



## **I. STANDARD OF REVIEW**

The Taxpayer, in order to prevail, is required to demonstrate that the decision of the County Board was incorrect and arbitrary or unreasonable. Neb. Rev. Stat. §77-5016(8)(Cum. Supp. 2004, as amended by 2005 Neb. Laws L.B. 15 §9). The presumption created by the statute can be overcome if the Taxpayer shows by clear and convincing evidence that the County Board either failed to faithfully perform its official duties or that the County Board failed to act upon sufficient competent evidence in making its decision. *Garvey Elevators, Inc. v. Adams County Bd. of Equalization*, 261 Neb. 130, 136, 621 N.W.2d 518, 523-524 (2001). It is the Taxpayer's burden to overcome the presumption with clear and convincing evidence of more than a difference of opinion. *Garvey Elevators, Inc. v. Adams County Bd. of Equalization*, 261 Neb. 130, 136, 621 N.W.2d 518, 523-524 (2001). The Taxpayer, once this initial burden has been satisfied, must then demonstrate by clear and convincing evidence that the value as determined by the County Board was unreasonable. *Garvey Elevators, Inc. v. Adams County Bd. of Equalization*, 261 Neb. 130, 136, 621 N.W.2d 518, 523-524 (2001).

## **II. FINDINGS**

The Commission finds and determines that:

### **A. PROCEDURAL FINDINGS**

1. The Taxpayer is the owner of record of certain real property described in the appeal as all accretive lands in or adjoining the S½SE¼ and Lots 6, and 7, Section 10, Township 8 North, Range 20 West 6th P.M., Phelps County, Nebraska ("the subject property").

2. Eighty percent of the actual or fair market value of the agricultural land and horticultural land, comprising the subject property, placed on the assessment roll as of January 1, 2004, ("the assessment date") by the Phelps County Assessor was:

Land value        \$134,000.00

Total value        \$134,000.00. (E1).

3. The Taxpayer timely protested that value to the County Board. The Taxpayer proposed the following value for the subject property:

Land value        \$35,000.00

Total value        \$35,000.00. (E1).

4. The County Board denied the protest. (E:1)
5. The Taxpayer timely filed an appeal of that decision to the Commission.
6. The County Board was served with a Notice in Lieu of Summons, and duly answered that Notice.
7. A Notice and Order for Hearing issued on May 10, 2005, set a hearing of the Taxpayer's appeal for July 28, 2005, at 1:00 p.m. CDST.
8. An Affidavit of Service which appears in the records of the Commission establishes that a copy of the Notice and Order for Hearing was served on all parties.

**B.**  
**SUBSTANTIVE FINDINGS AND FACTUAL CONCLUSIONS**

1. The Subject Property is unimproved
2. Use of the Subject Property is limited by a hunting lease.
3. A boundary dispute affects use of a portion of the Subject Property

4. The Taxpayer has not adduced sufficient, clear and convincing evidence to overcome the statutory presumption in favor of the County Board.
5. Based on the entire record before it, the Commission finds and determines that eighty percent of the actual or fair market value of the agricultural land and horticultural land, comprising the subject property for the tax year 2004 is:

Land value	\$134,000.00
Total value	<u>\$134,000.00.</u>

6. The value of the subject property as of the assessment date determined by the County Board is supported by the evidence.
7. The decision of the County Board was correct and neither arbitrary nor unreasonable.
8. The decision of the County Board should be affirmed.

### III. CONCLUSIONS OF LAW

1. Subject matter jurisdiction of the Commission is over all issues raised during the county board of equalization proceedings. *Arcadian Fertilizer, L.P. v. Sarpy County Bd. of Equalization*, 7 Neb.App. 655, 584 N.W.2d 353, (1998)
2. The Commission has jurisdiction over the parties and the subject matter of this appeal.
3. The Commission, while making a decision, may not consider testimony, records, documents or other evidence which is not a part of the hearing record except those identified in the Commission's rules and regulations or Section 77-5016 (3). Neb. Rev. Stat. §77-5016(3) (Cum. Supp 2004, as amended by 2005 Neb. Laws L.B. 15 §9).

