FINAL ADMINISTRATIVE DECISION
ILLINOIS PROPERTY TAX APPEAL BOARD

APPELLANT: Andrew Gloor
DOCKET NO.: 06-23823.001-R-1
PARCEL NO.: 14-29-323-013-0000

The parties of record before the Property Tax Appeal Board are Andrew Gloor, the appellant, by attorney Thomas M. Battista of Rock, Fusco & Associates, LLC in Chicago; and the Cook County Board of Review.

Based on the facts and exhibits presented, the Property Tax Appeal Board hereby finds **no change** 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:	$ 15,731
IMPR.:	$ 54,216
TOTAL:	$ 69,947

Subject only to the State multiplier as applicable.

ANALYSIS

The subject property is improved with a two-story mixed-use commercial and multi-family building of masonry construction containing 3,233 square feet of building area. The building is 115 years old. Features of the building include five apartment units, a commercial unit, and a partial, unfinished basement.

The appellant's appeal is based on unequal treatment in the assessment process. The appellant submitted information on three comparable properties described as mixed-use commercial and multi-family buildings of frame construction. The comparables are either 107 or 115 years old, and they range in size from 3,486 to 3,588 square feet of building area. One building has central air conditioning. The comparables have improvement assessments ranging from $14.65 to $15.03 per square foot of building area. The subject's improvement assessment is $16.77 per square foot of building area. Based on this evidence, the appellant requested a reduction in the subject's improvement assessment.

The board of review submitted its "Board of Review Notes on Appeal" wherein the subject's final assessment was disclosed. The board of review presented descriptions and assessment

information on four comparable properties consisting of two-story masonry buildings that range in age from 94 to 121 years old. The comparables all have the same neighborhood and classification codes as the subject. The buildings are mixed-use commercial and multi-family, and they range in size from 2,247 to 3,297 square feet of building area. Each building has a partial, unfinished basement, two to four apartment units, and one commercial unit. Three buildings have central air conditioning, and one has a two-car garage and other improvements. These properties have improvement assessments ranging from $17.36 to $18.90 per square foot of building area. As part of its evidence, the board of review disclosed that the subject sold in September 2003 for $785,000. Based on this evidence, the board of review requested confirmation of the subject's assessment.

After reviewing the record 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 Board further finds a reduction in the subject's assessment is not warranted.

The appellant contends unequal treatment in the subject's improvement 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 not met this burden.

Both parties presented assessment data on a total of seven mixed-use commercial and multi-family buildings. The Board finds the comparables numbered two and three by the board of review were most similar to the subject in size and exterior construction, and they were also very similar in age, style, location, and foundation. Due to their similarities to the subject, these comparables received the most weight in the Board's analysis. These comparables had improvement assessments of $17.36 and $17.83 per square foot of building area. The subject's improvement assessment of $16.77 per square foot of building area is supported by these assessments. After considering adjustments and the differences in both parties' comparables when compared to the subject, the Board finds the subject's improvement assessment is equitable and a reduction in the subject's assessment is not 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: May 21, 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.