



**FINAL ADMINISTRATIVE DECISION
ILLINOIS PROPERTY TAX APPEAL BOARD**

APPELLANT: Maurice Moore
DOCKET NO.: 08-25521.001-I-1 through 08-25521.008-I-1
PARCEL NO.: See Below

The parties of record before the Property Tax Appeal Board are Maurice Moore, the appellant, by attorney John P. Fitzgerald, of Fitzgerald Law Group, P.C. 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
08-25521.001-I-1	24-17-403-009-0000	13,748	511	\$14,259
08-25521.002-I-1	24-17-403-027-0000	8,015	297	\$8,312
08-25521.003-I-1	24-17-403-010-0000	13,748	511	\$14,259
08-25521.004-I-1	24-17-403-011-0000	19,104	2,794	\$21,898
08-25521.005-I-1	24-17-403-023-0000	7,245	10,212	\$17,457
08-25521.006-I-1	24-17-403-024-0000	4,218	6,377	\$10,595
08-25521.007-I-1	24-17-403-025-0000	4,218	5,310	\$9,528
08-25521.008-I-1	24-17-403-026-0000	4,218	7,474	\$11,692

Subject only to the State multiplier as applicable.

ANALYSIS

The subject property consists of eight parcels of land improved with two masonry, one-story, owner-occupied industrial buildings. The improvements were built in 1976 with additions in 1992 and 1995.

The appellant argued that the market value of the subject property is not accurately reflected in the property's assessed valuation as the basis of this appeal.

In support of the market value argument, the appellant submitted an appraisal report of the subject property with an effective date of January 1, 2008. The appraisers estimated a market value for the subject of \$300,000, based upon development of the sales comparison approach to value. The appraisers inspected the subject on October 14, 2008, while estimating the land size at 35,140 square feet with improvements containing 5,000 square feet of building area. In addition, photographs of the subject property were included in the appraisal. They developed a highest and best use as vacant, for industrial development, while the highest and best use as improved was its current use. The appraisers developed a sales comparison approach using five sale comparables. After making adjustments to the comparables for pertinent factors, the appraisers opined a market value for the subject of \$300,000. Based upon this evidence, the appellant requested a reduction in market value.

The board of review submitted "Board of Review-Notes on Appeal" wherein the subject's total assessment was \$128,232. The subject's assessment reflects a market value of \$3564,200 using the Cook County Ordinance level of assessment for industrial class 5B property of 36%.

In support of the subject's market value, raw sales data was submitted for 5 properties via Costar Comps printouts. The data from the CoStar Comps service sheets reflect that the research was licensed to the assessor's office, but failed to indicate that there was any verification of the information or sources of data. The properties were identified as either industrial/warehouse or industrial/manufacturing facilities. They ranged in building size from 5,350 to 7,000 square feet of building area and sold in an unadjusted range from \$61.52 to \$98.79 per square foot of building area.

Moreover, the board of review's memorandum stated that the data was not intended to be an appraisal or an estimate of value and should not be construed as such. The memorandum indicated that the information provided therein had been collected from various sources that were assumed to be factual and reliable; however, it further indicated that the writer hereto had not verified the information or sources and did not warrant its accuracy. As a result of its analysis, the board requested confirmation of the subject's assessment.

After considering the arguments and reviewing the evidence, the Property Tax Appeal Board finds that it has jurisdiction over

the parties and the subject matter of this appeal. After submission of the parties' evidence, they waived their right to a hearing.

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 Board concludes that the appellant has met this burden and that a reduction is warranted.

The Board finds the best evidence of the subject's market value to be the appellant's appraisal, which utilized one of the three traditional approaches to value in developing the subject's market value. The Board also finds the appraisal to be persuasive for the appraisers: have experience in appraising and assessing property; personally inspected the subject property; estimated a highest and best use for the property; and utilized market data in undertaking the sales comparison approach to value, while making adjustments to the comparables where necessary. In addition, the Board finds that the best evidence of the subject's land and improvement size were submitted in the appellant's appraisal.

In contrast, the Board finds that the board of review submitted raw, unadjusted sales data and/or current valuations of properties.

Therefore, the Board finds that the subject property contained a market value of \$300,000. Since the market value of the subject has been established, the Cook County Ordinance level of assessment for Class 5B, industrial property of 36% will apply. Therefore, the Board 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.

Ronald R. Crit

Chairman

K. L. Fan

Member

Richard A. Huff

Member

Mark A. Lewis

Member

J. R.

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: February 21, 2014

Allen Castrovillari

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.