

**BEFORE THE NEBRASKA TAX EQUALIZATION
AND REVIEW COMMISSION**

IN THE MATTER OF THE)	
EQUALIZATION OF VALUE)	COUNTY NUMBER 22
OF REAL PROPERTY WITHIN)	FINDINGS AND ORDERS
DAKOTA COUNTY, NEBRASKA,)	(No Show Cause Hearing)
FOR TAX YEAR 2011)	

SUMMARY

The Tax Equalization and Review Commission, as part of its equalization proceedings held pursuant to Neb. Const. art. IV, §28; Neb. Rev. Stat. §77-5022 *et. seq.*, (Reissue 2009) finds that the levels of value of real property in Dakota County for tax year 2011 satisfy the requirements of Neb. Const. art. VIII, §1, and Neb. Rev. Stat. §77-5023 (Reissue 2009). The following findings of fact, conclusions of law, and order are issued pursuant to a motion adopted by a majority of the Commission.

**I.
REPORT AND OPINION
OF THE PROPERTY TAX ADMINISTRATOR**

Dakota County (“County”), as required by Neb. Rev. Stat. §77-1514 (Reissue 2009), timely filed its Abstract of Assessment for 2011. The Property Tax Administrator, based on that abstract and other information available to the Property Tax Administrator, has filed certain statistical and narrative reports with the Nebraska Tax Equalization and Review Commission (“Commission”) and further has certified the Property Tax Administrator's opinion regarding the level of value and the quality of assessments of real property in Dakota County for tax year 2011, as required by Neb. Rev. Stat. §77-5027 (Reissue 2009).

**II.
REVIEW OF ASSESSMENT PRACTICES**

The level of value for any class or subclass of real property is indicated by its median assessment-sales ratio unless that ratio is deemed unreliable, the sample from which the ratio is drawn

is not representative of the class or subclass, or the level of value has been determined based on other generally accepted mass appraisal techniques.

The uniformity and proportionality of assessments (the “quality” of assessments), under professionally accepted mass appraisal methods, are measured through the use of the Coefficient of Dispersion (“COD”) and the Price Related Differential (“PRD”).

III. APPLICABLE LAW

1. The Commission is required to meet annually to equalize the assessed value, or special value of all real property as submitted by the county assessors on the abstracts of assessment and equalize the values of real property which is valued by the state. Neb. Rev. Stat. §77-5022 (Reissue 2009).
2. An assessment/sales ratio is a tool used under professionally accepted mass appraisal methods to measure and evaluate the level and uniformity of assessed values. The ratio is determined by dividing the assessed value of a parcel of real property by the sales price of that parcel. The assessment/sales ratio is expressed in terms of a percentage. 442 Neb. Admin. Code, ch. 9, §002.02 (06/09).
3. The Commission is required to raise or lower the valuation of a class or subclass of real property as necessary to achieve equalization. Neb. Rev. Stat. §77-5027 (Reissue 2009).
4. To achieve equalization, the Commission is required to increase or decrease the value of a class or subclass of real property in any county or taxing authority or of real property valued by the state so that all classes or subclasses of real property in all counties fall within an acceptable range. Neb. Rev. Stat. §77-5023(1) (Reissue 2009).

