



MCLEAN COUNTY BOARD OF REVIEW
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Rules of the McLean County Board of Review

The McLean County Board of Review (Board) consists of three members, together with additional alternate members, appointed by the Chairman of the McLean County Board (35 ILCS 200/6-5 & 6-25). Any Member or Alternate Member of the Board may conduct a hearing. **The Board has the authority to confirm, reduce or increase any assessment as appears just.** The Board determines the correct assessment, prior to state equalization, of any parcel of real property which is the subject of an appeal, according to the law, based on standards of fair cash value, uniformity, correctness of facts, evidence, exhibits and briefs submitted to or elicited by the Board from an appellant, assessor and/or other interested parties.

Prior to filing an appeal with the Board, it is advisable that taxpayers discuss their assessments with their Township Assessor's Office. Many times the reason for the assessment can be made clear and the need for filing an appeal eliminated. If, after talking with the Township Assessor's Office, a taxpayer still wishes to pursue an appeal, he/she should familiarize him/herself with the Rules of the Board. **Note: The time period for filing an appeal is not extended to accommodate discussions between taxpayers and assessors.**

The Board is required to make and publish reasonable rules "for the guidance of persons doing business with the Board and for the orderly dispatch of business" (35 ILCS 200/9-5). These following rules for the session of the Board govern the assessment appeals process for every property assessment/tax year.

I. Administrative Rules

- A. Convening the Board.** The Board convenes on or before the First Monday of June and recesses from day to day as may be necessary.
- B. Severability.** In the event any section, provision or term of these rules is determined by a court or other authority of competent jurisdiction to be invalid, that determination shall not affect the remaining sections or provisions, which shall continue in full force and effect. For this purpose, the provisions of these rules are severable.
- C. Amendments.** The rules may be amended from time to time; said amendments are effective upon their being conspicuously posted and prominently displayed on the Board of Review website.
- D. Failure to Follow Board Rules.** Failure to follow any of these rules, in and of itself, may be grounds for the denial of any change in assessment.
- E. Authority of the Board.** In connection with any hearing before the Board, the Board has full authority to:
 - 1. Conduct and control the procedure of the hearing.
 - 2. Admit or exclude testimony or other evidence into the record.
 - 3. Administer oaths and affirmations and examine all persons appearing at the hearing to testify or to offer evidence.

4. Require the production of any book, record, paper or document at any stage of the appeal process or at the hearing which is the foundation for any evidence or testimony presented in the appeal. The Board also may request a property inspection to clarify parcel characteristics and/or condition of a subject property. Failure to produce a requested book, record, paper or document or failure to allow a property inspection within the prescribed time frame set by the Board may result in the rejection of that party's evidence.
- F. Code of Conduct for Board of Review Hearings.** The expectation is that all participants in a Board of Review hearing conduct themselves in a respectful and professional manner. The Board of Review reserves the right to terminate a hearing (in person or by phone) and require any party to leave the proceeding or end the discussion, when that individual engages in threatening, disruptive, vulgar, abusive or obscene conduct or language that delays or protracts a proceeding.
- G. Freedom of Information Act.** The Board is a public body and is subject to the Freedom of Information Act as defined in Illinois Law (5 ILCS 140/2). The following information is provided in accordance with the Act:
1. The Board is responsible for hearing appeals, corrections and requests for Certificates of Error on property assessments from the County's thirty-one townships, acting on these applications, reviewing and making recommendations on exempt property applications and representing the interest of McLean County before the Illinois Property Tax Appeal Board.
 2. The Board's office is located at 115 East Washington, Room 101, Bloomington, IL 61701.
- H. Open Meetings Act.** Hearings held by the Board are open to the public, subject to the exceptions cited by the Open Meetings Act (5 ILCS 120/1.02).
1. Audio or video recording is permitted by any person.
 2. The Board does not provide transcripts of a hearing. If any party desires a transcript of a hearing, a court reporter must be retained at the expense of that party.
 3. The Board's assigned hearing room has a limited capacity. If any party anticipates the attendance of more than five witnesses or other persons at a hearing, that party must immediately contact the Clerk of the Board, who will attempt to make arrangements for a more suitable venue.
 4. Public Comment – The Board of Review allows public comment in their scheduled meetings. Public comment is limited to five minutes per attendee.
- I. Clerk of the Board of Review.** The administrative functions of the Board are discharged by the McLean County Chief County Assessment Officer, who shall act as the Clerk of the Board. (35 ILCS 200/3-30)

