

REPRESENTATIVE FOR PETITIONERS: John A. Shuey, *pro se*

REPRESENTATIVE FOR RESPONDENT: Ayn Engle, Attorney at Law  
Brian Cusimano, Attorney at Law  
Marilyn Meighen, Attorney at Law

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**BEFORE THE  
INDIANA BOARD OF TAX REVIEW**

John A. & Judith A. Shuey,	)	Petition No.: 73-002-20-1-5-00605-21
	)	
Petitioners,	)	Parcel No.: 73-11-05-128-200.000-002
	)	
v.	)	
	)	County: Shelby
Shelby County Assessor,	)	
	)	
Respondent.	)	Assessment Year: 2020

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Appeal from the Final Determination of the  
Shelby County Property Tax Assessment Board of Appeals

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October 21, 2022

**FINAL DETERMINATION**

The Indiana Board of Tax Review (“Board”), having reviewed the facts and evidence, and having considered the issues, now finds and concludes the following:

**Findings of Fact and Conclusions of Law**

**Introduction**

1. In this assessment appeal, neither side offered probative evidence to establish a market value-in-use that differed from the property’s assessment. And while the petitioners, John and Judith Shuey, offered raw data tending to show some inconsistencies in assessments of rental properties, they did not make an actionable case for an equalization

adjustment based on a lack of uniformity and equality. We therefore order no change to the assessment.

### **Procedural History**

2. The Shueys contested the 2020 assessment of their property located at 851 Elm Street in Shelbyville. The Shelby County Property Tax Assessment Board of Appeals (“PTABOA”) issued a Form 115 determination denying the Shueys’ request for relief and valuing the property at \$59,500 (\$6,100 for land and \$53,400 for improvements). That represents an increase of 43.7% over the property’s 2019 assessment of \$41,400. *Pet’rs Ex. 1.*
3. The Shueys responded by filing a Form 131 petition with us. On April 26, 2022, our designated administrative law judge, Joseph Stanford (“ALJ”), held a telephonic hearing on the Shueys’ petition. Neither he nor the Board inspected the property. John Shuey, Bradley Berkemeier of Nexus Group, and appraiser Mark Ratterman testified under oath.
4. The Shueys submitted the following exhibits:

Petitioners Exhibit 1:	Form 11 notice for 2020,
Petitioners Exhibit 2:	Photographs of the kitchen, master bedroom, and interior doors,
Petitioners Exhibit 3:	Photographs of bathrooms,
Petitioners Exhibit 4:	Photographs of exterior brickwork,
Petitioners Exhibit 5:	Photographs of siding and garage door,
Petitioners Exhibit 6:	Photographs and data from the subject property and four other properties,
Petitioners Exhibit 7(a-c):	List of 2019 sales in “the core of Shelbyville,”
Petitioners Exhibit 8:	Trending calculations and alternative GRM calculations,
Petitioners Exhibit 9(a-b):	Photographs and data from 31 other properties,
Petitioners Exhibit 10:	Analysis comparing assessed values to sale prices.
5. The Assessor submitted the following exhibits:

Respondent Exhibit 1:	Subject property record card,
Respondent Exhibit 2:	Appraisal report by Mark Ratterman,

Respondent Exhibit 3:	Curriculum vitae of Mark Ratterman,
Respondent Exhibit 4:	Property record card for 621 Colescott Street,
Respondent Exhibit 5:	Sales disclosures for 621 Colescott Street,
Respondent Exhibit 6:	Property record card for 1209 South Miller Street,
Respondent Exhibit 7:	Sales disclosures for 1209 South Miller Street,

6. The record also includes the following: (1) the hearing on a related appeal involving the same parties and addressing a property located at 722 Elm Street, Shelbyville,<sup>1</sup> (2) all petitions or other documents filed in this appeal, (3) all notices and orders issued by the Board or the ALJ, and (4) an audio recording of the hearing.

