

BEFORE THE NEBRASKA TAX EQUALIZATION AND REVIEW COMMISSION

Paul M. Dorcey,
Appellant,

v.

Douglas County Board of Equalization,
Appellee.

Case No: 18R 0269

Decision and Order Affirming the
Determination of the Douglas
County Board of Equalization

Background

1. The Subject Property is a residential parcel improved with a 2,125 square foot ranch style residence, with a legal description of: The Grove Lot 307 Block 0 Irreg., Douglas County, Nebraska.
2. The Douglas County Assessor (the County Assessor) assessed the Subject Property at \$357,200 for tax year 2018.
3. Paul M. Dorcey (the Taxpayer) protested this value to the Douglas County Board of Equalization (the County Board) and requested an assessed value of \$310,000 for tax year 2018.
4. The County Board determined that the taxable value of the Subject Property was \$357,200 for tax year 2018.
5. The Taxpayer appealed the determination of the County Board to the Tax Equalization and Review Commission (the Commission).
6. A Single Commissioner hearing was held on December 5, 2019, at Omaha State Office Building, 1313 Farnam, Room 227, Omaha, Nebraska, before Commissioner Steven Keetle.
7. Paul M. Dorcey was present at the hearing.
8. Stan Mlotek, Real Estate Specialist with the Douglas County Assessor/Register of Deeds Office (the County Appraiser) was present for the County Board.

Applicable Law

9. All real property in Nebraska subject to taxation shall be assessed as of the effective date of January 1.¹
10. The Commission’s review of a determination of the County Board of Equalization is de novo.²

¹ Neb. Rev. Stat. § 77-1301(1) (Reissue 2018).

² See Neb. Rev. Stat. § 77-5016(8) (Reissue 2018), *Brenner v. Banner Cty. Bd. of Equal.*, 276 Neb. 275, 286, 753 N.W.2d 802, 813 (2008). “When an appeal is conducted as a ‘trial de novo,’ as opposed to a ‘trial de novo on the record,’ it means literally a new hearing and not merely new findings of fact based upon a previous record. A trial de novo is conducted as though the earlier trial had not been held in the first place, and evidence is taken anew as such evidence is available at the time of the trial on appeal.” *Koch v. Cedar Cty. Freeholder Bd.*, 276 Neb. 1009, 1019 (2009).

11. When considering an appeal a presumption exists that the “board of equalization has faithfully performed its official duties in making an assessment and has acted upon sufficient competent evidence to justify its action.”³ That presumption “remains until there is competent evidence to the contrary presented, and the presumption disappears when there is competent evidence adduced on appeal to the contrary. From that point forward, the reasonableness of the valuation fixed by the board of equalization becomes one of fact based upon all the evidence presented. The burden of showing such valuation to be unreasonable rests upon the taxpayer on appeal from the action of the board.”⁴
12. The order, decision, determination or action appealed from shall be affirmed unless evidence is adduced establishing that the order, decision, determination, or action was unreasonable or arbitrary.⁵
13. Proof that the order, decision, determination, or action was unreasonable or arbitrary must be made by clear and convincing evidence.⁶
14. A Taxpayer must introduce competent evidence of actual value of the Subject Property in order to successfully claim that the Subject Property is overvalued.⁷
15. The Commission’s Decision and Order shall include findings of fact and conclusions of law.⁸

Findings of Fact & Conclusions of Law

1. The Taxpayer alleges that the increase in the assessed value of the Subject Property from the prior year’s assessment is unreasonable and arbitrary and the increase in assessed value was greater than that of other properties in the neighborhood.
2. The assessed value for real property may be different from year to year, dependent upon the circumstances.⁹ For this reason, a prior year’s assessment is not relevant to the subsequent year’s valuation.¹⁰ Additionally, the difference in the changes to the assessed values of the Subject Property and other properties in the neighborhood is only relevant to the current year’s assessment if the differences resulted in values that were not equalized for the current assessment year.
3. The Taxpayer alleges that the assessed value of the Subject Property is not equalized with the assessed value of other comparable properties.

³ *Brenner v. Banner Cty. Bd. of Equal.*, 276 Neb. 275, 283, 753 N.W.2d 802, 811 (2008).

⁴ *Id.*

⁵ Neb. Rev. Stat. § 77-5016(9) (Reissue 2018).

⁶ *Omaha Country Club v. Douglas Cty. Bd. of Equal.*, 11 Neb. App. 171, 645 N.W.2d 821 (2002).