5. An acceptable range is the percentage of variation from a standard for valuation as measured by an established indicator of central tendency of assessment. Neb. Rev. Stat. §77-5023(2) (Reissue 2009).
6. The median has been adopted by the Commission as the preferred established indicator of central tendency. 442, Neb. Admin. Code, ch. 9, §004 (6/09).
7. The acceptable ratio range for the median of the assessment/sales ratio is from 69% to 75% of actual or fair market value for the class and subclasses of agricultural land and horticultural land not receiving special valuation pursuant to Neb. Rev. Stat. §77-1344; 69% to 75% of special valuation for the class and subclasses of agricultural land and horticultural land receiving special valuation pursuant to Neb. Rev. Stat. §77-1344; and 92% to 100% of actual or fair market value for all other classes and subclasses of real property.
Neb. Rev. Stat. §77-5023(2) (Reissue 2009).
8. Whether or not the level of value determined by the Commission falls within the acceptable range may be determined to a reasonable degree of certainty relying upon generally accepted mass appraisal techniques. Neb. Rev. Stat. § 77-5023(5) (Reissue 2009).
9. The appropriate COD range for the residential class and subclasses of real property is between 0 and 15 and the appropriate COD range for all other classes and subclasses of real property is between 0 and 20. 442 Neb. Admin. Code, ch. 9, §005.02 (6/09).
10. The appropriate PRD range for all classes and subclasses of real property is between .98 and 1.03. 442 Neb. Admin. Code, ch. 9, §005.03 (6/09).
11. The Property Tax Administrator annually shall make and issue comprehensive assessment ratio studies of the average level of assessment, the degree of assessment uniformity, and the overall compliance with assessment requirements for each major class of real property subject to the

property tax in each county. The comprehensive assessment ratio studies shall be developed in compliance with professionally accepted mass appraisal techniques and shall employ such statistical analysis as deemed appropriate by the Property Tax Administrator, including measures of central tendency and dispersion. The comprehensive assessment ratio studies shall be based upon the sales file as developed in subsection (2) of this section and shall be used by the Property Tax Administrator for the analysis of the level of value and quality of assessment for purposes of section 77-5027 and by the Property Tax Administrator in establishing the adjusted valuations required by section 79-1016. Such studies may also be used by assessing officials in establishing assessed valuations. Neb. Rev. Stat. §77-1327(3) (Reissue 2009).

12. On or before nineteen days following the final filing due date for the abstract of assessment for real property pursuant to section 77-1514, the Property Tax Administrator shall prepare and deliver to the commission and to each county assessor his or her annual reports and opinions. Neb. Rev. Stat. §77-5027(2) (Reissue 2009).
13. 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. Neb. Rev. Stat. §77-5027(3) (Reissue 2009).

IV. EVIDENCE BEFORE THE COMMISSION

The Commission may consider and utilize the provisions of the Constitution of the United States, the Constitution of Nebraska, the laws of the United States, the laws of Nebraska, the Code of Federal Regulations, the Nebraska Administrative Code, any decision of the several courts of the

United States or the State of Nebraska, and the legislative history of any law, rule, or regulation, without making the document a part of the record. The Commission may without inclusion in the record consider and utilize published treatises, periodicals, and reference works pertaining to the valuation or assessment of real or personal property or the meaning of words and phrases if the document is identified in the Commission's rules and regulations. Neb. Rev. Stat. §77-5016(3) (Reissue 2009). The Commission pursuant to statute has identified various published treatises, periodicals and reference works for its consideration and utilization. 442 Neb. Admin. Code, ch. 5, §32 (6/09). The Commission heard testimony and received exhibits. No other information or evidence, except that permitted by law, may be considered. Neb. Rev. Stat. §77-5016(3) (Reissue 2009). The Commission may evaluate the evidence presented utilizing its experience, technical competence, and specialized knowledge. Neb. Rev. Stat. §77-5016(5) (Reissue 2009).

**V.
FINDINGS OF FACT**

The Commission finds and determines the following concerning classes and subclasses of real property in Dakota County:

**A.
PROCEDURAL**

1. A statistical and narrative report informing the Commission of the level of value and the quality of assessments of real property in Dakota County and certifying the opinion of the Property Tax Administrator regarding the level of value and the quality of assessment of real property in Dakota County, for the tax year 2011 was timely received by the Commission. (E22).
2. The level of value for any class or subclass of real property is indicated by its median assessment-sales ratio unless that ratio is deemed unreliable, the sample from which it is

drawn is not representative of the class or subclass, or the level of value has been determined by the Property Tax Administrator based on other generally accepted mass appraisal techniques.

