## Preface

The requirements for the assessment of real property for the purposes of property taxation are found in Nebraska law. The Constitution of Nebraska requires that "taxes shall be levied by valuation uniformly and proportionately upon all real property and franchises as defined by the Legislature except as otherwise provided in or permitted by this Constitution." Neb. Const. art. VIII, sec. 1 (1) (1998). The uniform standard for the assessed value of real property for tax purposes is actual value, which is defined by law as "the market value of real property in the ordinary course of trade." Neb. Rev. Stat. §77-112 (R.R.S., 2003). The assessment level for all real property, except agricultural land and horticultural land, is one hundred percent of actual value. The assessment level for agricultural land and horticultural land, hereinafter referred to as agricultural land, is seventy-five percent of actual value. Neb. Rev. Stat. §77-201 (1) and (2)(R.S. Supp., 2006). More importantly, for purposes of equalization, similar properties must be assessed at the same proportion of actual value when compared to each other. Achieving the constitutional requirement of proportionality ultimately ensures the balance equity in the imposition of the property tax by local units of government on each parcel of real property.

The assessment process, implemented under the authority of the county assessor, seeks to value similarly classed properties at the same proportion to actual value. This is not a precise mathematical process, but instead depends on the judgment of the county assessor, based on his or her analysis of relevant factors that affect the actual value of real property. Nebraska law provides ranges of acceptable levels of value that must be met to achieve the uniform and proportionate valuation of classes and subclasses of real property in each county. Neb. Rev. Stat. §77-5023 (R.S. Supp., 2006) requires that all classes of real property, except agricultural land, be assessed within the range of ninety-two and one hundred percent of actual value; the class of agricultural land be assessed within the range of sixty-nine to seventy-five percent of actual value; the class of agricultural land receiving special valuation be assessed within the range sixty-nine to seventy-five percent of its special value; and, when the land is disqualified for special value the recapture value be assessed at actual value.

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

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

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

The Department is required by Neb. Rev. Stat. §77-1327 (R. S. Supp., 2005) to develop and maintain a state-wide sales file of all arm's length transactions. From this sales file the Department prepares an assessment sales ratio study in compliance with acceptable mass appraisal standards. The assessment sales ratio study is the primary mass appraisal performance evaluation tool. From the sales file, the Department prepares statistical analysis from a nonrandomly selected set of observations, known as sales, from which inferences about the population, known as a class or subclass of real property, may be drawn. The statistical reports contained in the R\&O are developed in compliance with standards developed by the International Association of Assessing Officers, hereinafter referred to as the IAAO.

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

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

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

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## 2007 Commission Summary

18 Clay

| Residential Real Property - Current |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Number of Sales |  | 195 | COD | 25.26 |
| Total Sales Price | \$ | 10029570 | PRD | 111.87 |
| Total Adj. Sales Price | \$ | 10032070 | COV | 54.40 |
| Total Assessed Value | \$ | 9463165 | STD | 57.41 |
| Avg. Adj. Sales Price | \$ | 51446.51 | Avg. Abs. Dev. | 24.23 |
| Avg. Assessed Value | \$ | 48529.05 | Min | 15.00 |
| Median |  | 95.93 | Max | 593.00 |
| Wgt. Mean |  | 94.33 | 95\% Median C.I. | 93.82 to 99.17 |
| Mean |  | 105.53 | 95\% Wgt. Mean C.I. | 91.50 to 97.16 |
|  |  |  | 95\% Mean C.I. | 97.47 to 113.59 |
| \% of Value of the Class of all Real Property Value in the County |  |  |  | 22.45 |
| \% of Records Sold in the Study Period |  |  |  | 5.64 |
| \% of Value Sold in the Study Period |  |  |  | 6.35 |
| Average Assessed Value of the Base |  |  |  | 43,131 |


| Residential Real Property - History |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | ---: |
| Year | Number of Sales | Median | COD | PRD |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 7}$ | $\mathbf{1 9 5}$ | $\mathbf{9 5 . 9 3}$ | $\mathbf{2 5 . 2 6}$ | $\mathbf{1 1 1 . 8 7}$ |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 6}$ | 155 | 97.02 | 16.10 | 105.08 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 5}$ | 170 | 98.18 | 16.87 | 104.96 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 4}$ | 189 | 96.00 | 16.33 | 103.32 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 3}$ | 193 | 95 | 16.42 | 103.14 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 2}$ | 216 | 94 | 23.3 | 108.08 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 1}$ | 240 | 92 | 28.18 | 110.91 |

## 2007 Commission Summary

| Clay |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Commercial Real Property - Current |  |  |  |
| Number of Sales | 43 | COD | 27.85 |
| Total Sales Price | \$ 1799764 | PRD | 137.89 |
| Total Adj. Sales Price | e \$ 1933714 | COV | 67.80 |
| Total Assessed Value | \$ 1612985 | STD | 77.99 |
| Avg. Adj. Sales Price | \$ 44970.09 | Avg. Abs. Dev. | 27.52 |
| Avg. Assessed Value | \$ 37511.28 | Min | 46.70 |
| Median | 98.84 | Max | 548.33 |
| Wgt. Mean | 83.41 | 95\% Median C.I. | 95.70 to 100.00 |
| Mean | 115.02 | 95\% Wgt. Mean C.I. | 66.52 to 100.30 |
|  |  | 95\% Mean C.I. | 91.71 to 138.33 |
| \% of Value of the Class of all Real Property Value in the County |  |  | 7.89 |
| \% of Records Sold in the Study Period |  |  | 6.03 |
| \% of Value Sold in the Study Period |  |  | 3.08 |
| Average Assessed Value of the Base |  |  | 73,444 |
| Commercial Real Property - History |  |  |  |
| Year N | Number of Sales | Median COD | PRD |
| 2007 | 43 | 98.84 | 137.89 |
| 2006 | 45 | 97.95 23.24 | 139.65 |
| 2005 | 45 | 97.67 19.21 | 133.52 |
| 2004 | 47 | 93.85 | 107.72 |
| 2003 | 46 | $94 \quad 21.04$ | 101.37 |
| 2002 | 51 | $95 \quad 25.71$ | 103.25 |
| 2001 | 48 | 10139.6 | 108.34 |

## 2007 Commission Summary



## 2007 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 about the assessment practices and statistical analysis for this county. See, Neb. Rev. Stat. §77-5027 (R. S. Supp., 2005). While I rely primarily on the median assessment sales ratio from the Qualified Statistical Reports for each class of real property, my opinion of level of value for a class of real property may be determined from other evidence contained in the RO. Although my primary resource regarding quality of assessment are the performance standards issued by the IAAO, my opinion of quality of assessment for a class of real property may be influenced by the assessment practices of the county assessor.

## Residential Real Property

It is my opinion that the level of value of the class of residential real property in Clay County is $96 \%$ of actual value. It is my opinion that the quality of assessment for the class of residential real property in Clay County is not in compliance with generally accepted mass appraisal practices.

## Commercial Real Property

It is my opinion that the level of value of the class of commercial real property in Clay County is $99 \%$ of actual value. It is my opinion that the quality of assessment for the class of commercial real property in Clay County is not in compliance with generally accepted mass appraisal practices.

## Agricultural Land

It is my opinion that the level of value of the class of agricultural land in Clay County is $75 \%$ of actual value. It is my opinion that the quality of assessment for the class of agricultural land in Clay County is in compliance with generally accepted mass appraisal practices.

Dated this 9th day of April, 2007.


Property Tax Administrator

# 2007 Correlation Section <br> for Clay County 

## Residential Real Property

## I. Correlation

RESIDENTIAL: After reviewing the Preliminary Statistical Report, the 2007 Assessment Actions and the 2007 Statistical Report for the Residential real property, the statistical measurements appear to achieve an acceptable level of value in Clay County. The measures of central tendency reflect the median and weighted mean for the qualified sales file are all within the acceptable level of value. The mean ratio is significantly above the range because there are several high ratio sales that are outliers that drive the mean to be over the acceptable range. Both the coefficient of dispersion and the price-related differential are above the acceptable range. The disparities noted in tables three and four suggest that there are some concerns with representation to the sales file. However, there are no other indications that would suggest that the qualified median is not the best indication of the level of value in the residential property class.

2007 Correlation Section<br>for Clay County

## II. Analysis of Percentage of Sales Used

This section documents the utilization of total sales compared to qualified sales in the sales file. Neb. Rev. Stat. §77-1327 (R. S. Supp., 2005) provides that all sales are deemed to be arm's length transactions unless determined to be otherwise under professionally accepted mass appraisal techniques. The county assessor is responsible for the qualification of the sales included in the residential sales file. The Department periodically reviews the procedures utilized by the county assessor to qualify/disqualify sales.

The Standard on Ratio Studies, International Association of Assessing Officials, (1999), indicates that low levels of sale utilization may indicate excessive trimming by the county assessor. Excessive trimming, the arbitrary exclusion or adjustment of arm's length transactions, may indicate an attempt to inappropriately exclude arm's length transactions to create the appearance of a higher level of value and quality of assessment. The sales file, in a case of excess trimming, will fail to properly represent the level of value and quality of assessment of the population of residential real property.

|  | Total Sales | Qualified Sales | Percent Used |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2007 | 350 | 195 | 55.71 |
| 2006 | 305 | 155 | $\mathbf{5 0 . 8 2}$ |
| 2005 | 285 | 170 | 59.65 |
| 2004 | 286 | 189 | $\mathbf{6 6 . 0 8}$ |
| 2003 | 295 | 193 | $\mathbf{6 5 . 4 2}$ |
| 2002 | 319 | 216 | 67.71 |
| 2001 | 337 | 240 | $\mathbf{7 1 . 2 2}$ |

RESIDENTIAL: A review of the table indicates that the county's percent of sales used has increased nearly five percent from the previous year. The percent used is still slightly below the desired percentage, but it is still an improvement. Clay County has a high percentage of sales that were distressed sales.

## 2007 Correlation Section <br> for Clay County

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

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

## Adjusting for Selective Reappraisal

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

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

|  | Preliminary <br> Median | \% Change in Assessed <br> Value (excl. growth) | Trended Preliminary <br> Ratio | R\&O Median |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2007 | 93.08 | 7.47 | 100.03 |  |
| 2006 | 94.75 | 11.23 | 105.39 | 95.93 |
| 2005 | 93.28 | 10.01 | 102.62 | 97.02 |
| 2004 | 94.40 | 3.46 | 97.66 | 9.18 |
| 2003 | 94 | 7.74 | 101.28 | 96.00 |
| 2002 | 88 | 4.39 | 91.86 | 95 |
| 2001 | 89 | 7.73 | 95.88 | 94 |

RESIDENTIAL: This comparison between the Trended Preliminary Ratio and the R\&O Median for this property class indicates that the two percentages are not similar and do not support each other.

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

This section analyzes the percentage change of the assessed values in the sales file, between the 2007 Preliminary Statistical Reports and the 2007 R\&O Statistical Reports, to the percentage change in the assessed value of all real property base, by class, reported in the 2007 County Abstract of Assessment for Real Property, Form 45, excluding growth valuation, compared to the 2006 Certificate of Taxes Levied (CTL) Report. For purposes of calculating the percentage change in the sales file, only the sales in the most recent year of the study period are used. If assessment practices treat sold and unsold properties consistently, the percentage change in the sale file and assessed base will be similar. The analysis of this data assists in determining if the statistical representations calculated from the sales file are an accurate measure of the population. The following is justification for such an analysis:

## Comparison of Average Value Changes

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

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

| \% Change in Total Assessed <br> Value in the Sales File |  | \% Change in Assessed <br> Value (excl. growth) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3.17 | 2007 | 7.47 |
| 4.86 | 2006 | 11.23 |
| 6.96 | 2005 | 10.01 |
| 1.26 | 2004 | 3.46 |
| 2.22 | 2003 | 7.74 |
| 3.28 | 2002 | 4.39 |
| 3.89 | 2001 | 7.73 |

RESIDENTIAL: The percent change in the sale base and the percent change in the assessed base are not in line, but not unreasonable. The difference implies that the sales file base had less of an effect on the assessed base when compared to the assessment actions.
V. Analysis of the R\&O Median, Wgt. Mean, and Mean Ratios

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

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

The weighted mean ratio is viewed by the IAAO as the most appropriate statistical measure for "indirect" equalization; to ensure proper funding distribution of aid to political subdivisions, particularly when the distribution in part is based on the assessable value in that political subdivision, Standard on Ratio Studies, International Association of Assessing Officers, (1999). The weighted mean, because it is a value weighted ratio, best reflects a comparison of the assessed and market value of property in the political subdivision. If the distribution of aid to political subdivisions must relate to the market value available for assessment in the political subdivision, the measurement of central tendency used to analyze level of value should reflect the dollars of value available to be assessed. The weighted mean ratio does that more than either of the other measures of central tendency.