### **Objection**

7. The Shueys objected to Respondent’s Exhibits 4-7—sales disclosure forms and property record cards for five properties identified in Petitioners’ Exhibit 6 that John Shuey referred to as “pseudo comps”—on grounds that the Assessor failed to timely provide copies of those exhibits to the Shueys. The Assessor emailed the contested exhibits early in the morning on the day of the hearing, and the Shueys claimed that they had no time to review them. The Assessor argued that she was offering the exhibits to rebut the Shueys’ evidence. Counsel for the Assessor represented that she obtained the documents the afternoon before the hearing, and that she sent them to the Shueys as soon as she had finished compiling them. The ALJ took the objection under advisement.
8. We overrule the objection. To promote settlement and avoid unfair surprise, our procedural rules require parties to exchange witness and exhibit lists at least 15 business days before a hearing and copies of exhibits at least five business days before the hearing. 52 IAC 4-8-1(a)-(b). The touchstone for enforcing those pre-hearing exchange deadlines is whether the witness or exhibit at issue was known and anticipated. *See Evansville Courier*, 78 N.E.3d 745, 752 (Ind. Tax Ct. 2017) (explaining that the failure to disclose a

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<sup>1</sup> The ALJ agreed to let the parties incorporate things from the record of the 722 Elm Street hearing (Pet. No. 73-002-20-1-5-00604-21). The parties were not clear about exactly what they intended to incorporate from that hearing. But they extensively referenced testimony and arguments from the hearing. We therefore incorporate the entire audio recording (and any official transcript from that recording) of the 722 Elm Street hearing.

known and anticipated exhibit within the deadlines laid out by our procedural rules constituted “precisely the type of ‘gotcha’ litigation that Indiana courts abhor.”). That is true even where the evidence is offered for rebuttal purposes. *See McCullough v. Archbold Ladder Co.*, 605 N.E.2d 175, 179 (Ind. 1993) (“[T]he nondisclosure of a rebuttal witness is excused only when that witness was unknown and unanticipated . . .”).

9. The Assessor offered the contested exhibits to address properties that John Shuey described as “pseudo comps.” There is no evidence that the Assessor knew the Shueys intended to offer information about those properties before they gave her a copy of Petitioners’ Exhibit 6. Thus, the Assessor did not know of, or anticipate the need to use, the information contained in the contested exhibits before the exchange deadline, and counsel for the Assessor acted diligently in identifying, compiling, and exchanging those exhibits. We therefore admit Respondent’s Exhibits 4-7. As explained below, however, the Shueys’ “pseudo comps” lack probative weight for reasons other than the issues raised by the contested exhibits, and excluding those exhibits would not change our determination of the Shueys’ appeal.

### **Findings of Fact**

#### **A. The subject property**

10. The Shueys bought the subject property for \$15,249 in January 2002, and they use it as a rental. It has an 840-square-foot, one-story single-family home without a basement. The home was built in 1900. The evidence conflicts as to how many bedrooms and bathrooms the home has. Although some records indicate that the home has only one bathroom, both the property record card and interior photographs show two different bathrooms. We find that it has two bathrooms. There is also a conflict regarding the number of bedrooms, with the record card indicating three and other records indicating two. We find that it has two bedrooms. The Shueys’ rented the property out for

\$690/month under a July 2018 lease. *Shuey testimony; Ratterman testimony; Pet'rs Ex. 8; Resp't Ex. 1.*

11. The home is “clean” but “dated” and needs various repairs. For example, the kitchen counter and cabinets are damaged, and the kitchen floor is cracked. The master bedroom’s walls are damaged, and closets either have “beat up” doors or lack doors completely. The bathrooms are small with little door clearance and damaged tile. And the exterior brickwork is deteriorated. In addition to those issues, the garage is positioned too close to the alley to access with a mid-sized car. *Shuey testimony; Pet'rs Exs. 2-5.*

