FINAL ADMINISTRATIVE DECISION
ILLINOIS PROPERTY TAX APPEAL BOARD

APPELLANT: Helene Martz
DOCKET NO.: 06-23757.001-R-1
PARCEL NO.: 31-07-405-087-0000

The parties of record before the Property Tax Appeal Board are Helene Martz, the appellant(s), by attorney David C. Dunkin, of Arnstein & Lehr in Chicago; and the Cook County Board of Review.

Based on the facts and exhibits presented, the Property Tax Appeal Board hereby finds ***a reduction*** in the assessment of the property as established by the **Cook** County Board of Review is warranted. The correct assessed valuation of the property is:

LAND:	$ 4,446
IMPR.:	$13,906
TOTAL:	$18,352

Subject only to the State multiplier as applicable.

ANALYSIS

The subject property consists of a 7,939 square foot parcel of land improved with a seven-year old, two-story, frame and masonry townhouse. This improvement contains 2,197 square feet of living area as well as three full baths, a full basement, one fireplace and a two-car garage.

The appellant's appeal is based on unequal treatment in the assessment process of the subject's land.

As to the land assessment, the appellant submitted copies of descriptive and assessment data for four suggested comparables located within the subject's development and on the same street, as is the subject. The properties ranged in land size from 3,654 to 5,577 square feet of land and in land assessment from $2,046 to $3,123, or $3.50 market value per unit price of land. Copies of the assessor's database printouts were submitted for the subject as well as the four suggested comparables. These printouts reflect that each property was improved with a two-story, four-year old, frame and masonry townhouse with improvement sizes ranging from 1,836 to 2,197 square feet of living area.

At hearing, the appellant's attorney stated that he was personally familiar with the subject property. He indicated that the subject was a detached townhouse located in a subdivision called Odyssey Club.

The appellant called as a witness, Pat Gibson, an employee of the appellant's attorney, who prepared all of the evidence submissions. He testified that he has been working in the field of property tax appeals for over 20 years. He explained the methodology used in determining the land assessment grid sheet as well as the improvement assessment grid sheet. In each instance, he obtained a market value per square foot for the land or the improvement. He stated that he is personally familiar with the subject's subdivision and that the suggested comparables are located within a two-block radius of the subject. Under cross-examination, the witness testified that there were properties located on the subject's block that contain different land assessments per square foot other than those properties submitted by the appellant. Based on this evidence, the appellant requested a reduction in the subject's assessment.

The board of review submitted its "Board of Review Notes on Appeal" wherein the subject's final assessment of $25,020 was disclosed reflected the subject's land assessment at $11,114 or $8.75 market value per unit price of land. The board of review submitted only a one-page memorandum reflecting a market sales analysis of the subject's townhouse development. The memorandum contained a six-line analysis. The analysis reported that 26 residential units had sold from tax years 2002 through 2005 for a cumulative value of $6,733,504. A deduction for personal property of $5,000 per sale unit, or a total deduction of $130,000 was undertaken. After this deduction, the remaining value was divided by the 26 units resulting in an average sale price per unit of $253,981.

At hearing, the board of review's representative testified that the subject's land assessment was equitable in comparison to the subject's neighboring properties. Further, the board of review's representative testified that he had no personal knowledge of: how the assessor's office would determine land values within the subject's development; what methodology was employed by the assessor to develop the land assessments; how neighborhood codes are determined by the assessor's office; and how the assessor's office determined a tax code. Based on this evidence, the board of review requested confirmation of the subject's assessment.

After hearing the testimony and considering the evidence, the Property Tax Appeal Board finds that it has jurisdiction over the parties and the subject matter of this appeal.

The appellant contends unequal treatment in the subject's land assessment as the basis of the appeal. Taxpayers who object to an assessment on the basis of lack of uniformity bear the burden of proving the disparity of assessment valuations by clear and convincing evidence. Kankakee County Board of Review v. Property

Tax Appeal Board, 131 Ill.2d 1 (1989). After an analysis of the assessment data, the Board finds the appellant has met this burden.

Under the de novo standard, the Board finds that the appellant's equity land comparables to be most similar to the subject. These comparables contain slightly varying land sizes, all of which contain land assessments at $3.50 market value per unit price of land. In contrast, the subject's land assessment is above this range at $8.75 market value per improved lot unit price without any explanation proffered by the county.

Moreover, the Board accorded little weight to the board of review's market sales analysis for there was no foundation testimony regarding how this methodology was developed and applied to various separately-owned, single-family residences to opine a market value for the subject. Therefore, the Board found the board of review's argument unpersuasive on this issue.

Therefore, the Board finds the subject's land assessment is not supported by the evidence and that a reduction in the subject's land assessment is warranted.

This is a final administrative decision of the Property Tax Appeal Board which is subject to review in the Circuit Court or Appellate Court under the provisions of the Administrative Review Law (735 ILCS 5/3-101 et seq.) and section 16-195 of the Property Tax Code.

Chairman

Member

Member

Member

Member

DISSENTING:

C E R T I F I C A T I O N

As Clerk of the Illinois Property Tax Appeal Board and the keeper of the Records thereof, I do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true, full and complete Final Administrative Decision of the Illinois Property Tax Appeal Board issued this date in the above entitled appeal, now of record in this said office.

Date: July 23, 2010

Clerk of the Property Tax Appeal Board

IMPORTANT NOTICE

Section 16-185 of the Property Tax Code provides in part:

"If the Property Tax Appeal Board renders a decision lowering the assessment of a particular parcel after the deadline for filing

complaints with the Board of Review or after adjournment of the session of the Board of Review at which assessments for the subsequent year are being considered, the taxpayer may, within 30 days after the date of written notice of the Property Tax Appeal Board’s decision, appeal the assessment for the subsequent year directly to the Property Tax Appeal Board."

In order to comply with the above provision, YOU MUST FILE A PETITION AND EVIDENCE WITH THE PROPERTY TAX APPEAL BOARD WITHIN 30 DAYS OF THE DATE OF THE ENCLOSED DECISION IN ORDER TO APPEAL THE ASSESSMENT OF THE PROPERTY FOR THE SUBSEQUENT YEAR.

Based upon the issuance of a lowered assessment by the Property Tax Appeal Board, the refund of paid property taxes is the responsibility of your County Treasurer. Please contact that office with any questions you may have regarding the refund of paid property taxes.