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

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

## 2007 Correlation Section <br> for Clay County

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

|  | Median | Wgt. Mean | Mean |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| R\&O Statistics | $\mathbf{9 5 . 9 3}$ | $\mathbf{9 4 . 3 3}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 5 . 5 3}$ |

RESIDENTIAL: The measures of central tendency shown here reflect that the median and weighted mean of the qualified sales file are within the acceptable level of value. The mean measure is above the acceptable range, due to several high ratio sales that are outliers that drive the mean to be over the acceptable range. The differences between the weighted mean and mean measures are enough that an analysis of assessment quality may be necessary. The median is still considered to be the best measure of central tendency.

2007 Correlation Section<br>for Clay County

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

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

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

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

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

|  | COD | PRD |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| R\&O Statistics | 25.26 | 111.87 |
| Difference | $\mathbf{1 0 . 2 6}$ | 8.87 |

RESIDENTIAL: The coefficient of dispersion and price related differential are above the acceptable ranges. This would indicate that the residential property class may need further review in order to bring these statistics into the acceptable range to ensure uniformity.

## 2007 Correlation Section <br> for Clay County

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

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

|  | Preliminary Statistics | R\&O Statistics | Change |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Number of Sales | 195 | $\mathbf{1 9 5}$ | 0 |
| Median | 93.08 | 95.93 | 2.85 |
| Wgt. Mean | 91.62 | 94.33 | 2.71 |
| Mean | 104.29 | 105.53 | 1.24 |
| COD | 28.19 | 25.26 | -2.93 |
| PRD | 113.82 | 111.87 | -1.95 |
| Min Sales Ratio | 15.00 | 15.00 | 0 |
| Max Sales Ratio | 731.50 | 593.00 | -138.5 |

RESIDENTIAL: The statistics for this class of property in this county represent the assessment actions completed for this property class for this assessment year.

2007 Correlation Section<br>for Clay County

## Commerical Real Property

## I. Correlation

COMMERCIAL: After reviewing the Preliminary Statistical Report, the 2007 Assessment Actions and the 2007 Statistical Report for the Commercial real property, the median is considered to be the best measure of central tendency. The measures of central tendency reflect only the median for the qualified sales file is within the acceptable level of value. The mean ratio is significantly above the range because there are several high ratio sales that are outliers that drive the mean to be over the acceptable range. The weighted mean is significantly below the range. This may indicate problems with assessment uniformity and regressively and further review of this class may be warranted. Both the coefficient of dispersion and the price-related differential are above the acceptable range. The disparities noted in tables three and four suggest that there are some concerns with representation to the sales file. However, there are no other indications that would suggest that the qualified median is not the best indication of the level of value in the residential property class.

2007 Correlation Section<br>for Clay County

## II. Analysis of Percentage of Sales Used

This section documents the utilization of total sales compared to qualified sales in the sales file. Neb. Rev. Stat. §77-1327 (R. S. Supp., 2005) provides that all sales are deemed to be arm's length transactions unless determined to be otherwise under professionally accepted mass appraisal techniques. The county assessor is responsible for the qualification of the sales included in the residential sales file. The Department periodically reviews the procedures utilized by the county assessor to qualify/disqualify sales.

The Standard on Ratio Studies, International Association of Assessing Officials, (1999), indicates that low levels of sale utilization may indicate excessive trimming by the county assessor. Excessive trimming, the arbitrary exclusion or adjustment of arm's length transactions, may indicate an attempt to inappropriately exclude arm's length transactions to create the appearance of a higher level of value and quality of assessment. The sales file, in a case of excess trimming, will fail to properly represent the level of value and quality of assessment of the population of residential real property.

|  | Total Sales | Qualified Sales | Percent Used |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2007 | $\mathbf{7 2}$ | 43 | $\mathbf{5 9 . 7 2}$ |
| 2006 | 75 | 45 | $\mathbf{6 0}$ |
| 2005 | 74 | 45 | $\mathbf{6 0 . 8 1}$ |
| 2004 | 77 | 47 | $\mathbf{6 1 . 0 4}$ |
| 2003 | 71 | 46 | $\mathbf{6 4 . 7 9}$ |
| 2002 | 85 | 51 | $\mathbf{6 0}$ |
| 2001 | 75 | 48 | 64 |

COMMERCIAL: A review of the commercial utilization table reflects the combined sales review efforts of the assessor and the Department. There is no indication of excessive trimming. Additionally, a review of the utilization table prepared indicates the number of sales utilized has remained fairly consistent over the past years.

## 2007 Correlation Section <br> for Clay County

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

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

## Adjusting for Selective Reappraisal

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

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

|  | Preliminary <br> Median | \% Change in Assessed <br> Value (excl. growth) | Trended Preliminary <br> Ratio | R\&O Median |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2007 | 97.80 | 0.75 | 98.53 |  |
| 2006 | 97.00 | $\mathbf{8 . 4 2}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 5 . 1 7}$ | 98.84 |
| 2005 | 98.29 | 23.67 | $\mathbf{1 2 1 . 5 6}$ | 97.95 |
| 2004 | 93.73 | 0.88 | 94.55 | 93.67 |
| 2003 | 94 | 0.3 | 94.28 | 94 |
| 2002 | 99 | 1.69 | 91.52 | 95 |
| 2001 | 96 | 8.36 | 104.03 | 101 |

COMMERCIAL: The trended preliminary ratio and the Reports and Opinions median ratio are similar and support each other. There is no other information available that would suggest that the Reports and Opinions median is not the best indication of the level of value for the commercial property class.

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

This section analyzes the percentage change of the assessed values in the sales file, between the 2007 Preliminary Statistical Reports and the 2007 R\&O Statistical Reports, to the percentage change in the assessed value of all real property base, by class, reported in the 2007 County Abstract of Assessment for Real Property, Form 45, excluding growth valuation, compared to the 2006 Certificate of Taxes Levied (CTL) Report. For purposes of calculating the percentage change in the sales file, only the sales in the most recent year of the study period are used. If assessment practices treat sold and unsold properties consistently, the percentage change in the sale file and assessed base will be similar. The analysis of this data assists in determining if the statistical representations calculated from the sales file are an accurate measure of the population. The following is justification for such an analysis:

## Comparison of Average Value Changes

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

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

| \% Change in Total Assessed <br> Value in the Sales File |  | \% Change in Assessed <br> Value (excl. growth) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 0.25 | 2007 | 0.75 |
| 1.9 | 2006 | $\mathbf{8 . 4 2}$ |
| 13.16 | 2005 | 23.67 |
| -2.03 | 2004 | 0.88 |
| 0 | 2003 | 0.3 |
| 8.33 | 2002 | 1.69 |
| 27.86 | 2001 | 8.36 |

COMMERCIAL: The percentage change in the sales file compared to the base are very similar and strongly support each other to give the indication that the sold and unsold properties are similarily appraised and lends to credibility to the statistical representation.
V. Analysis of the R\&O Median, Wgt. Mean, and Mean Ratios

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

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

The weighted mean ratio is viewed by the IAAO as the most appropriate statistical measure for "indirect" equalization; to ensure proper funding distribution of aid to political subdivisions, particularly when the distribution in part is based on the assessable value in that political subdivision, Standard on Ratio Studies, International Association of Assessing Officers, (1999). The weighted mean, because it is a value weighted ratio, best reflects a comparison of the assessed and market value of property in the political subdivision. If the distribution of aid to political subdivisions must relate to the market value available for assessment in the political subdivision, the measurement of central tendency used to analyze level of value should reflect the dollars of value available to be assessed. The weighted mean ratio does that more than either of the other measures of central tendency.

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

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

## 2007 Correlation Section <br> for Clay County

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

|  | Median | Wgt. Mean | Mean |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| R\&O Statistics | $\mathbf{9 8 . 8 4}$ | $\mathbf{8 3 . 4 1}$ | $\mathbf{1 1 5 . 0 2}$ |

COMMERCIAL: The measures of central tendency shown here reflect that only the median for qualified commercial sales file is within the acceptable level of value while the weighted mean is far below the range and the mean is far above the range. The differences between the measures are great enough that further analysis could be indicated. The relatively few qualified sales in the property class may make this statistic susceptible to influence from outliers. The median is the best indication of the level of value for this class of property.

2007 Correlation Section<br>for Clay County

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

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

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

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

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

|  | COD | PRD |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| R\&O Statistics | 27.85 | 137.89 |
| Difference | $\mathbf{7 . 8 5}$ | $\mathbf{3 4 . 8 9}$ |

COMMERCIAL: The coefficient of dispersion and price related differential are significantly above the acceptable ranges. As previously mentioned, this may indicate problems with assessment uniformity and regressively and further review of this class may be warranted. The relatively few qualified sales in this property class may make this statistic susceptible to influence from outliers.

## 2007 Correlation Section <br> for Clay County

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

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

|  | Preliminary Statistics | R\&O Statistics | Change |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Number of Sales | 46 | 43 | -3 |
| Median | 97.80 | 98.84 | 1.04 |
| Wgt. Mean | 79.83 | 83.41 | 3.58 |
| Mean | 115.08 | 115.02 | -0.06 |
| COD | 36.67 | 27.85 | -8.82 |
| PRD | 144.16 | 137.89 | -6.27 |
| Min Sales Ratio | 34.00 | 46.70 | 12.7 |
| Max Sales Ratio | 548.33 | 548.33 | 0 |

COMMERCIAL: A review of the commercial statistics reveals a three sale difference between the preliminary and final statistics. The deletion of these three sales was due to being significantly changed since the time of sale. The statistics for this class of property in this county represent the assessment actions completed for this property class for this assessment year.

## 2007 Correlation Section <br> for Clay County

## Agricultural Land

## I. Correlation

AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED: The limited appraisal actions taken by the assessor are supported by the statistics. This county has met the criteria to achieve acceptable level of assessment for this class of property. The median is most representative of the overall level of value for this class of property.

2007 Correlation Section<br>for Clay County

## II. Analysis of Percentage of Sales Used

This section documents the utilization of total sales compared to qualified sales in the sales file. Neb. Rev. Stat. §77-1327 (R. S. Supp., 2005) provides that all sales are deemed to be arm's length transactions unless determined to be otherwise under professionally accepted mass appraisal techniques. The county assessor is responsible for the qualification of the sales included in the residential sales file. The Department periodically reviews the procedures utilized by the county assessor to qualify/disqualify sales.

The Standard on Ratio Studies, International Association of Assessing Officials, (1999), indicates that low levels of sale utilization may indicate excessive trimming by the county assessor. Excessive trimming, the arbitrary exclusion or adjustment of arm's length transactions, may indicate an attempt to inappropriately exclude arm's length transactions to create the appearance of a higher level of value and quality of assessment. The sales file, in a case of excess trimming, will fail to properly represent the level of value and quality of assessment of the population of residential real property.

|  | Total Sales | Qualified Sales | Percent Used |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2007 | 181 | $\mathbf{8 2}$ | 45.3 |
| 2006 | 163 | 55 | 33.74 |
| 2005 | 141 | $\mathbf{7 0}$ | 49.65 |
| 2004 | 131 | 62 | 47.33 |
| 2003 | 130 | 65 | 50 |
| 2002 | 125 | 60 | 48 |
| 2001 | 170 | 67 | 39.41 |

AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED: A review of the table indicates that the county has utilized a fairly consistent percentage of unimproved agriculture over the past few years. For 2007, there is a marked increase in the percentage of sales used compared to 2006.