#### **B. Ratterman’s valuation opinion**

12. The Assessor submitted an appraisal prepared by Mark Ratterman, MAI, SRA. Ratterman has been an appraiser for 42 years. He has written 12 books and many seminars on appraising. He holds a position on Indiana’s licensing board for appraisers, and he also volunteers as a Hendricks County PTABOA member. Ratterman certified that his appraisal conforms to the Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice (“USPAP”). *Ratterman testimony; Resp't Exs. 2-3.*
13. He performed a market analysis and determined that the property’s market was within the 46176 ZIP Code, which contains the older sections of Shelbyville. He found that the neighborhood was stable and that property values had increased by 133.33% between 2011 and 2020, which equals a 9.87% compound rate of appreciation. *Resp't Ex. 2.*
14. Ratterman did not inspect the home’s interior, but he explained that through his extensive experience with repossessed and foreclosed homes, he has a good idea of what rentals look like. Based on his exterior visual inspection and information listed on the property record card, Ratterman assumed that the home was a standard rental for its age. He did not assume remodeling or an extraordinary number of defects. Instead, he rated the home as being in “average” condition, which he expressed as “2.5” on a 1-5 rating scale, with 1

being “new” and 5 being “poor.” After seeing photographs of the home offered by the Shueys, Ratterman continued to believe that his assumptions were fair. Ratterman, however, valued the home as if it had a basement. *Ratterman testimony; Resp’t Ex. 2.*

15. Ratterman developed two valuation approaches: the income approach using a monthly gross rent multiplier (“GRM”) and the sales-comparison approach. Under the income approach, Ratterman first had to estimate a market rental rate for the property. He looked at the subject property’s monthly rent. He also looked at data from the Broker’s Listing Cooperative, which he testified “is the name for our MLS,” to identify comparable rental properties. He settled on seven older bungalow-style homes from Shelbyville that were located “fairly proximate” to the subject property. Some had garages, driveways, or basements, and some did not. They all had between one and two bathrooms and between two and three bedrooms. He assigned quality and condition ratings of “4” to all the homes. They rented for between \$660/month and \$750/month under leases signed in 2019. Based on all his data, Ratterman settled on market rent of \$700/month for the subject property. *Ratterman testimony; Resp’t Ex. 2.*
  
16. Next, Ratterman developed a GRM, which he explained can be extracted from sales by dividing properties’ sale prices by their monthly gross rent. He explained that when extracting a GRM, it is more difficult to find properties that are as closely comparable to the property being appraised than it is when applying the sales-comparison approach. That is partly due to the difficulty in finding rental data for properties that sell in the market. But Ratterman explained that the GRM is designed to reflect what buyers of income-producing properties will pay when they are motivated by a property’s income stream rather than by its amenities. So comparability in terms of those amenities is not as important. Not every market segment will reflect the same GRMs, however. Things like a home’s age, which generally relates to maintenance costs, affects the GRM for which it will sell.

17. Ratterman therefore used six sales of older<sup>2</sup> bungalow-style homes from Shelbyville to determine a monthly GRM for the subject property. He did not include the properties' addresses because the rent data was confidential. The properties rented for rates ranging from \$650/month to \$950/month, and they ranged in size from 696 to 1,090 square feet. They sold for GRMs ranging from 77.78 to 90.91, with a rounded average of 85. When Ratterman applied that GRM to the subject property's market rent, it yielded a value of \$59,500. *Ratterman testimony; Resp't Ex. 2.*
18. For his sales-comparison analysis, Ratterman used what he viewed as the six most comparable properties to the subject property in terms of size, age, location, and other factors. The record is unclear as to whether some of Ratterman's comparable properties were sold to owner-occupiers as opposed to investors who planned to rent the properties out. Shuey alternately asserted in argument and in questions to Ratterman that either five of six or all six of the properties sold to owner-occupiers. While those assertions are not evidence, Ratterman's response suggests that at least some of the properties were sold to owner-occupiers. Ratterman explained that the market previously was bifurcated, and owner-occupiers did not compete with investors for the same properties. But the market has changed, and investors now compete with owner-occupiers, which has driven up rents and GRMs for investment properties. *Ratterman testimony; Resp't Ex. 2.*
19. Ratterman adjusted the sale prices to account for differences between his comparable properties and the subject property that he believed the market would react to. First, he adjusted for concessions where the seller paid the buyer's financing or closing costs. He also adjusted for differences in market conditions, site size, condition, gross living area, basement area, garage area, and porch area. In keeping with the trends for the subject property's ZIP Code, Ratterman used 9% annual appreciation for his market-conditions adjustment. While his graph went back 10 years, he explained that a window of two

