

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

MYRON L. SMEDRA,
APPELLANT,

CASE NO: 20R 0639

V.

DOUGLAS COUNTY BOARD
OF EQUALIZATION,
APPELLEE.

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

I. BACKGROUND

1. The Subject Property is an improved agricultural parcel in Douglas County, parcel number 237620008.
2. The Douglas County Assessor (the County Assessor) assessed the Subject Property at \$289,360 for tax year 2020.
3. Myron L. Smedra (the Taxpayer) protested this value to the Douglas County Board of Equalization (the County Board).
4. The County Board determined that the taxable value of the Subject Property was \$289,360 for tax year 2020.
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, 2022, at Omaha State Office Building, 1313 Farnam, Room 227, Omaha, Nebraska, before Commissioner Steven Keetle.
7. Judy and Jenny Smedra were present at the hearing for the Taxpayer.
8. Scott Barnes and Kurt Skradis with the County Assessor's Office (the County Appraisers) were present for the County Board.

II. 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 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

¹ Neb. Rev. Stat. § 77-1301(1) (Cum. Supp. 2020).

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, 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.* at 283-84.

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

⁶ *Omaha Country Club v. Douglas Cty. Bd. of Equal.*, 11 Neb. App. 171, 174-75, 645 N.W.2d 821, 826 (2002).

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

III. FINDINGS OF FACT & CONCLUSIONS OF LAW

16. The Subject Property is an improved agricultural parcel with a land component that is subject to special valuation. The Subject Property is improved with a 1,717 square foot ranch style residence constructed in 1993 and a 1,500 square foot outbuilding constructed in 1989. Both improvements have quality and condition ratings of average.
17. No argument or other information regarding the actual or special value of the land component of the Subject Property was presented.
18. The Taxpayer alleged that the increase in value of the Subject Property from the prior assessment was unreasonable or arbitrary.
19. The assessed value for real property may be different from year to year according to the circumstances.⁹ For this reason, a prior year's assessment is not relevant to the subsequent year's valuation.¹⁰ Similarly, prior assessments of other properties are not relevant to the subsequent assessment.¹¹

⁷ *Josten-Wilbert Vault Co. v. Bd. of Equal. for Buffalo Cty.*, 179 Neb. 415, 418, 138 N.W.2d 641, 643 (1965) (determination of actual value); *Lincoln Tel. and Tel. Co. v. Cty. Bd. of Equal. of York Cty.*, 209 Neb. 465, 468, 308 N.W.2d 515, 518 (1981) (determination of equalized taxable value).

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

⁹ *Affiliated Foods Coop. v. Madison Co. Bd. of Equal.*, 229 Neb. 605, 614, 428 N.W.2d 201, 206 (1988); see Neb. Rev. Stat. § 77-1502 (Reissue 2018).

¹⁰ *Affiliated Foods Coop.*, 229 Neb. at 613, 428 N.W.2d at 206; *DeVore v. Board of Equal.*, 144 Neb. 351, 354-55, 13 N.W.2d 451, 452-53 (1944).

¹¹ *Kohl's Dep't Stores v. Douglas Cty. Bd. of Equal.*, 10 Neb. App. 809, 814-15, 638 N.W.2d 877, 881 (2002).

20. The Commission must look to the value of the Subject Property as of January 1 of each tax year.¹²
21. The County Board presented the (Property Record File) 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. This information was used to determine the value attributed to each of the characteristics of residential properties in the area, including the Subject Property.
22. The PRF indicates that the market area in which the Subject property is located was reappraised for tax year 2020.
23. The Taxpayer alleged that the value of the Subject Property was negatively impacted by the condition of the property.
24. The Taxpayer presented photographs of the Subject Property showing the condition of the upper garage door, fascia trim, sidelight window, siding damage and fading, bow window sash, deck support column repairs, cedar deck rot and damage, ponding water on front stoop, and cracks on upper driveway as well as dead and dying trees on the property and damage to the fascia of the shed caused by removed tree(s).
25. The Taxpayer discussed the repairs that would be necessary to remediate the condition items shown in the photographs of the Subject Property, some of which has been present since construction.
26. The Taxpayer did not provide invoices or estimates of the cost to repair the items shown in the photographs of the Subject Property.
27. The Taxpayer did not provide photographs of the condition of the interior of the Subject Property.
28. The PRF for the Subject Property shows that it had a condition rating of average.
29. The County Appraisers stated that after reviewing the information presented to the Commission, including the

¹² Neb. Rev. Stat §77-1301(Reissue 2018)

photographs, the condition rating of average accounted for the condition Subject Property as shown in the photographs presented.

30. The County Appraisers stated that the County Assessor's office neither added or subtracted value for trees on the Subject Property.
31. The Taxpayer has not presented sufficient information to demonstrate that the condition rating of average for the Subject Property for tax year 2020 was arbitrary or unreasonable.
32. The Taxpayer alleged that the Subject Property should not be assessed as a premium build property.
33. The PRF for the Subject Property shows that the County Assessor utilized a quality rating of average when valuing the Subject Property which would not indicate a premium build property
34. The Taxpayer has not presented information to demonstrate that the quality rating of average for the Subject Property for tax year 2020 was arbitrary or unreasonable.
35. 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.
36. 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.

IV. 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 2020 is affirmed.

2. The taxable value of the Subject Property for tax year 2020 is:

Land	\$ 51,760
<u>Improvements</u>	<u>\$237,600</u>
Total	\$289,360

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 2020.
7. This Decision and Order is effective on November 3, 2023.

Signed and Sealed: November 3, 2023



Steven A. Keetle, Commissioner