## 2007 Correlation Section <br> for Clay County

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

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

## Adjusting for Selective Reappraisal

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

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

|  | Preliminary <br> Median | \% Change in Assessed <br> Value (excl. growth) | Trended Preliminary <br> Ratio | R\&O Median |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2007 | $\mathbf{7 3 . 4 1}$ | $\mathbf{- 1 . 8 3}$ | $\mathbf{7 2 . 0 7}$ | $\mathbf{7 4 . 7 5}$ |
| 2006 | $\mathbf{7 3 . 6 2}$ | $\mathbf{8}$ | $\mathbf{7 9 . 5 1}$ | $\mathbf{7 8 . 9 2}$ |
| 2005 | $\mathbf{7 1 . 5 5}$ | $\mathbf{1 1 . 5 4}$ | $\mathbf{7 9 . 8 1}$ | $\mathbf{7 8 . 0 3}$ |
| 2004 | $\mathbf{7 5 . 7 6}$ | $\mathbf{- 0 . 1 6}$ | $\mathbf{7 5 . 6 4}$ | $\mathbf{7 5 . 7 6}$ |
| 2003 | 70 | $\mathbf{6 . 0 8}$ | $\mathbf{7 4 . 2 6}$ | $\mathbf{7 7}$ |
| 2002 | 75 | $\mathbf{0 . 2 5}$ | $\mathbf{7 5 . 1 9}$ | $\mathbf{7 5}$ |
| 2001 | 75 | $\mathbf{1 . 2 3}$ | $\mathbf{7 5 . 9 2}$ | $\mathbf{7 6}$ |

AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED: The trended preliminary ratio and the Reports and Opinions median ratio are similar and support each other. There is no other information available that would suggest that the Reports and Opinions Median is not the best indication of the level of value for the unimproved agricultural property class.

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

This section analyzes the percentage change of the assessed values in the sales file, between the 2007 Preliminary Statistical Reports and the 2007 R\&O Statistical Reports, to the percentage change in the assessed value of all real property base, by class, reported in the 2007 County Abstract of Assessment for Real Property, Form 45, excluding growth valuation, compared to the 2006 Certificate of Taxes Levied (CTL) Report. For purposes of calculating the percentage change in the sales file, only the sales in the most recent year of the study period are used. If assessment practices treat sold and unsold properties consistently, the percentage change in the sale file and assessed base will be similar. The analysis of this data assists in determining if the statistical representations calculated from the sales file are an accurate measure of the population. The following is justification for such an analysis:

## Comparison of Average Value Changes

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

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

## 2007 Correlation Section <br> for Clay County

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

| \% Change in Total Assessed <br> Value in the Sales File | \% Change in Assessed <br> Value (excl. growth) |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 7.58 | 2007 | -1.83 |
| 10.41 | 2006 | 8 |
| 10.06 | 2005 | 11.54 |
| 0.03 | 2004 | $-\mathbf{0 . 1 6}$ |
| 7.69 | 2003 | 6.08 |
| 2 | 2002 | 0.25 |
| 2.39 | 2001 | 1.23 |

AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED: The percent change for this class of property indicates over a 4 point difference with the percent change which represents a significant difference. There was limited appraisal action for this class of property in this year and the percent change for this class of property represents a significant point difference with the percent change in overall value. This action needs further review to ensure proper procedures are being followed for assessment practices and sales file management.
V. Analysis of the R\&O Median, Wgt. Mean, and Mean Ratios

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

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

The weighted mean ratio is viewed by the IAAO as the most appropriate statistical measure for "indirect" equalization; to ensure proper funding distribution of aid to political subdivisions, particularly when the distribution in part is based on the assessable value in that political subdivision, Standard on Ratio Studies, International Association of Assessing Officers, (1999). The weighted mean, because it is a value weighted ratio, best reflects a comparison of the assessed and market value of property in the political subdivision. If the distribution of aid to political subdivisions must relate to the market value available for assessment in the political subdivision, the measurement of central tendency used to analyze level of value should reflect the dollars of value available to be assessed. The weighted mean ratio does that more than either of the other measures of central tendency.

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

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

## 2007 Correlation Section <br> for Clay County

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

|  | Median | Wgt. Mean | Mean |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| R\&O Statistics | $\mathbf{7 4 . 7 5}$ | $\mathbf{7 4 . 2 2}$ | $\mathbf{7 6 . 8 0}$ |

AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED: The measures of central tendency shown reflect that the median and weighted mean are within the acceptable range, with the mean above the range. The median represents the best indicator of the level of value for this county.

2007 Correlation Section<br>for Clay County

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

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

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

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

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

|  | COD | PRD |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| R\&O Statistics | 14.87 | 103.47 |
| Difference | 0 | 0.47 |

AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED: The coefficient of dispersion is inside the acceptable range, while the price related differential falls slightly above the acceptable range, but not significantly so, as the trimming of outliers brings the price related differential within the accepted range, suggesting that agricultural properties are being treated uniformly and proportionately.

## 2007 Correlation Section <br> for Clay County

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

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

|  | Preliminary Statistics | R\&O Statistics | Change |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Number of Sales | 82 | 82 | 0 |
| Median | 73.41 | 74.75 | 1.34 |
| Wgt. Mean | 72.07 | 74.22 | 2.15 |
| Mean | 72.13 | 76.80 | 4.67 |
| COD | 16.08 | 14.87 | -1.21 |
| PRD | 100.09 | 103.47 | 3.38 |
| Min Sales Ratio | 29.51 | 31.85 | 2.34 |
| Max Sales Ratio | 104.09 | 117.40 | 13.31 |

AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED: The statistics for this class of property in this county represent the limited assessment actions completed for this property class for this assessment year.

## 2007 County Abstract of Assessment for Real Property, Form 45 Compared with the 2006 Certificate of Taxes Levied (CTL)

|  | 2006 CTL <br> County Total | 2007 Form 45 County Total | Value Difference <br> (2007 Form 45-2006 CTL) | Percent Change | 2007 Growth <br> (New Construction Value) | \% Change excl. Growth |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1. Residential | 137,565,855 | 149,017,190 | 11,451,335 | 8.32 | 1,178,581 | 7.47 |
| 2. Recreational | 0 | 0 | 0 |  | 0 |  |
| 3. Ag-Homesite Land, Ag-Res Dwellings | 26,764,515 | 25,069,815 | -1,694,700 | -6.33 | *---------- | -6.33 |
| 4. Total Residential (sum lines 1-3) | 164,330,370 | 174,087,005 | 9,756,635 | 5.94 | 1,178,581 | 5.22 |
| 5. Commercial | 42,667,935 |  |  |  | 1,774,870 |  |
| 6. Industrial | 7,276,555 | 7,622,705 | 346,150 | 4.76 | 272,455 | 1.01 |
| 7. Ag-Farmsite Land, Outbuildings | 21,991,290 | 21,210,000 | -781,290 | -3.55 | 503,800 | -5.84 |
| 8. Minerals | 0 | 0 | 0 |  | 0 |  |
| 9. Total Commercial (sum lines 5-8) | 71,935,780 |  |  |  | 2,360,460 |  |
| 10. Total Non-Agland Real Property | 236,266,150 | 247,662,555 | 11,396,405 | 4.82 | 3,729,706 | 3.24 |
| 11. Irrigated | 347,568,870 | 346,714,595 | -854,275 | -0.25 |  |  |
| 12. Dryland | 69,301,985 | 63,077,085 | -6,224,900 | -8.98 |  |  |
| 13. Grassland | 9,337,195 | 8,640,565 | -696,630 | -7.46 |  |  |
| 14. Wasteland | 411990 | 389,795 | -22,195 | -5.39 |  |  |
| 15. Other Agland | 0 | 6,310 | 6,310 |  |  |  |
| 16. Total Agricultural Land | 426,620,040 | 418,828,350 | -7,791,690 | -1.83 |  |  |
| 17. Total Value of All Real Property | 662,886,190 | 666,490,905 | 3,604,715 | 0.54 | 3,729,706 | -0.02 |
| (Locally Assessed) |  |  |  |  |  |  |

 outbuildings is shown in line 7.


PA\&T 2007 R\&O Statistics




## PA\&T 2007 R\&O Statistics

## Type: Qualified

## Date Range: 07/01/2004 to 06/30/2006 Posted Before: 01/19/2007




## Type: Qualified <br> Date Range: 07/01/2003 to 06/30/2006 Posted Before: 01/19/2007

State Stat Run


## Type: Qualified <br> Date Range: 07/01/2003 to 06/30/2006 Posted Before: 01/19/2007

State Stat Run

|  |  |  |  |  |  | Date Rang | e: 07/0 | 01/2003 to 06/30 | Posted | ore: 01/1 | 07 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | NUMBE | f Sale |  | 43 | MEDIAN: | 99 |  | COV: | 67.80 |  | dian | C.I.: 95.70 | to 100.00 | (!: AVTot=0) <br> (!: Derived) |
|  | TOTAL S | s Pric |  | 764 | WGT. MEAN: | 83 |  | STD: | 77.99 | 95\% Wgt | Mean | C.I.: 66.52 | to 100.30 |  |
| TOTA | Adj. | s Pric |  | 714 | MEAN : | 115 |  | AVG.ABS.DEV: | 27.52 |  | Mean | C.I.: 91. | to 138.33 |  |
| TOT | AL Asse | d Valu |  | 985 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| AVG. | Adj. S | s Pric |  | 970 | COD : | 27.85 | MAX | Sales Ratio: | 548.33 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | G. Asse | d Valu |  | 511 | PRD : | 137.89 | MIN | Sales Ratio: | 46.70 |  |  |  | Printed: 04/02/ | 12:22:19 |
| YEAR BUILT |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Avg. Adj. | Avg. |
| RANGE |  | COUNT | MEDIAN | MEAN | WGT. MEAN | COD |  | PRD | MIN | MAX | 95\% M | Median C.I. | Sale Price | Assd Val |
| 0 OR Blank |  | 5 | 114.40 | 227.02 | 117.80 | 118.17 |  | 192.72 | 70.00 | 548.33 |  | N/A | 15,262 | 17,979 |
| Prior TO 1860 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1860 TO 1899 |  | 3 | 99.32 | 88.22 | 80.81 | 11.19 |  | 109.17 | 66.00 | 99.33 |  | N/A | 36,000 | 29,091 |
| 1900 TO 1919 |  | 9 | 99.33 | 115.66 | 93.08 | 32.30 |  | 124.26 | 46.70 | 184.62 | 88.89 | 9 to 175.00 | 13,777 | 12,823 |
| 1920 то 1939 |  | 5 | 104.11 | 104.26 | 104.43 | 3.74 |  | 99.84 | 98.86 | 110.00 |  | N/A | 12,380 | 12,928 |
| 1940 TO 1949 |  | 11 | 97.27 | 95.68 | 94.94 | 6.18 |  | 100.78 | 72.55 | 109.41 | 90.89 | 9 to 106.00 | 42,363 | 40,218 |
| 1950 то 1959 |  | 1 | 93.23 | 93.23 | 93.23 |  |  |  | 93.23 | 93.23 |  | N/A | 65,000 | 60,600 |
| 1960 TO 1969 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1970 TO 1979 |  | 5 | 97.67 | 91.06 | 68.45 | 8.85 |  | 133.03 | 60.54 | 101.59 |  | N/A | 174,200 | 119,244 |
| 1980 TO 1989 |  | 1 | 93.44 | 93.44 | 93.44 |  |  |  | 93.44 | 93.44 |  | N/A | 9,000 | 8,410 |
| 1990 тO 1994 |  | 2 | 95.31 | 95.31 | 95.23 | 0.38 |  | 100.08 | 94.94 | 95.67 |  | N/A | 37,500 | 35,712 |
| 1995 TO 1999 |  | 1 | 98.97 | 98.97 | 98.97 |  |  |  | 98.97 | 98.97 |  | N/A | 77,500 | 76,700 |
| 2000 TO Pres |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 43 | 98.84 | 115.02 | 83.41 | 27.85 |  | 137.89 | 46.70 | 548.33 | 95.70 | 0 to 100.00 | 44,970 | 37,511 |
| SALE PRICE |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Avg. Adj. | Avg. |
| RANGE |  | COUNT | MEDIAN | MEAN | WGT. MEAN | COD |  | PRD | MIN | MAX | 95\% M | Median C.I. | Sale Price | Assd Val |
| _ Low \$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 TO | 4999 | 10 | 101.19 | 173.77 | 124.82 | 81.52 |  | 139.22 | 70.00 | 548.33 | 88.89 | 9 to 300.00 | 2,710 | 3,382 |
| 5000 TO | 9999 | 2 | 100.89 | 100.89 | 100.63 | 7.38 |  | 100.25 | 93.44 | 108.33 |  | N/A | 8,700 | 8,755 |
| Total \$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 TO | 9999 | 12 | 101.19 | 161.62 | 115.36 | 69.16 |  | 140.10 | 70.00 | 548.33 | 93.44 | 4 to 175.00 | 3,708 | 4,277 |
| 10000 TO | 29999 | 10 | 99.10 | 108.59 | 105.45 | 12.33 |  | 102.98 | 93.34 | 184.62 | 95.70 | 0 to 110.00 | 18,850 | 19,877 |
| 30000 TO | 59999 | 13 | 95.67 | 91.64 | 90.54 | 9.22 |  | 101.21 | 46.70 | 109.41 | 90.89 | 89 to 99.33 | 38,346 | 34,720 |
| 60000 TO | 99999 | 7 | 98.84 | 95.55 | 96.48 | 8.14 |  | 99.03 | 66.00 | 114.40 | 66.00 | 0 to 114.40 | 73,030 | 70,459 |
| $500000+$ |  | 1 | 60.54 | 60.54 | 60.54 |  |  |  | 60.54 | 60.54 |  | N/A | 690,999 | 418,300 |
| _ALL |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 43 | 98.84 | 115.02 | 83.41 | 27.85 |  | 137.89 | 46.70 | 548.33 | 95.70 | 0 to 100.00 | 44,970 | 37,511 |