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<sup>2</sup> In his opening argument for the hearing on 722 Elm St., John Shuey asserted that he drove by the homes and looked up their information and that three of the homes were built in 1950, 1958, and 1960, respectively. But he neither testified to, nor offered any other evidence to establish, those facts.

years is preferred for trending purposes. Based on the adjusted sale prices, Ratterman concluded a value under the sales-comparison approach of \$59,000. *Ratterman testimony; Resp't Ex. 2.*

20. In his report, Ratterman reconciled his conclusions under the two approaches and settled on a value of \$59,500 for the subject property. But he acknowledged at hearing that if he had treated the property as having no basement, he would have concluded a value under the sales-comparison approach that was \$1,500 lower, although it would not have affected his conclusions using the GRM method. With that correction, the average value from the two approaches would have been \$58,500, and he would have used a reconciled value of \$59,000. *Ratterman testimony; Resp't Exs. 1-2.*

### **C. The Shueys' data**

21. The Shueys offered some data as well. Four properties that John Shuey referred to as “pseudo-comps” were from the same neighborhood as the subject property and sold “as is” for an average of \$28,604. One of those sales—1209 South Miller—occurred just one week after the seller had obtained title by paying off a land contract. The Shueys provided some information about their “pseudo comps,” including the age of each home, the home’s total area, and the number of bedrooms and bathrooms. But they did not compare those properties to the subject property along other lines that affect market value, nor did they adjust the sale prices to account for any relevant differences. *Shuey testimony; Berkemeier testimony; Pet'rs Exs. 6-7; Resp't Ex. 6.*
22. The Shueys also used two methods to trend their January 2002 purchase price forward to a value as of January 1, 2020: the Housing Price Index (“HPI”) and an overall inflation calculator. They arrived at a value of \$24,000 using the HPI and \$21,670 using the inflation calculator. The Shueys also calculated several different values using GRMs of 60 and 70 (as opposed to Ratterman’s GRM of 85) and applying those GRMs to the property’s actual rent (as opposed to Ratterman’s market-rent estimate). They did not



explain whether they had any data to support using those alternate GRMs. Instead, John Shuey simply asserted that investors in low-end properties “by-and-large” looked for a GRM of 65 to 70. The Shueys also offered a list of single-family homes from the inner part of Shelbyville that sold in 2019. Although John Shuey claimed that 30% of those properties sold for less than \$50,000, the Shueys did not otherwise analyze the sales.

*Shuey testimony; Pet’rs Ex. 8.*

23. Finally, the Shueys compared sale prices from 2019 to assessments for 2020 for 31 properties that the Assessor had used in computing a GRM for 2020. According to the Shueys’ calculations, 87.5% of properties that sold for less than \$60,000 were assessed above their sale prices, while 75% of properties that sold for more than \$60,000 were assessed below their sale prices. The Shueys used incorrect assessments for several of the properties, including instances where they used an assessment from 2021 instead of 2020. The errors were all for properties that sold for more than \$60,000. In all but two instances, correcting the errors would have increased the amount by which the properties were underassessed. *Shuey testimony; Berkemeier testimony; Pet’rs Exs. 9-10.*

### Analysis

**A. Because we held our hearing after the Legislature repealed Ind. Code § 6-1.1-15-17.2, the provisions of that specialized burden-of-proof statute do not apply to the Shueys’ appeal.**

24. Generally, an assessment determined by an assessing official is presumed to be correct. 2011 REAL PROPERTY ASSESSMENT MANUAL at 3.<sup>3</sup> A petitioner has the burden of proving the assessment is incorrect and what the correct assessment should be. *Piotrowski v. Shelby Cty. Ass’r*, 177 N.E.3d 127, 131-32 (Ind. Tax Ct. 2022).

