

FINAL ADMINISTRATIVE DECISION ILLINOIS PROPERTY TAX APPEAL BOARD

APPELLANT: Herbert Baumann DOCKET NO.: 13-04556.001-R-2 PARCEL NO.: 07-07-351-018

The parties of record before the Property Tax Appeal Board are Herbert Baumann, the appellant, by attorney Thomas W. Kelty of Kelty Law Offices, in Springfield; and the Williamson County Board of Review.

Based on the facts and exhibits presented, the Property Tax Appeal Board hereby finds <u>a reduction</u> in the assessment of the property as established by the **Williamson** County Board of Review is warranted. The correct assessed valuation of the property is:

LAND: \$ 33,240 **IMPR.:** \$119,189 **TOTAL:** \$152,429

Subject only to the State multiplier as applicable.

Statement of Jurisdiction

The appellant timely filed the appeal from a decision of the Williamson County Board of Review pursuant to section 16-160 of the Property Tax Code (35 ILCS 200/16-160) challenging the assessment for the 2013 tax year. The Property Tax Appeal Board finds that it has jurisdiction over the parties and the subject matter of the appeal.

Findings of Fact

The subject property consists of a commercial property located in Marion Township, Williamson County, Illinois.

The appellant submitted evidence before the Property Tax Appeal Board claiming the subject's assessment was not reflective of market value. In support of this argument, the appellant's counsel completed section IV of the appeal petition disclosing the subject property was purchased in August 2011 for \$400,000. The appeal petition indicated the sale was not between related parties and the property was advertised for sale in the open market for six months through the Multiple Listing Service. The appellant did not submit any supporting documentation associated with the sale of the subject property such as Real Estate Transfer Declaration, settlement statement or sales contract.

In further support of the overvaluation claim, the appellant submitted an appraisal estimating the subject property had a market value of \$466,000 as of October 19, 2011. The appraiser developed the income approach to value in arriving at the final opinion of value. Page 4 of the appraisal indicated the subject's sale in August 2011 was not advertised for sale and the sale may be slightly below market value.

The appellant also submitted the subject's tax bill issued by the Williamson County Collector. The tax bill depicts the subject's final 2013 assessment of \$270,157. The subject's assessment reflects an estimated market value of \$852,916 when applying Williamson County's 2013 three-year average median level of assessment of 32.71%.

Based on this evidence, the appellant requested the subject's assessment be reduced to reflect its sale price.

The board of review did not submit its "Board of Review Notes on Appeal" or any evidence in support of its assessment of the subject property as required by section 1910.40(a) of the rules of the Property Tax Appeal Board. 86 Ill.Admin.Code §1910.40(a). Therefore, the board of review was found to be in default pursuant to section 1910.69(a) of the rules of the Property Tax Appeal Board. 86 Ill.Admin.Code §1910.69(a).

Conclusion of Law

The appellant contends the market value of the subject property is not accurately reflected in its assessed valuation. When market value is the basis of the appeal the value of the property must be proved by a preponderance of the evidence. 86 Ill.Admin.Code §1910.63(e). Proof of market value may consist of an appraisal of the subject property, a recent sale, comparable sales or construction costs. 86 Ill.Admin.Code

 $\S1910.65(c)$. The Board finds the appellant has met this burden of proof and a reduction in the subject's assessment is warranted.

The Board gave less weight to the subject's sale price of \$400,000. Section 1-50 of the Property Tax Code defines fair cash value as:

The amount for which a property can be sold in the due course of business and trade, not under duress, between a willing buyer and a willing seller. (35 ILCS 200/1-50)

The Property Tax Appeal Board finds the subject's sale does not meet one of the key fundamental requirements to be considered an arm's-length transaction. The Board finds the appraisal (Page 4) submitted by the appellant indicated the subject property was not advertised or exposed for sale in the open market to be considered an arm's-length transaction reflective of market value, contrary to the appeal petition. The board finds the subject's sale was not in the due course of business and trade. The general public did not have the same opportunity as the appellant to purchase the subject property at any negotiated sale price. Furthermore, the appellant failed to submit corroborating evidence associated with the sale of the subject property such as Real Estate Transfer Declaration, settlement statement or sales contract.

The Board finds the best evidence of market value contained in this record is the appraisal submitted by the appellant estimating the subject property had a market value of \$466,000 as of October 19, 2011^1 . The subject's assessment reflects a market value of \$852,916, which is greater than the appraised value as submitted by the appellant. The board of review did not submit any evidence in support of its assessment of the subject property or refute the value evidence submitted by the appellant. 86 Ill.Admin.Code \$1910.40(a). As a result, the board of review was found to be in default pursuant to section 1910.69(a) of the rules of the Property Tax Appeal Board. 86 Ill.Admin.Code \$1910.69(a). Based on this evidence, the Board finds a reduction in the subject's assessment is warranted. Since market value has been established, Williamson County's 2013 three-year average median level of assessment of 32.71% as

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¹ The Board notes the appraisal is somewhat dated in relation to the subject's January 1, 2013 assessment date, but the appraisal is the only reliable evidence of value contained in this record.

determined by the Illinois Department of Revenue shall apply. 86 Ill.Admin.Code $\S1910.50(c)(1)$.

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
21. Fer	Mauro Morioso
Member	Member
CAR	Jeny White
Member	Acting Member
DISSENTING:	

CERTIFICATION

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 18, 2015
	Alportol
•	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.