## PA\&T 2007 R\&O Statistics

## Type: Qualified

Date Range: 07/01/2003 to 06/30/2006 Posted Before: 01/19/2007

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




18 - CLAY COUNTY AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED


## Type: Qualified

Date Range: 07/01/2003 to 06/30/2006 Posted Before: 01/19/2007

 65-0005
85-0047
91-0074
NonValid School

| ALL |  | 82 | 74.75 | 76.80 | 74.22 | 14.87 | 103.47 | 31.85 | 117.40 | 72.70 to 79.11 | 220,127 | 163,383 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ACRES IN | ALE |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Avg. Adj. | Avg. |
| RANGE |  | COUNT | MEDIAN | MEAN | WGT. MEAN | COD | PRD | MIN | MAX | 95\% Median C.I. | Sale Price | Assd Val |
| 0.01 TO | 10.00 | 1 | 70.00 | 70.00 | 70.00 |  |  | 70.00 | 70.00 | N/A | 1,000 | 700 |
| 10.01 TO | 30.00 | 1 | 117.40 | 117.40 | 117.40 |  |  | 117.40 | 117.40 | N/A | 22,500 | 26,415 |
| 30.01 TO | 50.00 | 8 | 83.24 | 81.70 | 79.22 | 22.37 | 103.12 | 53.74 | 104.09 | 53.74 to 104.09 | 65,851 | 52,170 |
| 50.01 TO | 100.00 | 32 | 77.97 | 78.18 | 77.43 | 12.61 | 100.97 | 31.85 | 103.52 | 73.47 to 83.55 | 146,082 | 113,109 |
| 100.01 то | 180.00 | 36 | 72.94 | 73.44 | 71.68 | 13.67 | 102.46 | 52.03 | 96.54 | 67.48 to 76.13 | 298,231 | 213,761 |
| 180.01 тO | 330.00 | 4 | 76.56 | 77.69 | 78.41 | 6.26 | 99.09 | 71.40 | 86.27 | N/A | 522,289 | 409,516 |
| ALL |  | 82 | 74.75 | 76.80 | 74.22 | 14.87 | 103.47 | 31.85 | 117.40 | 72.70 to 79.11 | 220,127 | 163,383 |
| MAJORITY LAND USE > 95\% |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Avg. Adj. | Avg. |
| RANGE |  | COUNT | MEDIAN | MEAN | WGT. MEAN | COD | PRD | MIN | MAX | 95\% Median C.I. | Sale Price | Assd Val |
| ! zeroes! |  | 1 | 70.00 | 70.00 | 70.00 |  |  | 70.00 | 70.00 | N/A | 1,000 | 700 |
| DRY |  | 16 | 93.52 | 87.54 | 87.51 | 13.87 | 100.03 | 53.74 | 117.40 | 72.17 to 98.92 | 105,699 | 92,496 |
| DRY-N/A |  | 13 | 74.05 | 73.68 | 70.04 | 15.90 | 105.20 | 52.03 | 103.52 | 56.11 to 94.66 | 201,940 | 141,430 |
| GRASS-N/A |  | 3 | 71.22 | 58.17 | 63.57 | 18.53 | 91.51 | 31.85 | 71.44 | N/A | 91,381 | 58,088 |
| IRRGTD |  | 18 | 74.10 | 73.15 | 70.99 | 8.76 | 103.04 | 60.52 | 86.61 | 67.65 to 77.72 | 268,726 | 190,772 |
| IRRGTD-N/A |  | 31 | 78.23 | 76.70 | 75.04 | 12.57 | 102.21 | 54.36 | 104.09 | 69.56 to 84.16 | 278,122 | 208,712 |
| ALL |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 82 | 74.75 | 76.80 | 74.22 | 14.87 | 103.47 | 31.85 | 117.40 | 72.70 to 79.11 | 220,127 | 163,383 |



Date Range: 07/01/2003 to 06/30/2006 Posted Before: 01/19/2007


Date Range: 07/01/2004 to 06/30/2006 Posted Before: 01/19/2007

| NUMBER of Sales: | 195 |
| ---: | ---: |
| TOTAL Sales Price: | $10,029,570$ |
| TOTAL Adj.Sales Price: | $10,032,070$ |
| TOTAL Assessed Value: | $9,191,790$ |
| AVG. Adj. Sales Price: | 51,446 |
| AVG. Assessed Value: | 47,137 |

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

ALE *

| COUNT |
| ---: |
| 29 |
| 13 |
| 18 |
| 27 |
| 25 |
| 25 |
| 15 |
| 43 |
| 87 |
| 108 |
| 95 |


| 195 | 93.08 | 104.29 | 91.62 | 28.19 | 113.82 | 15.00 | 731.50 | 89.81 to 97.59 | 51,446 | 47,137 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Avg. Adj. | Avg. |
| COUNT | MEDIAN | MEAN | WGT. MEAN | COD | PRD | MIN | MAX | 95\% Median C.I. | Sale Price | Assd Val |
| 19 | 96.94 | 109.06 | 94.80 | 21.15 | 115.04 | 81.49 | 276.81 | 88.26 to 111.25 | 51,670 | 48,985 |
| 2 | 314.35 | 314.35 | 185.58 | 61.44 | 169.38 | 121.20 | 507.50 | N/A | 6,000 | 11,135 |
| 15 | 99.76 | 110.73 | 102.70 | 30.59 | 107.82 | 57.00 | 217.13 | 80.26 to 122.45 | 29,046 | 29,830 |
| 21 | 88.65 | 91.94 | 86.93 | 19.61 | 105.76 | 53.26 | 127.78 | 77.18 to 112.88 | 45,311 | 39,390 |
| 15 | 88.65 | 96.56 | 89.68 | 21.62 | 107.67 | 64.58 | 174.24 | 76.04 to 112.67 | 26,958 | 24,177 |
| 26 | 93.19 | 133.93 | 89.58 | 61.94 | 149.52 | 52.03 | 731.50 | 80.15 to 114.99 | 45,103 | 40,402 |
| 5 | 110.53 | 103.77 | 106.56 | 10.84 | 97.38 | 78.70 | 122.00 | N/A | 7,900 | 8,418 |
| 5 | 85.00 | 93.10 | 80.05 | 14.69 | 116.31 | 76.45 | 121.20 | N/A | 25,470 | 20,388 |
| 17 | 86.53 | 81.60 | 90.49 | 31.06 | 90.17 | 15.00 | 130.61 | 59.08 to 112.69 | 70,529 | 63,823 |
| 63 | 95.42 | 97.01 | 92.09 | 15.50 | 105.34 | 53.25 | 191.14 | 88.44 to 100.56 | 66,189 | 60,952 |
| 7 | 86.72 | 89.99 | 89.55 | 9.53 | 100.49 | 69.86 | 111.20 | 69.86 to 111.20 | 76,889 | 68,853 |
| 195 | 93.08 | 104.29 | 91.62 | 28.19 | 113.82 | 15.00 | 731.50 | 89.81 to 97.59 | 51,446 | 47,137 |

Date Range: 07/01/2004 to 06/30/2006 Posted Before: 01/19/2007


Date Range: 07/01/2004 to 06/30/2006 Posted Before: 01/19/2007


Date Range: 07/01/2004 to 06/30/2006 Posted Before: 01/19/2007


Date Range: 07/01/2004 to 06/30/2006 Posted Before: 01/19/2007


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

Cov:
STD:
AVG.ABS.DEV 1,826,764 1,953,381 1,559,425

42,464
33,900

95\% Median C.I.: 93.96 to 100.00
(!: Derived)


Date Range: 07/01/2003 to 06/30/2006 Posted Before: 01/19/2007


Date Range: 07/01/2003 to 06/30/2006 Posted Before: 01/19/2007


# Type: Qualified <br> Date Range: 07/01/2003 to 06/30/2006 Posted Before: 01/19/2007 

State Stat Run


# Type: Qualified <br> Date Range: 07/01/2003 to 06/30/2006 Posted Before: 01/19/2007 

State Stat Run


Date Range: 07/01/2003 to 06/30/2006 Posted Before: 01/19/2007


Date Range: 07/01/2003 to 06/30/2006 Posted Before: 01/19/2007


Date Range: 07/01/2003 to 06/30/2006 Posted Before: 01/19/2007


85-0047
91-0074
NonValid School


Date Range: 07/01/2003 to 06/30/2006 Posted Before: 01/19/2007


Date Range: 07/01/2003 to 06/30/2006 Posted Before: 01/19/2007


## 2007 Assessment Survey for Clay County

## I. General Information

A. Staffing and Funding Information

1. Deputy(ies) on staff: 1
2. Appraiser(s) on staff: 0
3. Other full-time employees: 2
4. Other part-time employees: 2
5. Number of shared employees: 0
6. Assessor's requested budget for current fiscal year: $\$ 180,270.00$
7. Part of the budget that is dedicated to the computer system: $\$ 15,500.00$
8. Adopted budget, or granted budget if different from above: $\$ 161,270.00$
9. Amount of total budget set aside for appraisal work: $\$ 7,700.00$
10. Amount of the total budget set aside for education/workshops: $\$ 1,550.00$
11. Appraisal/Reappraisal budget, if not part of the total budget: -0-
12. Other miscellaneous funds: - $\mathbf{0}$ -
13. Total budget: $\$ 161,270.00$
a. Was any of last year's budget not used? No
B. Residential Appraisal Information
(Includes Urban, Suburban and Rural Residential)
14. Data collection done by: Staff
15. Valuation done by: Valuation is completed by the assessor and her staff with the assessor being responsible for the final value.
16. Pickup work done by: Staff and Assessor

| Property Type | \# of Permits | \# of Info. <br> Statements | Other | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Residential | 62 | 69 | 8 | 139 |

