

BEFORE THE NEBRASKA TAX EQUALIZATION AND REVIEW COMMISSION

Bel Fury Investments Group LLC,
Appellant,

v.

Douglas County Board of Equalization,
Appellee.

Case Nos: 19R 0494 & 20R 0548

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

Background

1. The Subject Property is a residential parcel improved with an 834 square foot ranch style residence, with a legal description of: Benson Lot 11 Block 28 50 x 128 Omaha, Douglas County, Nebraska.
2. The Douglas County Assessor (the County Assessor) assessed the Subject Property at \$71,900 for tax year 2019 and \$71,900 for tax year 2020.
3. Bel Fury Investments Group LLC (the Taxpayer) protested these values to the Douglas County Board of Equalization (the County Board) and requested assessed values of \$59,800 for tax year 2019 and \$45,700 for tax year 2020.
4. The County Board determined that the taxable value of the Subject Property was \$71,900 for tax years 2019 and 2020.
5. The Taxpayer appealed the determinations of the County Board to the Tax Equalization and Review Commission (the Commission).
6. A Single Commissioner hearing was held on July 23, 2021, at the Omaha State Office Building, 1313 Farnam Street, Room 227, Omaha, Nebraska, before Commissioner Steven Keetle.
7. Arielle Bloemer, legal counsel, and Scott W. Bloemer were present at the hearing for the Taxpayer.
8. Scott Barnes and Kurt Skradis with the Douglas County Assessor/Register of Deeds Office (the County Appraisers) were 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

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

16. The Taxpayer alleged that the value of the Subject Property was negatively impacted by the condition of the property for tax years 2019 and 2020.
17. The Taxpayer presented a Property Evaluation Report (PER) indicating that \$26,200 of external repairs were needed on the Subject Property. The Taxpayer stated that the PER was prepared by Connie Watson, a contractor and construction estimator employed by the Taxpayer. Included with the PER were photographs of the exterior of the Subject Property showing the condition of the driveway, gutters, roof, siding and windows.
18. The PER was dated June 26, 2020, but the Taxpayer stated that the condition of the Subject Property as described in the PER was the same on both of the assessment dates at issue in these appeals.
19. The Taxpayer presented a 2017 insurance estimate for the repair of hail damage to the Subject Property. The Taxpayer stated that the roof had not been repaired by the assessment dates at issue in these appeals.

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, 759 N.W.2d 464, 473 (2009).

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).

20. The County Board presented the 2019 and 2020 PRF for the Subject Property. The PRF contains information about the characteristics of the Subject Property and information regarding the qualified sales that occurred in the economic area of the Subject Property for each of the tax years at issue. This information was used to determine the value attributed to each of the characteristics of residential properties in the area, including the Subject Property.
21. The PRF shows that the market area in which the Subject Property is located was reappraised for tax year 2019.
22. The PRFs for the Subject Property show that it had a condition rating of fair for tax years 2019 and 2020.
23. The County Appraisers stated that after reviewing the information presented to the Commission, including the photographs in the PER, the condition rating of fair took into account the needed repairs indicated in the PER for the Subject Property. The County Appraisers further stated that if the repairs indicated in the PER were completed then the condition rating of the Subject Property would be higher than fair.
24. The Taxpayer has not presented information to demonstrate that the condition rating of fair for the Subject Property was arbitrary or unreasonable.
25. The Taxpayer alleged that the per square foot assessed value of the land component of the Subject Property was not equalized with comparable properties for tax year 2019.
26. The Taxpayer notes that the Nebraska Court of Appeals held in *Scribante* that “To set the valuation of similarly situated property, i.e. comparables, at materially different levels, i.e., value per square foot, is by definition, unreasonable and arbitrary, under the Nebraska Constitution.”⁹
27. Comparable properties share similar use (residential, commercial/industrial, or agricultural), physical characteristics (size, shape, and topography), and location.¹⁰
28. For tax year 2019 the Taxpayer presented the PRF for seven properties located within one half mile of the Subject Property.
29. The seven properties presented by the Taxpayer are all located in different subdivisions than the Subject Property. The County Appraisers stated that these different subdivisions are located in different market areas and therefore the seven properties offered by the Taxpayer would not be comparable to the Subject Property due to different market factors in each market area.
30. The Taxpayer alleges that the market areas determined by the County Assessor are arbitrary or unreasonable.
31. The Taxpayer did not present information to demonstrate that the market areas utilized by the County Assessor are arbitrary or unreasonable.
32. The Commission finds that the seven properties presented by the Taxpayer are not comparable to the Subject Property.

⁹ *Scribante v. Douglas County Board of Equalization*, 8 Neb.App. 25, 39, 588 N.W.2d 190, 199 (1999)

¹⁰ See generally, International Association of Assessing Officers, *Property Assessment Valuation*, at 169-79 (3rd ed. 2010)

33. The Taxpayer has not demonstrated that the valuation of similarly situated properties were set at materially different levels entitling the Subject Property to a reduction assessed value under the court’s determination in *Scribante*.
34. 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.
35. The Taxpayer has not adduced clear and convincing evidence that the determinations of the County Board are arbitrary or unreasonable and the decisions of the County Board should be affirmed.

ORDER

IT IS ORDERED THAT:

1. The Decisions of the County Board of Equalization determining the taxable value of the Subject Property for tax years 2019 and 2020 are affirmed.
2. The taxable value of the Subject Property for tax years 2019 and 2020 is:

Land	\$18,500
<u>Improvements</u>	<u>\$53,400</u>
Total	\$71,900

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 years 2019 and 2020.
7. This Decision and Order is effective on August 2, 2022.

Signed and Sealed: August 2, 2022

Steven A. Keetle, Commissioner