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<sup>3</sup> The Department of Local Government Finance has adopted a new assessment manual and guidelines that apply to assessments for 2021 forward. 52 IAC 2.4-1-2 (filed Nov. 20, 2020) (incorporating 2021 Real Property Assessment Manual and Real Property Assessment Guidelines for 2021 by reference).

25. Until its repeal on March 21, 2022, however, Ind. Code § 6-1.1-15-17.2, commonly known as the “burden-shifting statute,” created an exception to the general rule. That statute required an assessor to prove that a challenged assessment was “correct” where, among other things, the assessment represented an increase of more than 5% over the prior year’s assessment. I.C. § 6-1.1-15- 17.2(a)-(b) (repealed by 2022 Ind. Acts 174, § 32 effective on passage). Where an assessor had the burden, her evidence needed to “exactly and precisely conclude” to the challenged assessment. *Southlake Ind. LLC v. Lake Cty. Ass’r* (“*Southlake IP*”), 181 N.E.3d 484, 489 (Ind. Tax Ct. 2021). If the assessor failed to meet her burden, the taxpayer could prove that its proffered assessment value was correct. If neither party met its burden, the assessment reverted to the prior year’s level. I.C. § 6-1.1-15-17.2(b); *Southlake Ind., LLC v. Lake Cty. Ass’r* (“*Southlake P*”), 174 N.E.3d 177, 179-80 (Ind. 2021).
26. At the same time the Legislature repealed the burden-shifting statute, it enacted Ind. Code § 6-1.1-15-20. 2022 Ind Acts 174, § 34. The new statute also assigns the burden of proof to assessors in appeals where the assessment represents an increase of more than 5% over the prior year. I.C. § 6-1.1-15-20(b). But it no longer requires the evidence to “exactly and precisely conclude” to the assessment, and it allows the Board to determine a value based on the totality of the evidence. Only where the evidence is insufficient to determine a property’s true tax value does the assessment revert to the prior year’s level. *See* I.C. § 6-1.1-15-20(f). The new statute, however, only applies to appeals filed after its March 21, 2022 effective date. I.C. § 6-1.1-15-20(h).
27. The Shueys pointed to the fact that their assessment increased by more than 5% between 2019 and 2020 and argued that the burden-shifting statute should apply because it was in effect when they filed their appeal. The Assessor disagreed, arguing that the burden-shifting statute was repealed before we held our evidentiary hearing. Because the new statute does not apply to appeals filed before March 21, 2020, the Assessor argued that no specialized burden-of-proof statute applies to the Shueys’ appeals.

28. We agree with the Assessor. We start with the principle that we must apply the law as it existed at the time of the evidentiary hearing. Statutes apply prospectively only, unless the Legislature “unequivocally and unambiguously” intended retroactive application, or “strong and compelling” reasons dictate retroactive application. *State v. Pelley*, 828 N.E.2d 915, 919 (Ind. 2005). The same is true for acts repealing existing statutes. Indeed, the Legislature has codified that presumption in the context of repeals, whether explicit or implied:

[T]he repeal of any statute shall not have the effect to release or extinguish any penalty, forfeiture, or liability incurred under such statute, unless the repealing statute shall so expressly provide; and such statute shall be treated as still remaining in force for the purposes of sustaining any proper action or prosecution for the enforcement of such penalty, forfeiture, or liability.

I.C. § 1-1-5-1; *see also Rouseff v. Dean Witter & Co.*, 453 F. Supp. 774, 779 (N.D. Ind. 1978) (citing *State ex. rel. Mental Health Comm’r v. Estate of Lotts*, 332 N.E.2d 234, 238 (Ind. Ct. App. 1975) (recognizing that I.C. § 1-1-5-1 codifies the principal that substantive amendatory acts, which by implication repeal prior law to the extent they conflict, are to be construed prospectively unless the Legislature specifically provides otherwise); *but cf., e.g., Ind. State Highway Comm’n v. Ziliak*, 428 N.E.2d 275, 279 (Ind. Ct. App. 1981) (quoting 26 I.L.E. Statutes § 195 at 380 (1960) (“[T]he repeal of a statute without a saving clause, where no vested right is impaired, completely obliterates it, and renders it as ineffective as if it never existed.”)).

