

**INDIANA BOARD OF TAX REVIEW**  
**Small Claims**  
**Final Determination**  
**Findings and Conclusions**

**Petitions:** 45-004-17-1-5-01048-18  
45-004-18-1-5-00464-21  
**Petitioner:** James Nowacki  
**Respondent:** Lake County Assessor  
**Parcel:** 45-08-16-430-026.000-004  
**Assessment Years:** 2017 and 2018

The Indiana Board of Tax Review (“Board”) issues this determination, finding and concluding as follows:

**PROCEDURAL HISTORY**

1. Nowacki contested the 2017 and 2018 assessments of his property located at 2628 Jefferson Street in Gary. The Lake County Property Tax Assessment Board of Appeals (“PTABOA”) issued determinations valuing the vacant platted lot at \$1,200 for both years.<sup>1</sup>
2. Nowacki filed Form 131 petitions with the Board and elected to proceed under our small claims procedures. On September 13, 2021, Ellen Yuhan, our designated Administrative Law Judge (“ALJ”) held a hearing on Nowacki’s petitions. Neither she nor the Board inspected the property.
3. Nowacki appeared pro se. The Assessor appeared by Hearing Officer Robert Metz. Both testified under oath.

**RECORD**

4. The official record for this matter contains the following:
  - a. Petitioner Exhibit A: GIS map
  - Petitioner Exhibit B: Property Record Card (2010-2013)
  - Petitioner Exhibit C: Property Record Card (2012-2015)
  - Petitioner Exhibit D: Property Record Card (2016-2020)

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<sup>1</sup> Nowacki mistakenly attached the Form 115 for 2636 Jefferson Street to his 2017 Form 131 petition. During the hearing, he acknowledged that the PTABOA valued the subject property at \$1,200 for 2017.

- b. The record for the matter also includes the following: (1) all pleadings, briefs, motions, and documents filed in these appeals; (2) all notices and orders issued by the Board or our ALJ; and (3) an audio recording of the hearing.

### **BURDEN OF PROOF**

5. Generally, a taxpayer seeking review of an assessing official's determination has the burden of proof. Indiana Code § 6-1.1-15-17.2 creates an exception to that general rule and assigns the burden of proof to the assessor in two circumstances—where the assessment under appeal represents an increase of more than 5% over the prior year's assessment, or where it is above the level determined in a taxpayer's successful appeal of the prior year's assessment. I. C. § 6-1.1-15-17.2 (b) and (d).
6. Here, the property's assessment remained unchanged from 2016 to 2017. Nowacki therefore bears the burden of proof for 2017. The burden of proof for 2018 depends on the outcome for 2017.

### **SUMMARY OF CONTENTIONS**

7. Nowacki's case:
  - a. The lot is in a neighborhood of dilapidated and abandoned properties. There is no significant new construction or improvements in the area adjacent to this neighborhood. In fact, the city announced its intent to demolish neighborhoods like the subject's and market the land as an assemblage of lots. Gary Mayor, Jerome Prince, said that properties in these neighborhoods have no market value and he urged people to give them to the development commission. On the one hand, you have the government saying the property is worth \$1,200 and you can find a buyer for the property at that price, which is a lie. And on the other hand, the government says it has no value, so just give it to the city. *Nowacki testimony; Pet'r Exs. A-D.*
  - b. If you raise the taxes and assessments so high the only option is for people to walk away from their properties or give it to the city, the condition you have is exactly what is shown on the GIS map. The buildings become vacant, further dilapidated, and collapse into rubble. Proper assessments would contribute to the stability of the neighborhood in that people would be able to buy and sell property in arm's-length transactions. In an open market, arms-length transaction, this property would sell for \$900, which is the assessed value Nowacki is requesting. *Nowacki testimony.*
8. The Assessor's case:
  - a. Nowacki has not provided any substantial evidence to warrant a change in value. The Assessor recommends no change in the assessment. *Metz testimony.*

## ANALYSIS

9. Nowacki failed to make a prima facie case for reducing the property's 2017 or 2018 assessments. The Board reached this decision for the following reasons:
- a. The goal of Indiana's real property assessment system is to arrive at an assessment reflecting the property's true tax value. 50 IAC 2.4-1-1(c); 2021 REAL PROPERTY ASSESSMENT MANUAL at 2, 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). It is instead 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." MANUAL at 2.
  - b. Evidence in an assessment appeal should be consistent with that standard. For example, market value-in-use appraisals that comply with the Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice often will be probative. *Id. See also Kooshtard Prop. VI, LLC v. White River Twp. Ass'r*, 836 N.E.2d 501, 506 n.6 (Ind. Tax Ct. 2005). Cost or sales information for the property under appeal may also be used, as well as sales or assessment information for comparable properties, and any other information compiled according to generally accepted appraisal principles. *Id. See also* I.C. § 6-1.1-15-18 (allowing parties to offer evidence of comparable properties' assessments in property tax appeals but explaining that the determination of comparability must be made in accordance with generally accepted appraisal and assessment practices). Regardless of the type of valuation evidence used, a party must also relate its evidence to the relevant valuation date. *Long v. Wayne Twp. Ass'r*, 821 N.E.2d 466, 471 (Ind. Tax Ct. 2005). Otherwise, the evidence lacks probative value. *Id.* The valuation dates for these appeals are January 1, 2017, and January 1, 2018. Ind. Code § 6-1.1-2-1.5(a).

### 2017 Assessment

- c. Nowacki contends the 2017 assessment should be \$900, but he failed to present any probative market-based evidence to support that value. Statements that are unsupported by probative evidence are conclusory and of no value to the Board in making its determination. *Whitley Products, Inc. v. State Bd. of Tax Comm'rs*, 704 N.E.2d 1113, 1118 (Ind. Tax Ct. 1998). To successfully make a case for a lower assessment, a taxpayer must use market-based evidence to "demonstrate that their suggested value accurately reflects the property's true market value-in-use." *Eckerling v. Wayne Co. Ass'r*, 841 N.E.2d at 674, 678 (Ind. Tax Ct. 2006).
- d. While Nowacki alleged that the subject's neighborhood has many abandoned properties and lacks any new construction, he did not offer any market-based evidence quantifying the effects these issues have on his property's value. And

without market-based evidence indicating his property's value was \$900 on January 1, 2017, his opinion of value is merely a conclusory statement.

- e. Because Nowacki offered no probative market-based evidence to demonstrate the property's correct market value-in-use for 2017, he failed to make a prima facie case for a lower assessment.

#### 2018 Assessment

- f. We turn now to the 2018 assessment. Because Nowacki did not prevail on his 2017 appeal, the assessment remained unchanged from 2017 to 2018. Nowacki therefore retained the burden of proof for 2018. He offered the same evidence and arguments he presented for the 2017 appeal, and we therefore reach the same conclusion—he failed to make a prima facie case for a lower assessment.

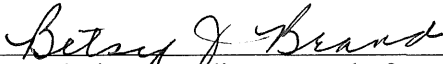
#### **FINAL DETERMINATION**

In accordance with the above findings of fact and conclusions of law, we find for the Assessor and order no change to the 2017 and 2018 assessments.

ISSUED: 11/23/2021



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 after 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>.