FINAL ADMINISTRATIVE DECISION
ILLINOIS PROPERTY TAX APPEAL BOARD

APPELLANT: Alliance Hose & Rubber
DOCKET NO.: 07-25786.001-I-1 through 07-25786.002-I-1
PARCEL NO.: See Below

The parties of record before the Property Tax Appeal Board are Alliance Hose & Rubber, the appellant(s), by attorney Mitchell L. Klein, of Schiller Klein PC 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:

DOCKET NO	PARCEL NUMBER	LAND	IMPRVMT	TOTAL
07-25786.001-I-1	17-17-224-001-0000	27,540	19,890	$47,430
07-25786.002-I-1	17-17-224-002-0000	27,540	10,710	$38,250

Subject only to the State multiplier as applicable.

ANALYSIS

The subject property consists of 18,000 square foot parcel of land improved with a 49-year old, one-story, masonry, industrial building containing 13,200 square feet of building area. The appellant, via counsel, argued that the fair market value of the subject was not accurately reflected in its assessed value.

In support of the market value argument, the appellant submitted an appraisal authored by David Barros of Property Valuation Services. The report indicates Barros is a State of Illinois certified general appraiser. The appraiser appeared at the hearing and was called to testify. The appraiser indicated the subject has an estimated market value of $238,000 as of January 1, 2006. The appraisal report utilized the sales comparison approach to value to estimate the market value for the subject property. The appraisal finds the subject's highest and best use is its existing use with repair.

Barros testified the subject suffers from functional obsolesces because the building is older, many of the fixtures were dated,

the ceiling height was low and there were no sprinklers in the building.

Under the sales comparison approach, the appraiser testified the sales of five industrial buildings located within the subject's market. He testified he picked comparables that were located close to the subject and had similar attributes. He then described the comparables. The properties contain between 9,600 and 37,430 square feet of building area. The comparables sold from August 2003 to September 2006 for prices ranging from $180,000 to $600,000 or from $10.16 to $18.75 per square foot of building area, including land. The appraiser adjusted each of the comparables for pertinent factors. Based on the similarities and difference of the comparables when compared to the subject, the appraiser estimated a value for the subject under the sales comparison approach of $18.00 per square foot of building area, including land or $238,000, rounded.

The board of review submitted its "Board of Review Notes on Appeal" wherein the subject's final assessment of $104,542 was disclosed. The subject's final assessment reflects a fair market value of $290,394, or $22.00 per square foot of building area when the Cook County Real Property Assessment Classification Ordinance level of assessments of 36% for Class 5B properties is applied. In support of the subject's assessment, the board also submitted raw sales information on six properties suggested as comparable. The properties sold from June 2003 to October 2007 for prices ranging from $848,000 to $1,875,000 or from $59.06 to $142.05 per square foot of building area, including land. Based on this evidence, the board of review requested confirmation of the subject's assessment.

The board of review's representative rested on the evidence previously submitted. In response to questions, the representative testified that the preparer of the documents was not present to testify.

After reviewing 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 Board further finds a reduction in the subject's assessment is warranted.

When overvaluation is claimed the appellant has the burden of proving the value of the property by a preponderance of the evidence. National City Bank of Michigan/Illinois v. Illinois Property Tax Appeal Board, 331Ill.App.3d 1038 (3rd Dist. 2002); Winnebago County Board of Review v. Property Tax Appeal Board, 313 Ill.App.3d 179 (2nd Dist. 2000). Proof of market value may consist of an appraisal, a recent arm’s length sale of the subject property, recent sales of comparable properties, or recent construction costs of the subject property. 86 Ill.Admin.Code 1910.65(c). Having considered the evidence presented, the PTAB concludes that the evidence indicates a reduction is warranted.

In determining the fair market value of the subject property, the PTAB finds the best evidence to be the appellant's appraisal. The appellant's appraiser was present to testify that he utilized the sales comparison approach to value in determining the subject's market value. The PTAB finds this appraisal to be persuasive for the appraiser: has experience in appraising; personally inspected the subject property and reviewed the property's history; and used similar properties in the sales comparison approach while providing sufficient detail regarding each sale as well as adjustments that were necessary. The PTAB gives little weight to the board of review's comparables as the information provided was unadjusted raw sales data.

Therefore, the PTAB finds the subject had a market value of $238,000 for the 2006 assessment year. Since the market value of this parcel has been established, the Cook County Real Property Assessment Classification Ordinance level of assessment of 38% for Class 5B will apply. In applying this level of assessment to the subject, the total assessed value is $85,680 while the subject's current total assessed value is above this amount. Therefore, the PTAB finds that a reduction 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: June 24, 2011

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.