⁷ Cf. *Josten-Wilbert Vault Co. v. Bd. of Equal. for Buffalo Cty.*, 179 Neb. 415, 138 N.W.2d 641 (1965) (determination of actual value); *Lincoln Tel. and Tel. Co. v. County Bd. of Equal. of York Cty.*, 209 Neb. 465, 308 N.W.2d 515 (1981) (determination of equalized taxable value).

⁸ Neb. Rev. Stat. § 77-5018(1) (Reissue 2018).

⁹ See *Affiliated Foods Coop. v. Madison Co. Bd. Of Equal.*, 229 Neb. 605, 613, 428 N.W.2d 201, 206 (1988).

¹⁰ See *DeVore v. Bd. Of Equal.*, 144 Neb. 351, 13 N.W.2d 451 (1944), *Affiliated Foods*, 229 Neb. at 613, 428 N.W.2d at 206 (1988).

4. The County Board presented the Property Record File (PRF) for the Subject Property as well as information regarding the qualified sales that occurred in the economic area of the Subject Property used in determining the value attributed to each of the characteristics of residential properties in the area to support the per square foot assessed values of the Subject Property.
5. The Taxpayer presented information from the County Assessor's web site regarding the Subject Property and three other properties in the area of the Subject Property that he alleged were comparable properties.
6. Comparable properties share similar use (residential, commercial/industrial, or agricultural), physical characteristics (size, shape, and topography), and location.¹¹
7. "A sales comparison adjustment is made to account (in dollars or a percentage) for a specific difference between the subject property and a comparable property. As the comparable is made more like the subject, its price is brought closer to the subject's unknown value."¹²
8. The Taxpayer did not present the PRF for any of the properties presented for valuation purposes. Without the details contained in the PRF, the Commission is unable to determine the contributions to value of the various amenities or features of the properties such as quality, condition, age, amount and type of basement finish, garages, porches, decks, etc.¹³
9. The information that was presented from the County Assessor's website indicates that the properties presented as comparable properties have characteristics that differ from the Subject Property. Differences in quality, condition, and features such as basements, garages, enclosed porches, decks, etc., are shown on the information from the County Assessor's web site.
10. The Commission cannot determine that the properties presented are comparable to the Subject Property for purposes of equalization.
11. The Taxpayer alleged that the condition rating of the Subject Property was too high resulting in an assessed value that is too high.
12. The Taxpayer described the interior of the Subject Property and the work done on the interior by the prior owner of the Subject Property in what the Taxpayer described as a "flip" of the Subject Property.
13. The County Appraiser, based on the description of the interior of the Subject Property agreed that a condition rating of very good was too high for the Subject Property, but he could not determine based on the information before the Commission what the impact of

¹¹ See generally, International Association of Assessing Officers, *Property Assessment Valuation*, at 169-79 (3rd ed. 2010).

¹² Appraisal Institute, *Appraising Residential Properties*, at 334 (4th ed. 2007).

¹³ For this reason, the Order for Single Commissioner Hearing and Notice issued to the Taxpayer on October 18, 2019, includes the following:

NOTE: *Copies of the County's Property Record File for any property you will present as a comparable parcel should be provided so that your claim can be properly analyzed. The information provided on the County's web page is **not** a property record file. A Property Record File is only maintained in the office of the County Assessor and should be obtained from that office prior to the hearing.*

the lowering of the condition rating would have on the assessed value of the Subject Property.

14. The information presented at the hearing is not sufficient for the Commission to quantify the impact of a change in the condition rating on the actual value of the Subject Property. Without clear and convincing evidence of what the actual value should be, the Commission is unable to conclude that the value set by the County Board is arbitrary or unreasonable.
15. The Taxpayer has produced competent evidence that the County Board failed to faithfully perform its duties and to act on sufficient competent evidence to justify its actions.
16. The Taxpayer has not adduced clear and convincing evidence that the determination of the County Board is arbitrary or unreasonable and the decision of the County Board must be affirmed.

ORDER

IT IS ORDERED THAT:

1. The Decision of the County Board of Equalization determining the taxable value of the Subject Property for tax year 2018 is affirmed.
2. The taxable value of the Subject Property for tax year 2018 is:

Land	\$ 50,800
<u>Improvements</u>	<u>\$306,400</u>
Total	\$357,200

3. This Decision and Order, if no further action is taken, shall be certified to the Douglas County Treasurer and the Douglas County Assessor, pursuant to Neb. Rev. Stat. § 77-5018 (Reissue 2018).
4. Any request for relief, by any party, which is not specifically provided for by this Decision and Order is denied.
5. Each Party is to bear its own costs in this proceeding.
6. This Decision and Order shall only be applicable to tax year 2018.
7. This Decision and Order is effective on February 24, 2021.

Signed and Sealed: February 24, 2021

Steven A. Keetle, Commissioner