II. Filing an Appeal

Certain criteria must be met in order to file an appeal and have the case scheduled for a hearing in front of the Board of Review. The criteria are as follows:

- A. Standing.** Only an owner of a McLean County property or taxpayer of that subject property, dissatisfied with the property's assessment, or a taxing body that has a tax revenue interest in the decision of the Board of Review on an assessment made by any local assessment officer may file a complaint with the Board. A person or entity is considered a taxpayer, for standing purposes, if they are legally obligated to pay the taxes on the subject property.
- Representation** - Individual owners or individual taxpayers may represent themselves or retain an Illinois licensed attorney to represent them before the Board. Corporations, limited liability companies, limited partnerships and other similar entities shall be represented in an assessment appeal to the McLean County Board of Review by a person licensed to practice law in the State of Illinois (705 ILCS 205/1).
- Assessment Appeal Cases Filed by Non-Attorney Agents** - The McLean County Board of Review will not recognize an appeal filed by an individual or party that is not the owner, not the taxpayer for the subject property, nor an attorney licensed to practice law in the State of Illinois. This includes but is not limited to accountants, architects, engineers, property tax consultants, real estate appraisers and real estate brokers licensed by the State of Illinois. Those not qualified to practice law in the State of Illinois may not appear at hearings before the Board in a representative capacity and may not conduct questioning, cross-examination or other investigations at the hearing.

Non-attorney agents associated with any given appeal may not elicit testimony at the hearing without the owner, taxpayer, or designated attorney present. In the instance where an appeal is filed by a non-attorney agent, the materials provided will be returned to the agent. Filing deadlines will not be extended for appellants who utilize non-attorney agents.

-Ability to Provide Expert Witness Testimony - Accountants, architects, engineers, real estate appraisers and real estate brokers who are licensed by the State of Illinois may testify at hearings before the Board of Review as expert witnesses whose specialized knowledge in their respective field may have been called upon by owners, taxpayers and/or their attorneys in the preparation of a property appeal case. Any individual with pertinent factual information concerning a subject property (including anyone who serves as an interpreter) may be called upon by the Board to testify as a witness in the presence of an owner, taxpayer and/or attorney actively representing the appeal in a hearing.

Individuals who are not licensed through the Illinois Department of Financial and Professional Regulation (IDFPR) as real estate appraisers or brokers who provide valuation evidence or testimony to the McLean County Board of Review will be reported to IDFPR.

-Condominium Association Appeals - The Board of Managers of a Condominium Association that has been organized under the Illinois Condominium Property Act has the power to file an assessment complaint on behalf of all property owners in the Condominium Association, provided the filing was authorized by “a two-thirds vote of the members of the board of managers or by the affirmative vote of not less than a majority of the unit owners at a meeting duly called for such purpose, or upon such greater vote as may be required by the declaration or bylaws” (See 765 ILCS 605/10(c)). The McLean County Board of Review requires that a signed copy of the resolution of association board action be submitted with any appeal.