4. What is the date of the Replacement Cost New data (Marshall-Swift) that are used to value this property class? June 2000
5. What was the last year the depreciation schedule for this property class was developed using market-derived information? 2000
6. What was the last year that the Market or Sales Comparison Approach was used to estimate the market value of the properties in this class? This is done on an annual basis. The comparable properties are listed by parcel number on the CAMA printout in the property record card.
7. Number of market areas/neighborhoods for this property class: The county is divided into three market areas that are the same for agriculture market areas. The assessor locations are the neighborhoods the assessor recognizes for residential property. (1)Clay Center, Deweese, Edgar, Fairfield, Glenvil, Harvard, Harvard Courts and Ong. (2) Sutton, Trumbull, Inland and Saronville. (3) Eldorado, Verona and Rural
8. How are these defined? They are defined by location. The assessor locations are the neighborhoods the assessor recognizes for residential property. (1)Clay Center, Deweese, Edgar, Fairfield, Glenvil, Harvard, Harvard Courts and Ong. (2) Sutton, Trumbull, Inland and Saronville. (3) Eldorado, Verona and Rural
9. Is "Assessor Location" a usable valuation identity? Yes
10. Does the assessor location "suburban" mean something other than rural residential? No
11. Are the county's ag residential and rural residential improvements classified and valued in the same manner? Yes

## C. Commercial/Industrial Appraisal Information

## 1. Data collection done by: Contract Appraiser

2. Valuation done by: Valuation is completed by the contract appraiser with the assessor being responsible for the final value.
3. Pickup work done by whom: Staff and Assessor

| Property Type | \# of Permits | \# of Info. <br> Statements | Other | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Commercial | 15 | 22 | 5 | 42 |

4. What is the date of the Replacement Cost New data (Marshall-Swift) that are used to value this property class? 2005
5. When was the last time the depreciation schedule for this property class or any subclass was developed using market-derived information? 2004
6. When was the last time that the Income Approach was used to estimate or establish the market value of the properties in this class? With the 2004 appraisal, convenience stores, retail, and rental properties were valued using the income approach, when information was available.
7. When was the last time that the Market or Sales Comparison Approach was used to estimate the market value of the properties in this class? The sales comparison approach has not been used since the assessor has worked in the office. When or if the sales comparison approach has been used for commercial properties is unknown.
8. Number of market areas/neighborhoods for this property class? Market area boundary lines are the same for the commercial as agricultural. The assessor's neighborhoods are similar to residential, with the exception of the Navy Ammunition Depot. There are five neighborhoods for the depot.
9. How are these defined? These are defined by location and property characteristics. Property characteristics define the areas of the Navy Ammunition Depot.
10. Is "Assessor Location" a usable valuation identity? Yes
11. Does the assessor location "suburban" mean something other than rural commercial? Suburban is defined as one mile radius of town. Rural is defined as one mile outside of town.

## D. Agricultural Appraisal Information

1. Data collection done by: Data collection is done by office staff and assessor.
2. Valuation done by: Valuation is completed by the assessor and her staff with the assessor being responsible for the final value.
3. Pickup work done by whom: Pick up work is done by the assessor and the office staff.

| Property Type | \# of Permits | \# of Info. <br> Statements | Other | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Agricultural | 18 | 434 | 20 | 472 |

4. Does the county have a written policy or written standards to specifically define agricultural land versus rural residential acreages? Yes. Rural residential is defined as twenty-five acres or less.

How is your agricultural land defined? Agricultural land is defined by location and use.
5. When was the last date that the Income Approach was used to estimate or establish the market value of the properties in this class?
Clay County does not utilize the sales comparison approach for agricultural properties.
6. What is the date of the soil survey currently used? 1978
7. What date was the last countywide land use study completed? 2006
a. By what method?

Clay County staff physically inspects parcels and the staff also utilizes well lists and FSA maps and FSA GIS.
(Physical inspection, FSA maps, etc.)
b. By whom? The office staff.
c. What proportion is complete / implemented at this time? $100 \%$
8. Number of market areas/neighborhoods for this property class: 3
9. How are these defined? These are defined by location. The soils in Market Area 3 are also different than Market Areas 1 and 2.
10. Has the county implemented (or is in the process of implementing) special valuation for agricultural land within the county? No

## E. Computer, Automation Information and GIS

1. Administrative software: MIPS/County Solutions
2. CAMA software: CAMA 2000
3. Cadastral maps: Are they currently being used? Yes
a. Who maintains the Cadastral Maps? The assessor is responsible for mapping and the office staff is responsible for name changes.
4. Does the county have GIS software? Beginning in the spring of 2007, the county has been approved to receive it.
a. Who maintains the GIS software and maps? N/A
5. Personal Property software: MIPS/County Solutions
F. Zoning Information
6. Does the county have zoning? Yes
a. If so, is the zoning countywide? Yes
b. What municipalities in the county are zoned? Clay Center, Edgar, Fairfield, Harvard, Saronville, Trumbull, Sutton and Glenvil.
c. When was zoning implemented? 1975

## G. Contracted Services

1. Appraisal Services: The Appraisal Services are contracted.
2. Other Services: County Solutions/CAMA
H. Additional comments or further explanations on any item from A through $G$ :

Section C-7 - The Clay County Assessor uses the cost approach with depreciation calibrated from the market.

Section D-5 - The Clay County Assessor utilizes an Excel spreadsheet for Agland valuation. The spreadsheet includes each usable ag sale and the number of acres by Land Capability Group (LCG) to help determine market values for each respective LCG.

## II. Assessment Actions

2007 Assessment Actions taken to address the following property classes/subclasses:

1. Residential- The Clay County staff physically reviewed the towns of Clay Center and Glenvil. The staff's physical review consisted of visiting each property with a copy of the record card, physically inspecting all property from the outside, and taking pictures of houses and improvements. Owners were interviewed at the time of the inspection, if possible. If the owner was not available, the Clay County staff left a questionnaire with the changes to the property that were picked up, and noted if there was any additional information needed from the owner.

The Clay County Assessor reviewed all sales by sending questionnaires to the buyer and seller. If there was no response, a follow-up call was made to gather as much information about the sale as possible.

The assessor and staff created new property cards with new photos. There is also a separate photo sheet with all outbuildings, if warranted.

All pickup work was completed in a timely manner.
2. Commercial- The Clay County staff physically reviewed the towns of Clay Center, Glenvil, rural Sheridan, Marshall and Lonetree. The staff's physical review consisted of visiting each property with a copy of the record card, physically inspecting all property from the outside, and taking pictures of houses and improvements. Owners were interviewed at the time of the inspection, if possible. If the owner was not available, the Clay County staff left a questionnaire with the changes to the property that were picked up, and noted if there was any additional information needed from the owner.

The Clay County Assessor reviewed all sales by sending questionnaires to the buyer and seller. If there was no response, a follow-up call was made to gather as much information about the sale as possible. The assessor and staff created new property cards were made and photos were taken to complete the update.

All pickup work was completed in a timely manner.
3. Agricultural- The Clay County staff physically inspected the townships of Sheridan, Marshall, Lonetree, Glenvil, and Glenvil Navy Ammunition Depot. The staff's physical review consisted of visiting each property with a copy of the record card, physically inspecting all property from the outside, and taking pictures of houses and improvements. Owners were interviewed at the time of the inspection, if possible. If the owner was not available, the Clay County staff left a questionnaire with the changes to the property that were picked up, and noted if there was any additional information needed from the owner.

The Clay County Assessor reviewed all sales by sending questionnaires to the buyer and seller. If there was no response, a follow-up call was made to gather as much information about the sale as possible. The assessor and staff created new property cards were made and photos were taken to complete the update. A land use review using FSA GIS was conducted.

All pickup work was completed in a timely manner.

## County 18 - Clay



Exhibit 18 - Page 78

| Total Real Property Value |  |  | ecords |  | Value 666 | 0,905 | (Sum 17, | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Growth } \\ & \& 411 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | 3,729,706 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Schedule I:Non-Agricultural Records (Com and Ind) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | Sub |  | Ru |  | Tot |  | Growth |
|  | Records | Value | Records | Value | Records | Value | Records | Value |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { 9. Comm } \\ & \text { Un Imp Land } \end{aligned}$ | 148 | 786,205 | 4 | 43,610 | 13 | 85,095 | 165 | 914,910 |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { 10. Comm } \\ & \text { Improv Land } \end{aligned}$ | 390 | 1,044,280 | 14 | 74,715 | 54 | 3,427,190 | 458 | 4,546,185 |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 11 . \text { Comm } \\ & \text { Improvements } \end{aligned}$ | 390 | 29,608,235 | 14 | 1,415,270 | 55 | 8,258,245 | 459 | 39,281,750 |  |
| 12. Comm Total \% of Total | 538 | 31,438,720 | 18 | 1,533,595 | 68 | 11,770,530 | 624 | 44,742,845 | 1,774,870 |
|  | 86.21 | 70.26 | 2.88 | 3.42 | 10.89 | 26.30 | 8.39 | 6.71 | 47.58 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { 13. Ind } \\ & \text { UnImp Land } \end{aligned}$ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 11 | 50,600 | 11 | 50,600 |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { 14. Ind } \\ & \text { Improv Land } \end{aligned}$ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 78 | 579,165 | 78 | 579,165 |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 15 . \text { Ind } \\ & \text { Improvements } \end{aligned}$ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 78 | 6,992,940 | 78 | 6,992,940 |  |
| 16. Ind Total \% of Total | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 89 | 7,622,705 | 89 | 7,622,705 | 272,455 |
|  | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | **.** | **.** | 1.19 | 1.14 | 7.30 |
| Comm+Ind Total <br> \% of Total | 538 | 31,438,720 | 18 | 1,533,595 | 157 | 19,393,235 | 713 | 52,365,550 | 2,047,325 |
|  | 75.45 | 60.03 | 2.52 | 2.92 | 22.01 | 37.03 | 9.58 | 7.85 | 54.89 |
| 17. TaxableTotal$\%$ of Total | 3,389 | 134,400,160 | 119 | 7,150,675 | 660 | 59,831,905 | 4,168 | 201,382,740 | 3,225,906 |
|  | 81.30 | 66.73 | 2.85 | 2.78 | 15.83 | 20.08 | 56.05 | 30.21 | 86.49 |

Exhibit 18 - Page 79

## County 18-Clay



| Schedule V: Agricultural Records | Urban | Value | SubUrban Records | Value | Rural |  | Total |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Records |  |  |  |  | Records | Value | Records | Value |
| 27. Ag-Vacant Land | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2,532 | 324,465,835 | 2,532 | 324,465,835 |
| 28. Ag-Improved Land | 4 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 731 | 99,395,735 | 736 | 99,395,735 |
| 29. Ag-Improvements | 4 | 80,635 | 1 | 5,560 | 731 | 41,160,400 | 736 | 41,246,595 |
| 30. Ag-Total Taxable |  |  |  |  |  |  | 3,268 | 465,108,165 |