B.
RESIDENTIAL CLASS OF REAL PROPERTY
AND ITS SUBCLASSES

3. The level of value indicated by the median for the residential class of real property is 94% of actual or fair market value, the COD is 20.65, and the PRD is 107.55, as shown by the Reports and Opinions of the Property Tax Administrator. (E22:12).
4. The statistical studies of the level of value and the quality of assessments are reliable and representative of the level of value and the quality of assessments for the residential class of real property.
5. The level of value for the residential class of real property as indicated by the median is within the applicable acceptable range set by state law as determined to a reasonable degree of certainty relying upon generally accepted mass appraisal techniques.
6. The level of value for each subclass of the residential class of real property is either within the applicable acceptable range, the number of sales for a subclass is insufficient to provide a reliable statistical study of the subclass, or an adjustment by a percentage of value is not supported by clear and convincing evidence.
7. The quality of assessment practices for the residential class of real property is not appropriate as shown by the COD.
8. The quality of assessment practices for the residential class of real property is not appropriate as shown by the PRD.

9. The quality of assessment practices for the class of residential real property cannot be improved by a percentage adjustment to the level of value for the class nor can the quality of assessment practices within a subclass be improved by a percentage adjustment to the level of value for the subclass.
10. An adjustment by a percentage to the level of value of a subclass of the residential class of real property might improve a measure of the quality of assessment practices for the class of residential real property but an adjustment for that purpose is not warranted.
11. No increase or decrease by a percentage of the value of the residential class of real property, or a subclass thereof, is supported by clear and convincing evidence.

C.
COMMERCIAL CLASS OF REAL PROPERTY
AND ITS SUBCLASSES

12. The level of value indicated by the median for the commercial class of real property is 98% of actual or fair market value, the COD is 32.35, and the PRD is 122.24, as shown by the Reports and Opinions of the Property Tax Administrator. (E22:25).
13. The statistical studies of the level of value and the quality of assessments are reliable and representative of the level of value and the quality of assessments for the class of commercial real property.
14. The level of value for the class of commercial real property as indicated by the median is within the applicable acceptable range set by state law as determined to a reasonable degree of certainty relying upon generally accepted mass appraisal techniques.
15. The level of value for each subclass of the commercial class of real property is either within the applicable acceptable range, the number of sales for a subclass is insufficient to provide a

reliable statistical study of the subclass, or an adjustment by a percentage of value is not supported by clear and convincing evidence.

16. The quality of assessment practices for the class of commercial real property is not appropriate as shown by the COD.
17. The quality of assessment practices for the class of commercial real property is not appropriate as shown by the PRD.
18. The quality of assessment practices for the class of commercial real property cannot be improved by a percentage adjustment to the level of value nor can the quality of assessment practices within a subclass be improved by a percentage adjustment to the level of value for the subclass.
19. An adjustment by a percentage to the level of value of a subclass of the commercial class of real property might improve a measure of the quality of assessment practices for the class but an adjustment for that purpose is not warranted.
20. No increase or decrease by a percentage of the value of the commercial class of real property, or a subclass thereof, is supported by clear and convincing evidence.

D.
THE AGRICULTURAL LAND AND HORTICULTURAL LAND
CLASS OF REAL PROPERTY
NOT RECEIVING SPECIAL VALUATION AND ITS SUBCLASSES

21. The level of value indicated by the median for the real property class of agricultural land and horticultural land not receiving special valuation is 73% of actual or fair market value, the COD is 27.39, and the PRD is 122.24, as shown by the Reports and Opinions of the Property Tax Administrator. (E22:39).

