FINAL ADMINISTRATIVE DECISION
ILLINOIS PROPERTY TAX APPEAL BOARD

APPELLANT: George & Johnnie Brown
DOCKET NO.: 06-23901.001-R-1
PARCEL NO.: 31-07-406-020-0000

The parties of record before the Property Tax Appeal Board are George & Johnnie Brown, the appellants, 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:	$ 4,665
IMPR.:	$11,703
TOTAL:	$16,368

Subject only to the State multiplier as applicable.

ANALYSIS

The subject property consists of an 8,330 square foot parcel of land improved with a seven-year old, one-story, masonry townhouse. This improvement contains 1,855 square feet of living area as well as two full baths, a full basement, and a two-car garage.

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

As to the land assessment, the appellants 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 4,484 to 6,010 square feet of land and in land assessment from $2,511 to $2,884, or from $3.00 to $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.

At hearing, the appellants called as a witness, Pat Gibson, an employee of the appellants' 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 testified that he believed the four suggested properties in the land analysis were not the only properties with a lower land assessment unit price located within the subject's subdivision. He further opined that the reason for the lower land assessment and lower improved lot unit price was due to the fact that each of these parcels had not existed in the prior assessment year for the prior parcel had been newly partitioned within the tax year at issue.

Mr. Gibson also 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. Attached to the appellants' grid analysis were copies of printouts from the assessor's database, which were Mr. Gibson's source documents for the data, reflected on the grid. Based on this evidence, the appellants 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 $23,364 was disclosed reflected the subject's land assessment at $11,661 or $8.75 market value per unit price of land. The board of review submitted 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. The board's representative opined that the appellants' properties may have been model homes within the subject's development, while still owned by the developer. Further, the board of review's representative testified that he had no personal knowledge of how the assessor's office would have allocated a $0 total assessment to the appellant's four land comparables for tax year 2004, while for that year, each assessor database printout reflected a four-year old improvement thereon. Based on this evidence, the board of review requested confirmation of the subject's assessment.

In rebuttal, the appellants' attorney argued that the board of review's limited sale evidence regarding individually-owned single-family residences within the subject's subdivision is not germane to the equity issue raised by the appellant. Further, he

asserted that there is no explanation for the differing land values within the subject's subdivision.

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 appellants contend 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 appellants have met this burden.

Under the de novo standard, the Board finds that the appellants' equity land comparables to be most similar to the subject. These comparables contain slightly varying land sizes, all of which contain land assessments ranging from $3.00 to $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: September 24, 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.