not file, along with a Notice of Unsigned Personal Property Schedule and Notice of Penalty and Interest on Personal Property. Beginning in 2019 the personal property schedules were placed on a county website. The property owners can now adjust the schedules and electronically send them or print them and bring them to the office. Verification is achieved from depreciation worksheets. On or before June 15 the assessor and staff will send, by certified mail, subpoenas to anyone who has not sent their requested Federal Depreciation worksheet for personal property verification.
- Make recommendations on permissive applications (Form 451) to the County Board of Equalization on or before February 1.
- Issue notice of approval or denial to applicants of the beginning farmer exemption on or before February 1.
- Applications for Homestead Exemption are accepted February 1 through June 30, according to statute. Applications are mailed on or before April 1 to previous filers if applicants have not yet filed for that year. Newspaper ads are prepared to alert property owners of the time period in which to file, and to summarize qualifications. Information guides prepared by the Department of Revenue are made available to the public. Approved Homestead Exemption applications are sent to the Department of Revenue by August 1 for income verification. Notice of rejection is sent when the applicant does not meet the requirement of owner/occupant through August 15th. The State returns a roster in October of approved (with a percentage) and disapproved for final processing. Property record cards are pulled and the Homestead Exemption percentage and amount is notated on them with a follow up of the data entered in the computer.
- By March 1, after a review, governmental subdivisions are notified of the intent to tax property if not used for a public purpose, and the entity does not pay an in-lieu-of tax.
- Complete the assessment of Real Property and certify the County Abstract of Assessment for Real Property with the Property Tax Administrator on or before March 19.
- Submit Tax List Corrections to the County Board of Equalization for approval, showing reasons for said corrections, when necessary. Meetings of the County Board of Equalization are attended by the County Assessor, or her representative.
- Maintain and assure that all property record cards contain all information required by Reg. 10-004, including legal description, property owner, classification codes and supporting documentation.
- On or before June 1, certification of the real estate assessment roll is made and published in the local newspapers. Notices of Valuation Change are mailed by first-class mail to owners of any real property that has changed in value from the previous year. By June 6, assessment/sales ratio statistics (as determined by the Tax Equalization and Review Commission) are mailed to media and posted in the Assessor's Office.
- June 1 to July 25 the County Assessor assists the County Board of Equalization when they meet and decide action for current year real property assessment that are overvalued or undervalued, and for omitted property that was properly reported to the county assessor for the current year.
- Personal property abstract is electronically submitted by July 20 to the Property Tax Administrator.
- A report on the review of ownership and use of all cemetery real property is to be presented to the county board of equalization on or before August 1.
- County assessor certifies taxable valuations and growth value, if applicable, to political subdivisions by August 20. County assessor certifies current valuations for each TIF project to the city or community redevelopment authority (CRA) and to the county treasurer.
- Prepare and certify the tax lists to the county treasurer for real property, personal property and centrally assessed properties on or before November 22.
- Process the real estate transfer statements, form 521, are processed on a continual basis.
- Maintain a cadastral map and GIS system. The current cadastral maps were done in 2014 and 2017. They have been kept up to date with name changes, separations and new subdivisions.
- Report of current values for properties owned by Board of Education Lands \& Funds.
- Review the valuations of centrally assessed parcels as certified by the Department of Revenue, Property Assessment Division. Establish and maintain assessment records and tax billing for the tax list.
- Maintain school district and other tax entity boundary changes necessary for correct assessment and tax information including the input of tax rates used for tax billing.
- Prepare and certify the tax lists to the county treasurer for real property, personal property and centrally assessed properties on or before November 22.
- Pickup work, the collection of data relating to new construction, remodeling, additions, alterations and removals of existing buildings or structures along with zoning and annexation is done on a continuous year-round basis. Parcels are flagged if the value is to be added for the following year to be changed during the appropriate time frame.
- The real estate transfer statements, form 521, are processed on a continual basis. Questionnaires will continue to be sent to buyers and sellers of real estate in Clay County. The questionnaires are used to determine if adjustments need to be made to either the sale price or the information about the parcel. If a questionnaire is not returned or there is a question about a sale, an attempt is made to contact the buyer and seller to ask questions about the sale.
- Review and analyze sales for residential, commercial and agricultural properties.
- The assessor and all certified clerks plan to obtain additional hours toward renewal of their assessor certificate.

I respectfully submit this plan of assessment and request the resources needed to continue with maintaining up-to-date, fair and equitable assessments in achieving the statutory required statistics.

Brenda Hansen
Clay County Assessor


[^0]:    (1) Residential \& Recreational excludes Agric. dwelling \& farm home site land. Commercial \& Industrial excludes minerals. Agricultural land includes irrigated, dry, grass, waste, \& other agland, excludes farm site land. Source: 2009-2019 Certificate of Taxes Levied Reports CTL NE Dept. of Revenue, Property Assessment Division Prepared as of 03/01/2020