22. The statistical studies of the level of value and the quality of assessments are reliable and are representative of the level of value and the quality of assessments for the real property class of agricultural land and horticultural land not receiving special valuation.
23. The level of value as indicated by the median for the real property class of agricultural land and horticultural land not receiving special valuation is within the applicable acceptable range set by state law as determined to a reasonable degree of certainty relying upon generally accepted mass appraisal techniques.
24. The level of value for each subclass of the real property class of agricultural land and horticultural land not receiving special valuation is either within the applicable acceptable range, the number of sales for a subclass is insufficient to provide a reliable statistical study of the subclass, or an adjustment by a percentage of value is not supported by clear and convincing evidence.
25. The quality of assessment practices for the real property class of agricultural land and horticultural land not receiving special valuation is not appropriate as shown by the COD.
26. The quality of assessment practices for the real property class of agricultural land and horticultural land not receiving special valuation is not appropriate as shown by the PRD.
27. The quality of assessment practices for the real property class of agricultural land and horticultural land not receiving special valuation cannot be improved by an adjustment by a percentage to the level of value nor can the quality of assessment practices within a subclass be improved by a percentage adjustment to the level of value for the subclass.
28. An adjustment by a percentage to the level of value of a subclass of the real property class of agricultural land and horticultural land not receiving special valuation might improve a

measure of the quality of assessment practices for the class but an adjustment for that purpose is not warranted.

29. No increase or decrease by a percentage of value for the real property class of agricultural land and horticultural land not receiving special valuation or a subclass thereof, is supported by clear and convincing evidence.

E.
SPECIAL VALUE FOR THE REAL PROPERTY CLASS OF
AGRICULTURAL LAND AND HORTICULTURAL LAND
RECEIVING SPECIAL VALUATION AND ITS SUBCLASSES

30. The level of value indicated by the median for the real property class of agricultural land and horticultural land receiving special valuation is 73% of actual or fair market value, the COD is 27.39, and the PRD is 122.31, as shown by the Reports and Opinions of the Property Tax Administrator. (E22:55).
31. The statistical studies of the level of value and the quality of assessments are reliable and are representative of the level of value and the quality of assessments for the real property class of agricultural land and horticultural land receiving special valuation.
32. The level of value as indicated by the median for the real property class of agricultural land and horticultural land receiving special valuation is within the applicable acceptable range set by state law as determined to a reasonable degree of certainty relying upon generally accepted mass appraisal techniques.
33. The level of value for each subclass of the real property class of agricultural land and horticultural land receiving special valuation is either within the applicable acceptable range, the number of sales for a subclass is insufficient to provide a reliable statistical study of the

subclass, or an adjustment by a percentage of value is not supported by clear and convincing evidence.

34. The quality of assessment practices for special value of the real property class of agricultural land and horticultural land class receiving special valuation is not appropriate as shown by the COD.
35. The quality of assessment practices for special value of the real property class of agricultural land and horticultural land receiving special valuation is not appropriate as shown by the PRD.
36. The quality of assessment practices for special value of the real property class of agricultural land and horticultural land receiving special valuation cannot be improved by a percentage adjustment to the level of value nor can the quality of assessment practices within a subclass be improved by a percentage adjustment to the level of value for the subclass.
37. An adjustment by a percentage to the level of value of special value for a subclass of the real property class of agricultural land and horticultural land receiving special valuation might improve a measure of the quality of assessment practices for special value of the real property class of agricultural land and horticultural land receiving special valuation but an adjustment for that purpose is not warranted.
38. No increase or decrease by a percentage of special value for the real property class of agricultural land and horticultural land receiving special valuation or a subclass thereof is supported by clear and convincing evidence.

VII. CONCLUSIONS OF LAW

1. The Commission has jurisdiction over Dakota County and the subject matter of this order.

2. No adjustment to the value of any class or subclass of real property in Dakota County is required by law.

**VIII.
ORDER**

IT IS THEREFORE ORDERED THAT:

1. No order proposing an adjustment of the value of a class or subclass of real property in Dakota County for tax year 2011, be entered and that no further proceedings be held to determine whether an adjustment should be made.
2. The Property Tax Administrator for the State of Nebraska, the Dakota County Assessor, the Dakota County Clerk, and the Chairperson of the Dakota County Board, of this order as required by Neb. Rev. Stat. §77-5028 (Reissue 2009).

SIGNED AND SEALED May 12, 2011.

Nancy J. Salmon, Commissioner

Robert W. Hotz, Commissioner

William C. Warnes, Commissioner

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Wm. R. Wickersham, Commissioner