4. All taxable real property, with the exception of agricultural land and horticultural land, shall be valued at actual value for purposes of taxation. Neb. Rev. Stat. §77-201(1) (Cum. Supp. 2004).
5. Agricultural land and horticultural land shall be valued for purposes of taxation at eighty percent of its actual value. Neb. Rev. Stat. §77-201(2)(Reissue 2003).
6. Agricultural land and horticultural land means land which is primarily used for the production of agricultural or horticultural products, including wasteland lying in or adjacent to and in common ownership or management with land used for the production of agricultural or horticultural products. Land retained or protected for future agricultural or horticultural uses under a conservation easement as provided in the Conservation and Preservation Easements Act shall be defined as agricultural land or horticultural land. Land enrolled in a federal or state program in which payments are received for removing such land from agricultural or horticultural production shall be defined as agricultural land or horticultural land. Land that is zoned predominantly for purposes other than agricultural or horticultural use shall not be assessed as agricultural land or horticultural land. Neb. Rev. Stat. §77-1359(1)(Reissue 2003)
7. Agricultural or horticultural products include grain and feed crops; forages and sod crops; animal production, including breeding, feeding, or grazing of cattle, horses, swine, sheep, goats, bees, or poultry; and fruits, vegetables, flowers, seeds, grasses, trees, timber, and other horticultural crops. Neb. Rev. Stat. §77-1359(2)( Reissue 2003).
8. “Actual value is the most probable price expressed in terms of money that a property will bring if exposed for sale in the open market, or in an arm’s length transaction, between a

willing buyer and a willing seller, both of whom are knowledgeable concerning all the uses to which the real property is adapted and for which the real property is capable of being used. In analyzing the uses and restrictions applicable to real property the analysis shall include a full description of the physical characteristics of the real property and an identification of the property rights valued.” Neb. Rev. Stat. §77-112 (Reissue 2003).

9. Actual value of real property for purposes of taxation means the market value of real property in the ordinary course of trade. Neb. Rev. Stat. §77-112 (Reissue 2003).
10. “Actual value, market value, and fair market value mean exactly the same thing.”  
*Omaha Country Club v. Douglas County Board of Equalization et al.*, 11 Neb.App. 171, 180, 645 N.W.2d 821, 8241 ( 2002).
11. The Taxpayer must adduce evidence establishing that the action of the County Board was incorrect and unreasonable or arbitrary. Neb. Rev. Stat. §77-5016(7) (Cum. Supp 2004, as amended by 2005 Neb. Laws L.B. 15 §9). The Nebraska Supreme Court, in considering similar language, has held that “There is a presumption that a board of equalization has faithfully performed its official duties in making an assessment and has acted upon sufficient competent evidence to justify its action. That presumption remains until there is competent evidence to the contrary presented, and the presumption disappears when there is competent evidence on appeal to the contrary. From that point on, 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.” *Garvey*

- Elevators, Inc. v. Adams County Bd. of Equalization*, 261 Neb. 130, 136, 621 N.W.2d 518, 523, (2001).
12. A decision is "arbitrary" when it is made in disregard of the facts and circumstances and without some basis which could lead a reasonable person to the same conclusion. *Phelps Cty. Bd. of Equal. v. Graf*, 258 Neb 810, 606 N.W.2d 736, (2000).
  13. The term "unreasonable" can be applied to a decision of an administrative agency only if the evidence presented leaves no room for differences of opinion among reasonable minds. *Pittman v. Sarpy Cty. Bd. of Equal.*, 258 Neb 390, 603 N.W.2d 447, (1999).
  14. The Court has also held that "In an appeal to the county board of equalization or to [the Tax Equalization and Review Commission] and from the [Commission] to this court, the burden of persuasion imposed on the complaining taxpayer is not met by showing a mere difference of opinion unless it is established by clear and convincing evidence that the valuation placed upon his property when compared to valuations placed on other similar property is grossly excessive and is the result of a systematic exercise of intentional will or failure of plain duty, and not mere errors of judgment." *Garvey Elevators, Inc. v. Adams County Board of Equalization*, 261 Neb. 130, 136, 621 N.W.2d 518, 523, (2001).
  15. "Clear and convincing evidence means and is that amount of evidence which produces in the trier of fact a firm belief or conviction about the existence of a fact to be proved." *Castellano v. Bitkower*, 216 Neb. 806, 812, 346 N.W.2d 249, 253 (1984).
  16. "It is the function of the county board of equalization to determine the actual value of locally assessed property for tax purposes. In carrying out this function, the county board must give effect to the constitutional requirement that taxes be levied uniformly and