29. Thus, we must determine what constitutes a prospective, as opposed to a retroactive, application. To answer that question, we must determine whether the “new provision attaches new legal consequences to events completed before its enactment.” *Church v. State*, 189 N.E.3d 580, 587 (Ind. 2022) (quoting *Martin v. Hadix*, 527 U.S. 343, 357-58, 119 S.Ct. 1998, 144 L.E.2d 347 (1999)). That, in turn, requires “identifying the conduct or event that triggers the statute’s application.” *Id.* (quoting *State v. Beaudoin*, 137 A.3d 717, 722 (R.I. 2016)). Once identified, the triggering, or “operative,” event “guides the analysis.” *Id.* A statute “operates prospectively when it is applied to the operative event of the statute, and that event occurs after the statute took effect.” *Id.* at 587-88. It

follows that the repeal of an existing statute likewise operates prospectively when it is applied to the operative event governed by the repeal, and that event occurs after the repeal took effect. A statute (or repeal) operates retroactively only when its “adverse effects” are activated by events that occurred before its effective date. *Id.* at 588 (quoting *R.I. Insurers’ Insolvency Fund v. Leviton Mfg. Co.*, 716 A.2d 730, 735 (R.I. 1998)).

30. In *Church*, the defendant sought to depose the child victim of a sex offense. After the date of the offense and the defendant was charged, but before he sought to depose the child, the Legislature passed a statute requiring court approval to depose child victims if the prosecutor objects to the deposition. *Church*, 189 N.E.3d at 584-85; I.C. § 35-40-5-11.5. After the defendant was denied authorization to depose the child, he appealed, arguing that the trial court had impermissibly applied the new statute retroactively. The Court disagreed, holding that the triggering event of the statute was the defendant seeking to depose the child. *Id.* at 588. Because the deposition statute was already in effect when the defendant sought to depose the child, the statute was being applied prospectively. *Id.* Had the defendant sought the deposition in the eight days between being charged and the statute taking effect, applying it would have been retroactive. *Id.*
31. The burden-shifting statute addresses the burden of proof in assessment appeals. So does its repeal, the effect of which is to return cases that the statute had carved out for special treatment back to the default rule governing the burden of proof in assessment appeals generally, at least until the new burden-shifting statute (I.C. § 6-1.1-15-20) kicks in. The operative event is when a hearing on the merits convenes. The burden-shifting statute had already been repealed when the hearing on the Shueys’ appeals convened, and we must apply the law as it existed at that time. The Assessor therefore did not have the burden of proving the assessment was correct and there was no provision for reverting the assessment to the prior year’s level.

**B. Neither the Shueys nor the Assessor offered probative evidence establishing a market value-in-use for the property that differed from the assessment.**

32. The goal of Indiana's real property assessment system is to arrive at an assessment reflecting a property's true tax value. 50 IAC 2.4-1-1(c); 2011 REAL PROPERTY ASSESSMENT MANUAL at 3. True tax value does not mean "fair market value" or "the value of the property to the user." I.C. § 6-1.1-31-6(c), (e). Instead, it is determined under the rules of the Department of Local Government Finance ("DLGF"). I.C. § 6-1.1-31-5(a); I.C. § 6-1.1-31-6(f). The DLGF defines true tax value as "market value-in-use," which it in turn defines as "[t]he market value-in-use of a property for its current use, as reflected by the utility received by the owner or by a similar user, from the property." 2011 MANUAL at 2.
33. Evidence in an assessment appeal should be consistent with that standard. For example, a market-value-in-use appraisal prepared in accordance with USPAP often will be probative. *See id.*; *see also, Kooshtard Property VI, LLC v. White River Twp. Ass'r*, 836 N.E.2d 501, 506 n.6 (Ind. Tax Ct. 2005). A party may also offer actual construction costs, sales information for the property under appeal, sales information for comparable properties, and any other information compiled according to generally accepted appraisal principles. *See Eckerling v. Wayne Twp. Ass'r*, 841 N.E.2d 674, 678 (Ind. Tax Ct. 2006). The "gross rent multiplier method" is the preferred method for valuing properties with between one and four rental units. I.C. 6-1.1-4-39(b).
34. Regardless of the method used, a party must explain how its evidence relates to the relevant valuation date. *Long v. Wayne Twp. Ass'r*, 821 N.E.2d 466, 471 (Ind. Tax Ct. 2005). For 2020 assessments, the valuation date was January 1, 2020. *See* I.C. § 6-1.1-2-1.5(a).
35. The Shueys failed to make a prima facie case for changing the assessment. They offered no probative market-based evidence to show the property's true tax value. They did offer photographs and testimony about the home's design, construction quality, and physical