## County 18 - Clay

| Schedule VI: Agricultural Records: Non-Agricultural Detail | Records | Urban Acres | Value | Records | SubUrban Acres | Value |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 31. HomeSite UnImp Land | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 |
| 32. HomeSite Improv Land | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 |
| 33. HomeSite Improvements | 0 |  | 0 | 0 |  | 0 |
| 34. HomeSite Total |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 35. FarmSite UnImp Land | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 |
| 36. FarmSite Impr Land | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 |
| 37. FarmSite Improv | 4 |  | 80,635 | 1 |  | 5,560 |
| 38. FarmSite Total |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 39. Road \& Ditches |  | 0.000 |  |  | 0.000 |  |
| 40. Other-Non Ag Use | Rural 0.000 |  |  |  | 0.000 | 0 |
|  |  |  |  | Records | Total <br> Acres | Value |
| 31. HomeSite UnImp Land | 17 | 18.000 | 144,000 | 17 | 18.000 | 144,000 |
| 32. HomeSite Improv Land | 319 | 333.000 | 2,664,000 | 319 | 333.000 | 2,664,000 |
| 33. HomeSite Improvements | 352 |  | 22,261,815 | 352 |  | 22,261,815 |
| 34. HomeSite Total |  |  |  | 369 | 351.000 | 25,069,815 |
| 35. FarmSite UnImp Land | 23 | 40.280 | 60,420 | 23 | 40.280 | 60,420 |
| 36. FarmSite Impr Land | 588 | 1,443.198 | 2,164,800 | 588 | 1,443.198 | 2,164,800 |
| 37. FarmSite Improv | 715 |  | 18,898,585 | 720 |  | 18,984,780 |
| 38. FarmSite Total |  |  |  | 743 | 1,483.478 | 21,210,000 |
| 39. Road \& Ditches |  | 7,984.755 |  |  | 7,984.755 |  |
| 40. Other-Non Ag Use |  | 0.000 | 0 |  | 0.000 | 0 |
| 41. Total Section VI |  |  |  | 1,112 | 9,819.233 | 46,279,815 |
| Schedule VII: Agricultural Records: Ag Land Detail-Game \& Parks | Records Urban Acres Value |  |  | SubUrban |  |  |
| 42. Game \& Parks | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 |
|  | Rural |  | Value | Total |  |  |
| 42. Game \& Parks | 20 | 1,346.207 | 1,167,605 | 20 | 1,346.207 | 1,167,605 |
| Schedule VIII: Agricultural Records: Special Value | Records Urban ${ }_{\text {Acres }}$ |  | Value | RecordsSubUrban <br> Acres$\quad$ Value |  |  |
| 43. Special Value | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 |
| 44. Recapture Val |  |  | 0 | Total |  |  |
|  | Records | Rural Acres |  | Records | Acres | Value |
| 43. Special Value | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 |
| 44. Recapture Val |  |  | 0 |  |  | 0 |


| County 18 - Clay |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Schedule IX: Agricultural Records: AgLand Market Area Detail |  |  |  |  | Market Area: 1 |  |  |  |
| Irrigated: | Urban |  | SubUrban |  | Rural |  | Total |  |
|  | Acres | Value | Acres | Value | Acres | Value | Acres | Value |
| 45. 1A1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 25,356.600 | 44,627,595 | 25,356.600 | 44,627,595 |
| 46. 1A | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 45,153.485 | 77,212,550 | 45,153.485 | 77,212,550 |
| 47. 2A1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 11,299.799 | 17,740,700 | 11,299.799 | 17,740,700 |
| 48. 2A | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 665.390 | 1,011,380 | 665.390 | 1,011,380 |
| 49. 3A1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 11,270.674 | 14,989,980 | 11,270.674 | 14,989,980 |
| 50. 3A | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 112.760 | 128,545 | 112.760 | 128,545 |
| 51. 4A1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 3,174.540 | 3,238,020 | 3,174.540 | 3,238,020 |
| 52. 4A | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 2,013.220 | 1,530,065 | 2,013.220 | 1,530,065 |
| 53. Total | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 99,046.468 | 160,478,835 | 99,046.468 | 160,478,835 |
| Dryland: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 54. 1D1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 3,888.220 | 4,821,380 | 3,888.220 | 4,821,380 |
| 55.1D | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 11,347.186 | 12,595,355 | 11,347.186 | 12,595,355 |
| 56. 2D1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 3,334.295 | 3,434,305 | 3,334.295 | 3,434,305 |
| 57. 2D | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 585.600 | 527,040 | 585.600 | 527,040 |
| 58. 3D1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 4,104.895 | 2,750,315 | 4,104.895 | 2,750,315 |
| 59. 3D | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 38.000 | 25,460 | 38.000 | 25,460 |
| 60.4D1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 2,106.900 | 1,411,615 | 2,106.900 | 1,411,615 |
| 61.4D | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 1,078.568 | 636,315 | 1,078.568 | 636,315 |
| 62. Total | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 26,483.664 | 26,201,785 | 26,483.664 | 26,201,785 |
| Grass: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 63.1G1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 895.550 | 617,920 | 895.550 | 617,920 |
| 64.1G | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 1,201.013 | 816,665 | 1,201.013 | 816,665 |
| 65. 2G1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 1,132.520 | 747,455 | 1,132.520 | 747,455 |
| 66. 2G | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 608.810 | 377,450 | 608.810 | 377,450 |
| 67.3G1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 808.474 | 388,070 | 808.474 | 388,070 |
| 68. 3G | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 |
| 69.4G1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 1,651.810 | 611,175 | 1,651.810 | 611,175 |
| 70.4G | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 5,006.661 | 1,301,740 | 5,006.661 | 1,301,740 |
| 71. Total | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 11,304.838 | 4,860,475 | 11,304.838 | 4,860,475 |
| 72. Waste | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 2,374.116 | 237,410 | 2,374.116 | 237,410 |
| 73. Other | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 21.000 | 2,100 | 21.000 | 2,100 |
| 74. Exempt | 8.090 |  | 60.409 |  | 3,739.769 |  | 3,808.268 |  |
| 75. Total | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 139,230.086 | 191,780,605 | 139,230.086 | 191,780,605 |

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| County 18 - Clay |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Schedule IX: Agricultural Records: AgLand Market Area Detail |  |  |  |  | Market Area: 2 |  |  |  |
|  | Urban |  | SubUrban |  | Rural |  | Total |  |
| Irrigated: | Acres | Value | Acres | Value | Acres | Value | Acres | Value |
| 45. 1A1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 32,340.096 | 60,152,570 | 32,340.096 | 60,152,570 |
| 46. 1A | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 43,525.708 | 80,305,655 | 43,525.708 | 80,305,655 |
| 47. 2A1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 11,982.004 | 21,447,765 | 11,982.004 | 21,447,765 |
| 48. 2A | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 1,111.450 | 1,883,975 | 1,111.450 | 1,883,975 |
| 49. 3A1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 9,623.198 | 13,472,490 | 9,623.198 | 13,472,490 |
| 50. 3A | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 37.700 | 45,240 | 37.700 | 45,240 |
| 51. 4A1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 6,384.330 | 5,107,465 | 6,384.330 | 5,107,465 |
| 52. 4A | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 2,306.280 | 1,614,395 | 2,306.280 | 1,614,395 |
| 53. Total | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 107,310.766 | 184,029,555 | 107,310.766 | 184,029,555 |
| Dryland: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 54.1D1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 5,989.112 | 7,756,165 | 5,989.112 | 7,756,165 |
| 55.1D | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 12,190.196 | 15,359,605 | 12,190.196 | 15,359,605 |
| 56. 2D1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 3,746.960 | 4,215,660 | 3,746.960 | 4,215,660 |
| 57. 2D | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 586.930 | 498,895 | 586.930 | 498,895 |
| 58.3D1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 4,457.865 | 3,120,510 | 4,457.865 | 3,120,510 |
| 59. 3D | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 42.100 | 29,470 | 42.100 | 29,470 |
| 60.4D1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 2,308.281 | 1,154,140 | 2,308.281 | 1,154,140 |
| 61.4D | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 677.482 | 338,740 | 677.482 | 338,740 |
| 62. Total | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 29,998.926 | 32,473,185 | 29,998.926 | 32,473,185 |
| Grass: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 63.1G1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 602.350 | 418,715 | 602.350 | 418,715 |
| 64.1G | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 1,431.054 | 787,085 | 1,431.054 | 787,085 |
| 65. 2G1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 596.100 | 298,050 | 596.100 | 298,050 |
| 66. 2G | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 257.700 | 128,850 | 257.700 | 128,850 |
| 67.3G1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 916.740 | 412,540 | 916.740 | 412,540 |
| 68. 3G | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 |
| 69.4G1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 1,289.751 | 225,870 | 1,289.751 | 225,870 |
| 70.4G | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 3,922.708 | 588,410 | 3,922.708 | 588,410 |
| 71. Total | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 9,016.403 | 2,859,520 | 9,016.403 | 2,859,520 |
| 72. Waste | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 1,107.661 | 110,780 | 1,107.661 | 110,780 |
| 73. Other | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 42.100 | 4,210 | 42.100 | 4,210 |
| 74. Exempt | 0.180 |  | 106.028 |  | 3,889.112 |  | 3,995.320 |  |
| 75. Total | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 147,475.856 | 219,477,250 | 147,475.856 | 219,477,250 |

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| County 18 - Clay |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Schedule IX: Agricultural Records: AgLand Market Area Detail |  |  |  |  | Market Area: 3 |  |  |  |
|  | Urban |  | SubUrban |  | Rural |  | Total |  |
| Irrigated: | Acres | Value | Acres | Value | Acres | Value | Acres | Value |
| 45. 1A1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 1,177.150 | 1,530,295 | 1,177.150 | 1,530,295 |
| 46. 1A | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 96.000 | 122,405 | 96.000 | 122,405 |
| 47. 2A1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 73.200 | 87,840 | 73.200 | 87,840 |
| 48. 2A | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 212.600 | 233,860 | 212.600 | 233,860 |
| 49. 3A1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 88.100 | 95,155 | 88.100 | 95,155 |
| 50. 3A | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 |
| 51. 4A1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 145.500 | 94,575 | 145.500 | 94,575 |
| 52. 4A | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 93.500 | 42,075 | 93.500 | 42,075 |
| 53. Total | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 1,886.050 | 2,206,205 | 1,886.050 | 2,206,205 |
| Dryland: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 54.1D1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 3,195.670 | 2,924,055 | 3,195.670 | 2,924,055 |
| 55.1D | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 444.870 | 407,065 | 444.870 | 407,065 |
| 56. 2D1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 181.749 | 163,575 | 181.749 | 163,575 |
| 57. 2D | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 536.620 | 375,635 | 536.620 | 375,635 |
| 58.3D1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 695.900 | 340,980 | 695.900 | 340,980 |
| 59. 3D | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 1.500 | 555 | 1.500 | 555 |
| 60.4D1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 459.340 | 126,340 | 459.340 | 126,340 |
| 61.4D | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 319.550 | 63,910 | 319.550 | 63,910 |
| 62. Total | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 5,835.199 | 4,402,115 | 5,835.199 | 4,402,115 |
| Grass: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 63.1G1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 380.960 | 171,435 | 380.960 | 171,435 |
| 64.1G | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 34.000 | 13,600 | 34.000 | 13,600 |
| 65. 2G1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 418.980 | 146,645 | 418.980 | 146,645 |
| 66. 2G | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 409.900 | 127,070 | 409.900 | 127,070 |
| 67.3G1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 273.700 | 76,630 | 273.700 | 76,630 |
| 68. 3G | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 |
| 69.4G1 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 214.300 | 42,860 | 214.300 | 42,860 |
| 70.4G | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 2,282.190 | 342,330 | 2,282.190 | 342,330 |
| 71. Total | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 4,014.030 | 920,570 | 4,014.030 | 920,570 |
| 72. Waste | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 416.032 | 41,605 | 416.032 | 41,605 |
| 73. Other | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 |
| 74. Exempt | 0.000 |  | 0.000 |  | 41.800 |  | 41.800 |  |
| 75. Total | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 12,151.311 | 7,570,495 | 12,151.311 | 7,570,495 |

