

# INDIANA BOARD OF TAX REVIEW

## Final Determination Findings and Conclusions Lake County

**Petitions:** 45-041-02-1-5-00311, 45-041-02-1-5-00312, & 45-041-02-1-5-00313  
**Petitioners:** Raymond D. & Sherry L. Trapp  
**Respondent:** Department of Local Government Finance  
**Parcels:** 003-31-25-0247-0006, 003-31-25-0247-0007, & 003-31-25-0247-0008  
**Assessment Year:** 2002

The Indiana Board of Tax Review (the Board) issues this determination in the above matter, and finds and concludes as follows:

### Procedural History

1. The informal hearing as described in Ind. Code § 6-1.1-4-33 was held in November 2003. The Department of Local Government Finance (the DLGF) determined that the assessment for each of the subject properties is \$6,400 and notified the Petitioners on March 12, 2004.
2. The Petitioners filed Form 139L petitions on March 30, 2004.
3. The Board issued notices of hearing to the parties dated October 7, 2004.
4. Special Master S. Sue Mayes held the hearing in Crown Point on November 9, 2004.

### Facts

5. The subject properties are located at 7211, 7213, and 7215 W. 128<sup>th</sup> Court in Cedar Lake.
6. The three parcels are vacant lots.<sup>1</sup>
7. The Special Master did not conduct an on-site inspection of the properties.
8. Assessed Value of each parcel as determined by the DLGF:  
Land \$6,400      Improvements \$-0-      Total \$6,400.
9. Assessed Value of each parcel requested by Petitioners:  
Land \$2,200      Improvements \$-0-      Total \$2,200.

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<sup>1</sup> A fourth contiguous parcel is the subject of a separate appeal, petition #45-041-02-1-5-00310.

10. Persons sworn as witnesses at the hearing:  
Raymond D. and Sherry L. Trapp, Owners  
Terry Knee, Assessor/Auditor.

### **Issue**

11. Summary of Petitioners' contentions in support of an alleged error in the assessment:
  - a. Each parcel is currently valued at \$6,400. *Respondent Exhibit 2*. It should be valued at \$2,200. *Board Exhibit A*.
  - b. Petitioners own four contiguous parcels, three of which are vacant and are the subject of these appeals. Each parcel was assessed at the same adjusted rate of \$318 per front foot. These three vacant parcels received a 20% negative influential factor as a result of being unimproved, reducing the value to \$6,400. *S. Trapp testimony*.
  - c. Each parcel measures 25 feet by 100 feet and is assessed individually. Separately, each lot is unbuildable. The four lots are currently assessed at a total of \$28,500. Petitioners were offered \$6,000 for all four of the lots. *S. Trapp testimony*.
  - d. Petitioners presented two photographs of a home across the street from the property under appeal. *Petitioners Exhibits 1, 2*.
  - e. Petitioners also presented evidence of six listings and sales as comparables. Petitioners contend these transactions, which occurred during the period 2001 through 2003, are for similarly sized parcels. Based on this market data, each parcel should be valued between \$2,500 and \$3,000. *Petitioners Exhibits 3 - 12; S. Trapp testimony*.
12. Summary of Respondent's contentions in support of the assessment:
  - a. Petitioners did not provide sufficient information regarding location to establish the properties identified in the sales and listing data are comparable to the Petitioners' property. *Knee testimony*.
  - b. If all of the parcels were viewed as one entity, an additional adjustment might be required for excessive frontage. *Knee testimony*.

### **Record**

13. The official record for this matter is made up of the following:
  - a. The Petitions,
  - b. The tape recording of the hearing labeled Lake Co. 549,

- c. Exhibits:
- Petitioners Exhibit 1: Picture of house across the street from the subject,
  - Petitioners Exhibit 2: Picture of house across the street from the subject,
  - Petitioners Exhibit 3: Listings of vacant land for sale in Cedar Lake,
  - Petitioners Exhibit 4: Agent Detail Report for 7418-7422 128<sup>th</sup> Ave.,
  - Petitioners Exhibit 5: Agent Detail Report for 7025 W. 134<sup>th</sup> Ave.,
  - Petitioners Exhibit 6: Agent Detail Report for Lots 4, 5 and 6 Edison,
  - Petitioners Exhibit 7: Listing of sale of 127-1 Wrightwood,
  - Petitioners Exhibit 8: Listing of sale of 6822 128<sup>th</sup> Lane,
  - Petitioners Exhibit 9: Listing of sale of 6602 Wheeler,
  - Petitioners Exhibit 10: Agent Detail Report for 127-A Wrightwood,
  - Petitioners Exhibit 11: Agent Detail Report for 6822 128<sup>th</sup> Lane,
  - Petitioners Exhibit 12: Agent Detail Report for 6602 Wheeler,
  - Respondent Exhibit 1: Form 139L Petitions,
  - Respondent Exhibit 2: Subject property record cards,
  - Board Exhibit A: Form 139L Petitions,
  - Board Exhibit B: Notices of Hearing,
  - Board Exhibit C: Sign-in sheet,
- d. These Findings and Conclusions.