proportionately upon all taxable property in the county. Individual discrepancies and inequalities within the county must be corrected and equalized by the county board of equalization.” *AT & T Information Systems, Inc. v. State Bd. of Equalization and Assessment*, 237 Neb. 591, 595, 467 N.W.2d 55, 58, (1991)

17. “An owner who is familiar with his property and knows its worth is permitted to testify as to its value.” *U. S. Ecology v. Boyd County Bd. Of Equalization*, 256 Neb. 7, 16, 588 N.W.2d 575, 581, (1999).

#### **IV. ANALYSIS**

A hunting lease entered into in 1999 encumbers the subject property until January 31, 2008. (E3). The Taxpayer testified that the lease reduced the value of the Subject Property and that the amount of the reduction as determined by an appraiser was about \$18,000.00. Although the appraisal was not introduced into evidence the Taxpayer also testified that the appraiser had determined the value of the Subject Property as of September 2003 to be \$1,230.00 per acre. Actual value of the Subject Property as of the assessment date based on that information would be  $179 \times \$1,230.00 - \$18,000.00 = \$202,170.00$ . 80% of that value is \$161,736.00. The County Board determined the taxable value to be \$134,000.00.

The Taxpayer also alleged that a boundary dispute affected actual value of the Subject Property as of the assessment date. The Taxpayer testified that 10 to 20 acres of the subject property had been fenced in by a neighboring property owner. The Taxpayer also testified that about 100 acres of the subject property is subject to the ownership dispute. The Taxpayer became aware of the boundary dispute in the winter of 2003. The dispute is unresolved. While

reasonable people could agree that a boundary dispute affecting 56% of a parcel could affect actual value of the parcel, the amount of the affect has to be proven. The Taxpayer did not quantify the affect of the boundary dispute on actual value of the subject property as of the assessment date. The Commission cannot determine on the evidence before it that the decision of the County Board was incorrect and unreasonable or arbitrary.

**V.  
ORDER**

**IT IS THEREFORE ORDERED, ADJUDGED AND DECREED:**

1. That the decision of the County Board determining eighty percent of the actual or fair market value of the agricultural land and horticultural land comprising the subject property as of the assessment date, January 1, 2004, as follows:

Land value	\$134,000.00
Total value	<u>\$134,000.00</u>

is affirmed.

2. That this decision, if no appeal is timely filed, shall be certified to the Phelps County Treasurer, and the Phelps County Assessor, pursuant to Neb. Rev. Stat. §77-5018 (Reissue 2003).
3. That any request for relief, by any party, which is not specifically provided for by this order is denied.
4. That each party is to bear its own costs in this matter.
5. That this decision shall only be applicable to tax year 2004.

6. This order is effective for purposes of appeal August 4, 2005.

**Signed and Sealed.** August 4, 2005.

---

Wm. R. Wickersham, Chairperson

---

Susan S. Lore, Commissioner

---

Robert L. Hans, Commissioner

**SEAL**

**ANY PARTY SEEKING REVIEW OF THIS ORDER MAY DO SO BY FILING A PETITION WITH THE APPROPRIATE DOCKET FEES IN THE NEBRASKA COURT OF APPEALS. THE PETITION MUST BE FILED WITHIN THIRTY DAYS AFTER THE DATE OF THIS ORDER AND MUST SATISFY THE REQUIREMENTS OF STATE LAW CONTAINED IN NEB. REV. STAT. §77-5019 (REISSUE 2003 AS AMENDED BY 2005 NEB. LAWS L.B. 15 §11). IF A PETITION IS NOT TIMELY FILED, THIS ORDER BECOMES FINAL AND CANNOT BE CHANGED.**