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## County 18-Clay

2007 County Abstract of Assessment for Real Property, Form 45
Schedule X: Agricultural Records: AgLand Market Area Totals

| AgLand | Acres | Value | SubU Acres | Value | Rural Acres | Value | Acres | Value |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 76.Irrigated | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 208,243.284 | 346,714,595 | 208,243.284 | 346,714,595 |
| 77.Dry Land | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 62,317.789 | 63,077,085 | 62,317.789 | 63,077,085 |
| 78.Grass | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 24,335.271 | 8,640,565 | 24,335.271 | 8,640,565 |
| 79.Waste | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 3,897.809 | 389,795 | 3,897.809 | 389,795 |
| 80.Other | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 63.100 | 6,310 | 63.100 | 6,310 |
| 81.Exempt | 8.270 | 0 | 166.437 | 0 | 7,670.681 | 0 | 7,845.388 | 0 |
| 82.Total | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 298,857.253 | 418,828,350 | 298,857.253 | 418,828,350 |

## 2007 Agricultural Land Detail

## County 18 - Clay

Market Area:
Average Assessed Value*
Irrigated:

| Irrigated: |
| :--- |
| 1A1 |
| 1A |
| 2A1 |
| 2A |
| 3A1 |
| 3A |
| 4A1 |
| 4A |
| Irrigated Total |

Dry:

| 1D1 | $3,888.220$ | $14.68 \%$ | $4,821,380$ | $18.40 \%$ | $1,239.996$ |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 1D | $11,347.186$ | $42.85 \%$ | $12,595,355$ | $48.07 \%$ | $1,109.998$ |
| 2D1 | $3,334.295$ | $12.59 \%$ | $3,434,305$ | $13.11 \%$ | $1,029.994$ |
| 2D | 585.600 | $2.21 \%$ | 527,040 | $2.01 \%$ | 900.000 |
| 3D1 | $4,104.895$ | $15.50 \%$ | $2,750,315$ | $10.50 \%$ | 670.008 |
| 3D | 38.000 | $0.14 \%$ | 25,460 | $0.10 \%$ | 670.000 |
| 4D1 | $2,106.900$ | $7.96 \%$ | $1,411,615$ | $5.39 \%$ | 669.996 |
| 4D | $1,078.568$ | $4.07 \%$ | 636,315 | $2.43 \%$ | 589.962 |
| Dry Total | $26,483.664$ | $100.00 \%$ | $26,201,785$ | $100.00 \%$ | 989.356 |

Grass:

| 1G1 | 895.550 | $7.92 \%$ | 617,920 | $12.71 \%$ | 689.989 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 1G | $1,201.013$ | $10.62 \%$ | 816,665 | $16.80 \%$ | 679.980 |
| 2G1 | $1,132.520$ | $10.02 \%$ | 747,455 | $15.38 \%$ | 659.992 |
| 2G | 608.810 | $5.39 \%$ | 377,450 | $7.77 \%$ | 619.979 |
| 3G1 | 808.474 | $7.15 \%$ | 388,070 | $7.98 \%$ | 480.003 |
| 3G | 0.000 | $0.00 \%$ | 0 | $0.00 \%$ | 0.000 |
| 4G1 | $1,651.810$ | $14.61 \%$ | 611,175 | $12.57 \%$ | 370.003 |
| 4G | $5,006.661$ | $44.29 \%$ | $1,301,740$ | $26.78 \%$ | 260.001 |
| Grass Total | $11,304.838$ | $100.00 \%$ | $4,860,475$ | $100.00 \%$ | 429.946 |
| Irrigated Total | $99,046.468$ | $71.14 \%$ | $160,478,835$ | $83.68 \%$ | $1,620.237$ |
| Dry Total | $26,483.664$ | $19.02 \%$ | $26,201,785$ | $13.66 \%$ | 989.356 |
| Grass Total | $11,304.838$ | $8.12 \%$ | $4,860,475$ | $2.53 \%$ | 429.946 |
| Waste | $2,374.116$ | $1.71 \%$ | 237,410 | $0.12 \%$ | 99.999 |
| Other | 21.000 | $0.02 \%$ | 2,100 | $0.00 \%$ | 100.000 |
| Exempt | $3,808.268$ | $2.74 \%$ |  |  | $1,377.436$ |
| Market Area Total | $139,230.086$ | $100.00 \%$ | $191,780,605$ | $100.00 \%$ |  |

As Related to the County as a Whole

| Irrigated Total | $99,046.468$ | $47.56 \%$ | $160,478,835$ | $46.29 \%$ |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Dry Total | $26,483.664$ | $42.50 \%$ | $26,201,785$ | $41.54 \%$ |
| Grass Total | $11,304.838$ | $46.45 \%$ | $4,860,475$ | $56.25 \%$ |
| Waste | $2,374.116$ | $60.91 \%$ | 237,410 | $60.91 \%$ |
| Other | 21.000 | $33.28 \%$ | 2,100 | $33.28 \%$ |
| Exempt | $3,808.268$ | $48.54 \%$ |  |  |
| Market Area Total | $139,230.086$ | $46.59 \%$ | $191,780,605$ | $45.79 \%$ |

## 2007 Agricultural Land Detail

## County 18 - Clay

Market Area: 2

| Irrigated: | Acres | \% of Acres* | Value | \% of Value* | Average Assessed Value* |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1A1 | 32,340.096 | 30.14\% | 60,152,570 | 32.69\% | 1,859.999 |
| 1A | 43,525.708 | 40.56\% | 80,305,655 | 43.64\% | 1,845.016 |
| 2A1 | 11,982.004 | 11.17\% | 21,447,765 | 11.65\% | 1,789.998 |
| 2A | 1,111.450 | 1.04\% | 1,883,975 | 1.02\% | 1,695.060 |
| 3A1 | 9,623.198 | 8.97\% | 13,472,490 | 7.32\% | 1,400.001 |
| 3A | 37.700 | 0.04\% | 45,240 | 0.02\% | 1,200.000 |
| 4A1 | 6,384.330 | 5.95\% | 5,107,465 | 2.78\% | 800.000 |
| 4A | 2,306.280 | 2.15\% | 1,614,395 | 0.88\% | 699.999 |
| Irrigated Total | 107,310.766 | 100.00\% | 184,029,555 | 100.00\% | 1,714.921 |
| Dry: |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1D1 | 5,989.112 | 19.96\% | 7,756,165 | 23.88\% | 1,295.044 |
| 1D | 12,190.196 | 40.64\% | 15,359,605 | 47.30\% | 1,259.996 |
| 2D1 | 3,746.960 | 12.49\% | 4,215,660 | 12.98\% | 1,125.088 |
| 2D | 586.930 | 1.96\% | 498,895 | 1.54\% | 850.007 |
| 3D1 | 4,457.865 | 14.86\% | 3,120,510 | 9.61\% | 700.001 |
| 3D | 42.100 | 0.14\% | 29,470 | 0.09\% | 700.000 |
| 4D1 | 2,308.281 | 7.69\% | 1,154,140 | 3.55\% | 499.999 |
| 4D | 677.482 | 2.26\% | 338,740 | 1.04\% | 499.998 |
| Dry Total | 29,998.926 | 100.00\% | 32,473,185 | 100.00\% | 1,082.478 |

Grass:

| 1G1 | 602.350 | $6.68 \%$ | 418,715 | $14.64 \%$ | 695.135 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| IG | $1,431.054$ | $15.87 \%$ | 787,085 | $27.53 \%$ | 550.003 |
| 2G1 | 596.100 | $6.61 \%$ | 298,050 | $10.42 \%$ | 500.000 |
| 2G | 257.700 | $2.86 \%$ | 128,850 | $4.51 \%$ | 500.000 |
| 3G1 | 916.740 | $10.17 \%$ | 412,540 | $14.43 \%$ | 450.007 |
| 3G | 0.000 | $0.00 \%$ | 0 | $0.00 \%$ | 0.000 |
| 4G1 | $1,289.751$ | $14.30 \%$ | 225,870 | $7.90 \%$ | 175.126 |
| 4G | $3,922.708$ | $43.51 \%$ | 588,410 | $20.58 \%$ | 150.000 |
| Grass Total | $9,016.403$ | $100.00 \%$ | $2,859,520$ | $100.00 \%$ | 317.146 |
| Irrigated Total | $107,310.766$ | $72.76 \%$ | $184,029,555$ | $83.85 \%$ | $1,714.921$ |
| Dry Total | $29,998.926$ | $20.34 \%$ | $32,473,185$ | $14.80 \%$ | $1,082.478$ |
| Grass Total | $9,016.403$ | $6.11 \%$ | $2,859,520$ | $1.30 \%$ | 317.146 |
| Waste | $1,107.661$ | $0.75 \%$ | 110,780 | $0.05 \%$ | 100.012 |
| Other | 42.100 | $0.03 \%$ | 4,210 | $0.00 \%$ | 100.000 |
| Exempt | $3,995.320$ | $2.71 \%$ |  |  | 1,48 |
| Market Area Total | $147,475.856$ | $100.00 \%$ | $219,477,250$ | $100.00 \%$ |  |

As Related to the County as a Whole

| Irrigated Total | $107,310.766$ | $51.53 \%$ | $184,029,555$ | $53.08 \%$ |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Dry Total | $29,998.926$ | $48.14 \%$ | $32,473,185$ | $51.48 \%$ |
| Grass Total | $9,016.403$ | $37.05 \%$ | $2,859,520$ | $33.09 \%$ |
| Waste | $1,107.661$ | $28.42 \%$ | 110,780 | $28.42 \%$ |
| Other | 42.100 | $66.72 \%$ | 4,210 | $66.72 \%$ |
| Exempt | $3,995.320$ | $50.93 \%$ |  |  |
| Market Area Total | $147,475.856$ | $49.35 \%$ | $219,477,250$ | $52.40 \%$ |

2007 Agricultural Land Detail
County 18 - Clay
Market Area: 3

| Irrigated: | Acres | \% of Acres* | Value | \% of Value* | Average Assessed Value* |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1A1 | 1,177.150 | 62.41\% | 1,530,295 | 69.36\% | 1,300.000 |
| 1A | 96.000 | 5.09\% | 122,405 | 5.55\% | 1,275.052 |
| 2A1 | 73.200 | 3.88\% | 87,840 | 3.98\% | 1,200.000 |
| 2A | 212.600 | 11.27\% | 233,860 | 10.60\% | 1,100.000 |
| 3A1 | 88.100 | 4.67\% | 95,155 | 4.31\% | 1,080.079 |
| 3A | 0.000 | 0.00\% | 0 | 0.00\% | 0.000 |
| 4A1 | 145.500 | 7.71\% | 94,575 | 4.29\% | 650.000 |
| 4A | 93.500 | 4.96\% | 42,075 | 1.91\% | 450.000 |
| Irrigated Total | 1,886.050 | 100.00\% | 2,206,205 | 100.00\% | 1,169.748 |
| Dry: |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1D1 | 3,195.670 | 54.77\% | 2,924,055 | 66.42\% | 915.005 |
| 1D | 444.870 | 7.62\% | 407,065 | 9.25\% | 915.020 |
| 2D1 | 181.749 | 3.11\% | 163,575 | 3.72\% | 900.004 |
| 2D | 536.620 | 9.20\% | 375,635 | 8.53\% | 700.001 |
| 3D1 | 695.900 | 11.93\% | 340,980 | 7.75\% | 489.984 |
| 3D | 1.500 | 0.03\% | 555 | 0.01\% | 370.000 |
| 4D1 | 459.340 | 7.87\% | 126,340 | 2.87\% | 275.046 |
| 4D | 319.550 | 5.48\% | 63,910 | 1.45\% | 200.000 |
| Dry Total | 5,835.199 | 100.00\% | 4,402,115 | 100.00\% | 754.407 |
| Grass: |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1G1 | 380.960 | 9.49\% | 171,435 | 18.62\% | 450.007 |
| 1G | 34.000 | 0.85\% | 13,600 | 1.48\% | 400.000 |
| 2G1 | 418.980 | 10.44\% | 146,645 | 15.93\% | 350.004 |
| 2G | 409.900 | 10.21\% | 127,070 | 13.80\% | 310.002 |
| 3G1 | 273.700 | 6.82\% | 76,630 | 8.32\% | 279.978 |
| 3G | 0.000 | 0.00\% | 0 | 0.00\% | 0.000 |
| 4G1 | 214.300 | 5.34\% | 42,860 | 4.66\% | 200.000 |
| 4G | 2,282.190 | 56.86\% | 342,330 | 37.19\% | 150.000 |
| Grass Total | 4,014.030 | 100.00\% | 920,570 | 100.00\% | 229.338 |
| Irrigated Total | 1,886.050 | 15.52\% | 2,206,205 | 29.14\% | 1,169.748 |
| Dry Total | 5,835.199 | 48.02\% | 4,402,115 | 58.15\% | 754.407 |
| Grass Total | 4,014.030 | 33.03\% | 920,570 | 12.16\% | 229.338 |
| Waste | 416.032 | 3.42\% | 41,605 | 0.55\% | 100.004 |
| Other | 0.000 | 0.00\% | 0 | 0.00\% | 0.000 |
| Exempt | 41.800 | 0.34\% |  |  |  |
| Market Area Total | 12,151.311 | 100.00\% | 7,570,495 | 100.00\% | 623.018 |