### Analysis

14. The most applicable laws are:
- a. A Petitioner seeking review of a determination of an assessing official has the burden to establish a prima facie case proving that the current assessment is incorrect and specifically what the correct assessment would be. *See Meridian Towers East & West v. Washington Twp. Assessor*, 805 N.E.2d 475, 478 (Ind. Tax Ct. 2003); *see also Clark v. State Bd. of Tax Comm'rs*, 694 N.E.2d 1230 (Ind. Tax Ct. 1998).
  - b. In making its case, the taxpayer must explain how each piece of evidence is relevant to the requested assessment. *See Indianapolis Racquet Club, Inc. v. Washington Twp. Assessor*, 802 N.E.2d 1018, 1022 (Ind. Tax Ct. 2004) (“[I]t is the taxpayer’s duty to walk the Indiana Board . . . through every element of the analysis”).
  - c. Once the Petitioner establishes a prima facie case, the burden shifts to the assessing official to rebut the Petitioner’s evidence. *See American United Life Ins. Co. v. Maley*, 803 N.E.2d 276 (Ind. Tax Ct. 2004). The assessing official must offer evidence that impeaches or rebuts the Petitioner’s evidence. *Id.*; *Meridian Towers*, 805 N.E.2d at 479.

15. Petitioners did not provide sufficient evidence to support their contentions that the base rate of the land is excessive. This conclusion was arrived at because:
- a. The sales comparison approach “estimates the total value of the property directly by comparing it to similar, or comparable, properties that have sold in the market.” *Long v. Wayne Twp. Assessor*, 821 N.E.2d 466, 469 (Ind. Tax Ct. 2005). In order to effectively use the sales comparison approach as evidence in a property assessment appeal, the proponent must establish the comparability of the properties being examined. Conclusory statements that a property is “similar” or “comparable” to another property do not constitute probative evidence of the comparability of the two properties. *Id.* at 470. Instead, the party seeking to rely on a sales comparison approach must explain the characteristics of the subject property and how those characteristics compare to those of purportedly comparable properties as well as how any differences between the properties affect the relative market values-in-use. *Id.* at 471.
  - b. Petitioners presented listings and Vacant Land Agent Detail Reports of six other properties. Petitioners provided only minimal explanation of the characteristics of these properties, referring merely to the size of the parcels. While one comparable sale was in the same subdivision, it is not possible to draw any valid conclusion about value from such limited evidence. No comparison of topography, geographical features, lot accessibility or uses was presented. Conclusory statements concerning the comparability of properties do not constitute probative evidence. *Blackbird Farms Apts., LP v. Dep’t of Local Gov’t Fin.*, 765 N.E.2d 711, 715 (Ind. Tax Ct. 2002).
  - c. Further, the listings and sales identified by Petitioners occurred during the period 2001 through 2003. Indiana’s assessment regulations provide that, for the 2002 general reassessment, a property’s assessment must reflect its value as of January 1, 1999. 2002 REAL PROPERTY ASSESSMENT MANUAL at 4 (incorporated by reference at 50 IAC 2.3-1-2).
  - d. Petitioners did not explain how sales data from 2001 through 2003 demonstrate the value of the subject property on January 1, 1999. Accordingly, the evidence of sales and listing presented by Petitioners is not probative of error. *Long*, 821 N.E.2d at 471.
  - e. Petitioners also presented two photographs of the home across the street from the property under appeal. Petitioners made no link between these photographs and the value of the property. Without explanation, the photographs are not probative evidence of error in the assessment. *Bernacchi v. State Bd. of Tax Comm’rs*, 727 N.E.2d 1133 (Ind. Tax Ct. 2000).

## Conclusions

16. The Petitioners did not provide sufficient evidence to support their contentions that the base rate of the land is excessive.

## Final Determination

In accordance with the above findings and conclusions the Indiana Board of Tax Review now determines that the assessment of the land should not be changed.

ISSUED: \_\_\_\_\_

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Commissioner,  
Indiana Board of Tax Review

- Appeal Rights -

**You may petition for judicial review of this final determination pursuant to the provisions of Indiana Code § 6-1.1-15-5. The action shall be taken to the Indiana Tax Court under Indiana Code § 4-21.5-5. To initiate a proceeding for judicial review you must take the action required within forty-five (45) days of the date of this notice.** You must name in the petition and in the petition's caption the persons who were parties to any proceeding that led to the agency action under Indiana Tax Court Rule 4(B)(2), Indiana Trial Rule 10(A), and Indiana Code §§ 4-21.5-5-7(b)(4), 6-1.1-15-5(b). The Tax Court Rules provide a sample petition for judicial review. The Indiana Tax Court Rules are available on the Internet at <http://www.in.gov/judiciary/rules/tax/index.html>. The Indiana Trial Rules are available on the Internet at [http://www.in.gov/judiciary/rules/trial\\_proc/index.html](http://www.in.gov/judiciary/rules/trial_proc/index.html). The Indiana Code is available on the Internet at <http://www.in.gov/legislative/ic/code>.