deterioration. While all those things might affect the property's market value-in-use, they do not, by themselves, show what that value is.

36. The Shueys' "pseudo-comps" and list of sale prices from 2019 fare no better. The Shueys offered nothing to show how the properties on their sales list compared to the subject property. While they offered a little more information for their "pseudo comps," they failed to explore the details of those transactions. One of those sales occurred roughly a week after the seller, a land-contract buyer, obtained title to the property. That timing raises questions about whether the property was exposed to the market. In any case, the Shueys did not sufficiently compare the characteristics of any of their "pseudo comps" to those of the subject property for the raw sales data to have probative value. And they did not even attempt to explain how relevant differences affected the properties' relative values. *See Long*, 821 N.E.2d at 470-471 (holding that taxpayers' sales data for other properties lacked probative value where they failed to compare how the characteristics of those properties compared to their property and to explain how any differences affected market value-in-use).
37. The Shueys also attempted to use the HPI and an overall inflation calculator to trend the price they paid to buy the subject property 2002 forward to a value as of the January 1, 2020 assessment date. But they failed to show that using those methods, or any other method, to trend the sale price of a residential property to a value as of a date more than 17 years removed from the sale complies with generally accepted appraisal principles. To the contrary, Ratterman testified that he would prefer not to go back more than two years for trending purposes.
38. The Shueys' computation of alternative values using different GRMs and the property's contract rent similarly lack probative weight. They did not offer any market support for how they determined those GRMs beyond John Shuey's bald assertion that investors in low-end properties look for GRMs of 65 to 70. Nor did they show that the contract rent they charged was at market rate as of the valuation date. *See Indiana MCH, LLC. v. Scott*

*Cty. Ass'r*, 987 N.E.2d 1182, 1185-86 (Ind. Tax Ct. 2013) (Explaining that under the income approach, “one must not only examine the historical and current income, expenses, and occupancy rates for the subject property, but the income, expenses, and occupancy rates of comparable properties in the market as well.”) (citing THE APPRAISAL INSTITUTE, THE APPRAISAL OF REAL ESTATE 493, 501, 509, 511-12 (12<sup>th</sup> ed. 2001).

39. Although the Assessor sought to raise the assessment, she too failed to offer probative evidence establishing a different value. She relied on Ratterman’s appraisal. Ratterman is an experienced appraiser who certified that he complied with USPAP in appraising the property. And he credibly explained his analyses, both by identifying the data underlying his opinions and by supporting the judgments he made in applying accepted appraisal methodology to that data. Ratterman’s estimate using the statutorily preferred GRM method was the same amount as the assessment, and we find that the most persuasive conclusion of value.

**C. The Shueys did not make an actionable claim for an equalization adjustment.**

40. Finally, the Shueys claimed that the Assessor’s GRM model discriminates against lower-value properties by assessing them at a higher proportion of their sale prices than it assesses higher-value properties. The Shueys did not identify the underlying legal theory on which they based their claim or the relief to which they were entitled under that claim, and we will not make those arguments for them. Nonetheless, the Assessor addressed the Shueys’ claim as one based on an alleged lack of uniformity and equality.
41. As the Tax Court has explained, “[o]ne way to measure uniformity and equality in property assessment is through an assessment ratio study.” *See Thorsness v. Porter Cty. Ass'r*, 3 N.E.3d 49, 51 (Ind. Tax Ct. 2014). Such a study “compare[s] the assessed values of properties within an assessing jurisdiction with objectively verifiable data, such as sales prices or market value-in-use appraisals.” *Id.* at 51 (citation omitted). Where a ratio study shows an actionable lack of uniformity, a taxpayer may be entitled to an

equalization adjustment to bring its assessment to the common level shown by the study.  
*Id.*

