BEFORE THE NEBRASKA TAX EQUALIZATION AND REVIEW COMMISSION

Tim M. Hier, Appellant,

V.

Lancaster County Board of Equalization, Appellee.

Case No: 19R 0448

DECISION AND ORDER AFFIRMING THE DECISION OF THE LANCASTER COUNTY BOARD OF EQUALIZATION

Background

- 1. The Subject Property is a residential parcel with a legal description of S29, T7, R6, 6th Principal Meridian, Lot 12 NW, located at 3701 W Pella Road, Hallam, Nebraska.
- 2. The Lancaster County Assessor (the County Assessor) assessed the Subject Property at \$438,600 for tax year 2019.
- 3. Tim M. Hier (the Taxpayer) protested this value to the Lancaster County Board of Equalization (the County Board).
- 4. The County Board determined that the taxable value of the Subject Property was \$438,600 for tax year 2019.
- 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 March 31, 2021, at the Tax Equalization and Review Commission Hearing Room, Nebraska State Office Building, Lincoln, Nebraska, before Commissioner Robert W. Hotz.
- 7. Timothy Hier was present at the hearing for the Taxpayer.
- 8. Tim Sealock of the Lancaster County Assessor's Office 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
- 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

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).

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

- 16. The Taxpayer disputed only the assessed value of the improvement component of the Subject Property, a 4,000 square foot residence, which was \$345,600.
- 17. Various repairs are needed to the basement, concrete, and deck of the Subject Property.
- 18. No interior inspection of the Subject Property occurred.
- 19. The Taxpayer did not quantify the effect of the needed repairs on the market value of the Subject Property or provide estimates of the cost to complete the repairs.
- 20. The Subject Property was assessed as being of average quality and average condition, and the information provided at the hearing does not demonstrate that those ratings are incorrect or unreasonable.
- 21. The Taxpayer has not produced competent evidence that the County Board failed to faithfully perform its duties and to act on sufficient competent evidence to justify its actions.
- 22. 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 should be affirmed.

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

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

⁴ *Id*.

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).

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 2019 is affirmed.
- 2. The taxable value of the Subject Property for tax year 2019 is:

Land	\$ 93,000
Improvements	\$345,600
Total	\$438,600

- 3. This Decision and Order, if no further action is taken, shall be certified to the Lancaster County Treasurer and the Lancaster 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 2019.
- 7. This Decision and Order is effective on April 2, 2021.

Signed and Sealed: April 2, 2021	
	Robert W. Hotz, Commissioner