As Related to the County as a Whole

| Irrigated Total | $1,886.050$ | $0.91 \%$ | $2,206,205$ | $0.64 \%$ |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Dry Total | $5,835.199$ | $9.36 \%$ | $4,402,115$ | $6.98 \%$ |
| Grass Total | $4,014.030$ | $16.49 \%$ | 920,570 | $10.65 \%$ |
| Waste | 416.032 | $10.67 \%$ | 41,605 | $10.67 \%$ |
| Other | 0.000 | $0.00 \%$ | 0 | $0.00 \%$ |
| Exempt | 41.800 | $0.53 \%$ |  |  |
| Market Area Total | $12,151.311$ | $4.07 \%$ | $7,570,495$ | $1.81 \%$ |

## 2007 Agricultural Land Detail

County 18 - Clay

| AgLand | Urban |  | SubUrban Acres | Rural |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Irrigated | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 020 | 208,243.284 | 346,714,595 |
| Dry | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 62,317.789 | 63,077,085 |
| Grass | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 24,335.271 | 8,640,565 |
| Waste | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 3,897.809 | 389,795 |
| Other | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 63.100 | 6,310 |
| Exempt | 8.270 | 0 | 166.437 | 0 | 7,670.681 | 0 |
| Total | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 | $0 \quad 298$ | 298,857.253 | $418,828,350$ |
| AgLand | Total <br> Acres | Value | Acres \% of Acres* | Value | \% of Value* | Average <br> Assessed Value* |
| Irrigated | 208,243.284 | 346,714,595 | 208,243.284 69.68\% | 346,714,595 | 5 82.78\% | 1,664.949 |
| Dry | 62,317.789 | 63,077,085 | 62,317.789 20.85\% | 63,077,085 | $515.06 \%$ | 1,012.184 |
| Grass | 24,335.271 | 8,640,565 | 24,335.271 8.14\% | 8,640,565 | 5 2.06\% | 355.063 |
| Waste | 3,897.809 | 389,795 | 3,897.809 1.30\% | 389,795 | 5 0.09\% | 100.003 |
| Other | 63.100 | 6,310 | 63.100 0.02\% | 6,310 | 0 0.00\% | 100.000 |
| Exempt | 7,845.388 | 0 | 7,845.388 2.63\% | 0 | 0 0.00\% | 0.000 |


| Total | $298,857.253$ | $418,828,350$ | $298,857.253$ | $100.00 \%$ | $418,828,350$ | $100.00 \%$ | $1,401.432$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

* Department of Property Assessment \& Taxation Calculates


## CLAY COUNTY

## 3-YEAR PLAN OF ASSESSMENT

The Clay County office staff consists of the County Assessor, Deputy Assessor and two full time clerks. We use two part-time employees to assist with physical review, field listing, ag land use updating and other duties as needed. The Assessor and Deputy have current certification and are taking continued education classes to meet those requirements. We currently do not have an appraiser to do our pickup work. Our office staff does the needed pickup work in the urban and rural areas. Stanard Appraisal will be used for any commercial pickup work. Zoning and building permits are made available to us.

The Clay County Assessor's staff has been physically reviewing properties as an ongoing rotation process. A copy of the property card, worksheets and permits are first made in the office. This copy is then taken with us for the on-site reviews. These reviews consist of interviewing the property owner if at home (leaving a questionnaire with noted changes and/or information needed if not at home), physically inspecting all property from the outside, taking new pictures of the house and in many cases of the outbuildings as well, making any corrections to the information on the property card and if in the rural area drawing a ground plan and noting any land use change.

After returning to the office, the information gathered is then entered in the P.C. on the 2000 CAMA pricing, the pictures are downloaded in the P.C.-printed off and attached to the property card. The sketching of the house is done on the CAMA also. Any updates of information are recorded from the copy to the original property card. If needed a call to the property owner is made to gain the needed information. Properties are compared as to year built, quality, condition, square foot, style, etc. to be able to value them equally per market value.

In the rural areas, we gather information on the improvements the same way as we do in the urban area. Our ag-land is measured by soil map and we are on the most recent soil conversion. We check certified acres with the FSA office for land use changes after obtaining signed permission from land owner or renter. We also have purchased the FSA ag-use aerial CD for further review.

Our office makes a concerted effort to research sales as they are filed. Questionnaires are sent to both the grantor and grantee requesting specific information on the sale. We receive more than $80 \%$ return on the questionnaires. The information attained is then used to represent the sales going into the ratio study. This has proven to be an effective tool not only for sales study, but we are also able to check current land use and residential data from the information provided. Assessment required levels for residential and commercial/industrial property is $100 \%$ of actual value while agricultural/horticultural requirement is $80 \%$ of actual value. In the 2006 Reports \& Opinions the county of Clay level of value for residential real property was $97 \%$, commercial real property was $98 \%$, and the agricultural land was $79 \%$. We will maintain the level of value and quality of assessment to meet the required statutes.

Our 3-year plan is as follows for the tax year:

## 2007

Residential---The following residential properties will be up for review in our rotation of residential properties:

Clay Center - 524 parcels - Market Area 1
Glenvil Village - 191 parcels - Market Area 1
A lateral filing system has been established. New record cards will be made as each residential property is reviewed. Updated pictures of the front and back of the house and all outbuildings will be taken and place in the folder. Any changes to the property will be noted and updated in the CAMA pricing. Stanard Appraisals will look at all lots to determine the quality and cost per square foot so that lots can be valued by square foot instead of front foot price.

Rural \& Suburban Residential and Agricultural land---The following townships will be up for review in our rotation of rural properties:

> Sheridan Township - 236 parcels - Market Area 1
> Marshall Township - 234 parcels - Market Area 1
> Lonetree Township - 156 parcels - Market Area 1
> Glenvil Township - 160 parcels - Market Area 1

New record cards will be made with all updated information, including new pictures of all improvements. The lateral filing system will allow all pertinent information about the parcel to be found in one folder. For example it may include certifications, aerial maps, soils maps, surveys, transfer statements etc.

Commercial---Stanard Appraisals will be contracted to do our pickup work.

## $\underline{2008}$

Residential---The following residential properties will be up for review in our rotation of residential properties:

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Trumbull Village }-175 \text { parcels - Market Area } 2 \\
& \text { Inland Village - } 40 \text { parcels - Market Area } 2
\end{aligned}
$$

New record cards will be made with all updated information and pictures. All pertinent information about the parcel will be put in one folder.

Rural \& Suburban Residential \& Agricultural Land---The following townships will be up for review in our rotation of rural properties:

> Spring Ranch Township \& Spring Ranch Village - 277 parcels - Market Area 1 Fairfield Township - 282 parcels - Market Area 1
> Edgar Township - 260 parcels - Market Area 1
> Logan Township - 236 parcels - Market Area 1

New record cards will be made with all updated information, including new pictures of all improvements. The lateral filing system will allow all pertinent information about the parcel to be found in one folder. For example it may include certifications, aerial maps, soils maps, surveys, transfer statements etc. This will complete new record cards for the rural areas of Market Area 1.

Commercial---Stanard Appraisals will be contracted for the pickup work.

## 2009

Residential---The following residential properties will be up for review in our rotation of residential properties:

Fairfield City - 370 parcels - Market Area 1
Harvard City - 700 parcels - Market Area 2
Ong Village - 157 parcels - Market Area 1
A lateral filing system has been established. New record cards will be made as each residential property is reviewed. Updated pictures of the front and back of the house and all outbuildings will be taken and place in the folder. Any changes to the property will be noted and updated in the CAMA pricing.

Rural \& Suburban Residential and Agricultural land---The following townships will be up for review in our rotation of rural properties:

```
School Creek - 325 parcels - Market Area 2
Eldorado & Eldorado Village - 310 parcels --Market Area 2
Harvard - 323 parcels - Market Area 2
Leicester - 255 parcels - Market Area 2
```

New record cards will be made with all updated information, including new pictures of all improvements. The lateral filing system will allow all pertinent information about the parcel to be found in one folder. For example it may include certifications, aerial maps, soils maps, surveys, transfer statements etc.

Commercial---Stanard Appraisals will be contracted to do our pickup work.

## COMMENTS

The summer of 2005 was a very busy one. Office personnel completed reviews of the rest of the parcels in Clay County that were not previously on the CAMA pricing. All residential, rural improvements and commercial properties are now valued on new pricing. As we begin our 5 year rotation, we have decided to wait until the beginning of the next rotation to implement an update to our CAMA pricing. Our intent is to update our pricing so that we do not create a thirty year gap as in the past and to keep the pricing current. We also have designed property cards for residential, rural and commercial properties. All the property cards were running out of room to record data and numerous paper additions are getting torn off. As each year of rotation occurs, those properties will receive new cards. Thus after five years all properties should be on new data cards.

A lateral file system replaced the shelves and red binders used to store the property cards. Folders were purchased for each parcel. The folders hold information pertinent to that particular parcel (such as improvement worksheets, ag land use, certifications, aerial maps, soil maps, surveys etc. and also pictures of all improvements). This system has proven to be time saving as we have most everything we need in one folder. The appraisers who also use this file are appreciative of this system and find it easy to use.

A cabinet unit with shelves that hold our real estate assessment books has been put in place. We also have new hard covers for each book to replace the torn and worn covers. We also have a two drawer unit that sits beside this unit that is used to house the review sheets and various forms. This completes the update for our office.

The sales map developed for agricultural sales has proven very helpful. Farmers have come in especially during the personal property filing time and given the map a good look. Only the sales that are used in our ratios are put on the map.

Four of the Clay County Supervisors attended a personal review of the Hamilton County GIS program. This gave the supervisors a hands on look at what could be done with the GIS system and how the information on-line could be used by individuals as well as appraisers. The accuracy of the GIS system was emphasized and the ability to see current statistics. This is one program that will be put into the budget again this year. Our cadastral maps are dated 1964 and really need to be updated.

The assessor has all the required number of continuing educational hours needed for the rest of 2006. However, the office has lost the deputy assessor. There is a current employee who will be taking the test in August and hopefully will fill that position. We will also be hiring another person to complete the office personnel. The assessor and potential deputy will attend the fall workshop and any meetings held in the Central District.

## Certification

This is to certify that the 2007 Reports and Opinions of the Property Tax Administrator have been sent to the following:
-Five copies to the Tax Equalization and Review Commission, by hand delivery.

- One copy to the Clay County County Assessor, by certified mail, return receipt requested, 70051160000112138167.

Dated this 9th day of April, 2007.