42. In providing guidance about how to compile and evaluate the data necessary for a ratio study, the DLGF has incorporated the International Association of Assessing Officers' ("IAAO") Standard on Ratio Studies (July 2007) ("2007 Standard"). *See* 50 IAC 27-1-4 (2010); 50 IAC 27-4-5(a) (2010);<sup>4</sup> *see also*, *Thorsness*, 3 N.E.2d at 53-54 (citing predecessor to 50 IAC 27-1-4). For example, the 2007 Standard requires all properties within the scope of the study to be stratified into two or more populations. 2007 STANDARD at 10; *see also*, *Thorsness*, 3 N.E.2d at 54 (citing IAAO STANDARD ON RATIO STUDIES (July 1999)). It also calls for statistical analyses that measure things like assessment level, uniformity, and variability. *See* 2007 STANDARD (passim); *see also*, *Thorsness*, 3 N.E.2d at 54.
43. In *Thorsness*, the taxpayer offered evidence showing that while his property was assessed at 99.9% of its sale price, six other properties in his subdivision were assessed at an average of 79.5% of their recent sale prices. *Thorsness*, 3 N.E.3d at 50. At the administrative level, we rejected the taxpayer's claim on grounds that it neither conformed to professionally accepted standards, nor was based on a statistically reliable sample of properties. *Id.* Although the Tax Court recognized that the taxpayer's evidence was relevant, it affirmed our conclusion that the evidence lacked probative value to show that his assessment exceeded the common level of assessment for the township. *Id.* at 54.
44. Like the taxpayer in *Thorsness*, the Shueys offered evidence that is relevant to a claim for an equalization adjustment based on a lack of uniformity and equality. Although they did

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<sup>4</sup> As of the January 1, 2020 assessment date, the DLGF incorporated the 2007 Standard. On November 2, 2020, the DLGF promulgated new rules on annual adjustments and equalization standards. *See* 50 IAC 27. Those rules incorporate an updated version of the IAAO Standard: the IAAO Standard on Ratio Studies (April 2013). 50 IAC 27-1-4(1) (filed Nov 2, 2020, 9:34 a.m.).

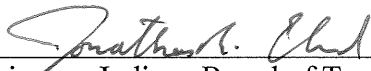


not separately compute ratios for the 31 properties they identified, they at least provided the raw data—sale prices and assessed values—from which those ratios could be computed, even if some of that raw data contained errors. But they did not statistically analyze the data in the manner that the DLGF’s regulations and the 2007 Standard contemplate. Thus, like the taxpayer in *Thorsness*, the Shueys failed to make an actionable claim for an equalization adjustment. Indeed, they did not quantify the amount of the adjustment they sought if they even sought such an adjustment at all.

### Conclusion

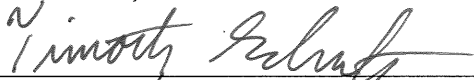
49. Neither party offered probative evidence to establish a market value-in-use for the subject property that differed from its assessment. We therefore order no change to the assessment.

We issue this Final Determination on the date first written above.



Chairman, Indiana Board of Tax Review

Commissioner, Indiana Board of Tax Review



Commissioner, Indiana Board of Tax Review

### - APPEAL RIGHTS -

You may petition for judicial review of this final determination under the provisions of Indiana Code § 6-1.1-15-5 and the Indiana Tax Court’s rules. To initiate a proceeding for judicial review you must take the action required not later than forty-five (45) days of the date of this notice. The Indiana Code is available on the Internet at <http://www.in.gov/legislative/ic/code>. The Indiana Tax Court’s rules are available at <http://www.in.gov/judiciary/rules/tax/index.html>.