FINAL ADMINISTRATIVE DECISION
ILLINOIS PROPERTY TAX APPEAL BOARD

APPELLANT: Patrick Dolan
DOCKET NO.: 07-30230.001-C-1
PARCEL NO.: 24-26-300-067-0000

The parties of record before the Property Tax Appeal Board are Patrick Dolan, the appellant(s), by attorney Melissa K. Whitley, of Marino & Assoc., PC 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:	$ 25,372
IMPR.:	$ 56,144
TOTAL:	$ 81,516

Subject only to the State multiplier as applicable.

ANALYSIS

The subject property consists of a 25,629 square foot parcel improved with a 34-year-old, twelve-unit, two-story apartment building of masonry construction containing 9,504 square feet of living area and located in Worth Township, Cook County.

The appellant, through counsel, appeared before the Property Tax Appeal Board claiming the subject's market value is not accurately reflected in its assessment. At the hearing, the appellant's attorney withdrew the appellant's equity contention. As to the market value argument, the appellant's attorney prepared and submitted an "income approach", using the subject's actual income and expenses. The appellant's evidence disclosed the subject property's stabilized net operating income for tax years 2004 through 2007 to be $52,963. Applying a capitalization rate of 15.365% produced a market value for the subject of $344,699. A factor of 22%, which represents the Cook County Real Property Classification level of assessment for Class 3 property, was applied to determine a requested total assessment for the

subject of $75,834. A copy of the subject's Rent & Royalty Schedule for tax year 2004, rent roll for 2005 and 2006, statement of cash receipts and disbursements for 2005 and 2006 as well as two affidavits were provided. Based on the evidence submitted, the appellant requested a reduction in the subject's improvement assessment.

The board of review submitted its "Board of Review Notes on Appeal" disclosing the subject's total assessment of $81,516 which reflects a market value of $370,527 or $39.00 per square foot of building area, utilizing the Cook County Real Property Assessment Classification Ordinance level of assessment of 22% for Class 3 property, such as the subject. As evidence, the board of review submitted seven sales with an unadjusted range of from $35,417 to $70,833 per apartment, with sale prices ranging from $425,000 to $850,000. No analysis or adjustment of the sales data was provided by the board. Based on the evidence presented, 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.

When market value is the basis of the appeal the value of the property must be proved by a preponderance of the evidence. National City Bank of Michigan/Illinois v. Illinois Property Tax Appeal Board, 331 Ill.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 arms-length sale of the subject property, recent sales of comparable properties, or recent construction costs of the subject property. (86 Ill.Adm.Code §1910.65(c)) Having reviewed the record and considering the evidence, the Board finds the appellant has not satisfied this burden and a reduction is not warranted.

The Board finds the appellant's argument that the subject's assessment is excessive when applying an income approach based on the subject's actual income and expenses unconvincing and not supported by evidence in the record. In Springfield Marine Bank v. Property Tax Appeal Board, 44 Ill.2d 428 (1970), the court stated:

> i]t is the value of the "tract or lot of real property" property which is assessed, rather than the value of the interest presently held. . . [R]ental income may of course be a relevant factor. However, it cannot be the controlling factor, particularly where it is admittedly misleading as to the fair cash value of the property involved. . . [E]arning capacity is properly regarded as the most significant element in arriving at "fair cash value". . . Many factors may prevent a property owner from realizing an income from property, which accurately reflects its true earning capacity;

> but it is the capacity for earning income, rather than the income actually derived, which reflects "fair cash value" for taxation purposes." Springfield Marine Bank v. Property Tax Appeal Board 44 Ill.2d 428 at 430-431.

Actual expenses and income can be useful when shown that they are reflective of the market. The appellant did not demonstrate that the subject's actual income and expenses were reflective of the market. To demonstrate or estimate the subject's market value using an income approach, as the appellant attempted, one must establish through the use of market data the market rent, vacancy and collection losses, and expenses to arrive at a net operating income. Further, the appellant must establish through the use of market data a capitalization rate to convert the net income into an estimate of market value. The appellant failed to follow this procedure in developing the income approach to value; therefore, the Property Tax Appeal Board gives this argument no weight. The Board gives little weight to the board of review's comparables as the information provided was raw sales data with no adjustments made.

As a result of this analysis, the Property Tax Appeal Board finds the appellant has failed to adequately demonstrate that the subject dwelling was overvalued by a preponderance of the evidence 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: August 20, 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.