- B. Board of Review Forms.** The Board requires that all parties to an appeal utilize the prescribed forms of the McLean County Board of Review. These forms are available on the County’s website, www.mcleancountyil.gov/assessor, by clicking on “Filing an Assessment Complaint”. Additionally, Board of Review forms are available at the Chief County Assessment Office. Three copies of the complaint form must be submitted.
- C. Required Information.** All information on the appeal application form is required per the detailed instructions given. Of key importance, the appellant’s requested reductions in assessed value and indicated market value must be provided. Pursuant to 35 ILCS 200/16-55, if an appellant requests a total reduction in assessed value of \$100,000 or more, the Board must notify each respective taxing district. The Board has the authority to restrict reductions to a value under \$100,000, when taxing districts have not been appropriately notified. The Board, therefore, requires that appellants supply their requested assessment total in the appropriate space on the appeal form.
- D. Evidence.** The Board requires both the appeal application form and evidence at the time of filing. The Board makes available a copy of each appeal and accompanying evidence to the appropriate Township Assessor. Additional evidence submitted at a hearing by any party (appellant, assessor or intervener) may be accepted by the Board; however, it may be given less weight than evidence submitted in accordance with Board rules. Three copies of the evidence must be submitted with the appeal.
- E. Assessment Publication Timing and Filing Deadlines.** The Chief County Assessment Officer will publish the annual assessment roll for all affected properties in a given township beginning in mid-summer and continuing until all townships are published. All appeals must be filed on or before 30 days after the date of publication of a township’s current year assessments (35 ILCS 200/16-55). The publication schedule and filing deadline for each township is posted on McLean County’s website, assessor/board of review/board of review filing deadline. It is the appellant’s responsibility to file his/her appeals on or before the filing deadline by:
1. Hand delivering the appeal to the Board of Review Office, Monday through Friday, 8:00 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.
 2. Submitting the appeal with an official U.S. postmark, official receipt of a private mail/delivery service or signed affidavit of posting, indicating a date of submission on or before the filing deadline.
*Note that the date stamped on metered mail is **not** accepted by the Board as an official postmark.*
 3. Electronic delivery via on-line submission or e-mail shall be considered dated as of the date received.
 4. *The Board of Review will not accept appeals by facsimile transmission (aka fax).*

F. Remedy Period. Failure to complete all prescribed forms and attach all required evidence will result in a delay of scheduling the appeal. The Board of Review provides a remedy period of ten (10) business days from the time of notification by the Board of Review for appellants or their attorneys to correct any errors or omissions in the filing of an appeal.

G. Set for Preliminary Review or Hearing. Once all criteria are met, standing, use of required forms, completion of forms, attachment of evidence, submitted in a timely fashion, or the remedy period has expired, the appeal will be set for preliminary review or a hearing (35 ILCS 200/16-55).

III. Appeal Hearings

The purpose of a preliminary review or hearing is to evaluate a property assessment based upon evidence presented by all concerned parties: typically, appellant and assessor and, where applicable, intervener.

A. Preliminary Review. The Board of Review may conduct a preliminary review of each properly filed appeal and will render a proposal without scheduling a hearing. Appellants have seven (7) calendar days to respond to the preliminary decision. If the decision is accepted by the appellant, no hearing is scheduled and the preliminary decision becomes final. The Board may consider the preliminary decision along with other pertinent information obtained during the hearing in making the final value determination.

B. Notification. An appellant will be notified of the hearing date, time and place of the hearing by U.S. mail and by e-mail, if an e-mail address is supplied on the appeal form. If an appellant fails to appear for the in-person or telephone hearing or fails to telephone the Board on the scheduled date and time, that case will be decided on the evidence submitted with the appeal form along with any evidence submitted or presented by other parties to the appeal.

C. Scheduled Hearings. Once scheduled, appellants may change the form of their hearing from or to letter, phone or in person by simply calling the Clerk's Office at 309 888-5132. However, due to the constraints of the property tax cycle, **scheduled hearings cannot be rescheduled.** The Board of Review reserves the right to schedule an in-person or telephone hearing.

D. Location. Hearings of the Board are held at the Government Center, 115 E. Washington, Bloomington, IL, Room 101 (Front St entrance).

E. Hearing Format. After parties to a case are sworn in, appeal hearings are conducted in the following manner: Any party who has standing can present testimony and supporting evidence regarding the assessment and answers any questions from the Board. The Township Assessor or a representative from his/her office is expected to be present to give evidence and testimony concerning the property and its assessment including any rebuttal to the testimony and evidence of an appellant. The appellant and/or the attorney then present closing or rebuttal remarks. This concludes the evidentiary portion of the hearing.

F. Length. Due to the volume of appeals before the Board, most hearings are generally scheduled at fifteen (15) minute intervals. Complex properties and properties with multiple parties may be scheduled for ½ to 1 hour increments. All presentations by an appellant and an assessor, along with questions and the deliberation of the Board, must be completed within this time frame.

G. Decisions. After all hearings are completed for a township, official findings for each case are mailed to all appellants or their attorney. No written decisions are released prior to this time.

H. Appellant's Access to and Evidence Submitted by Assessors. Appellants or designated attorneys should indicate an email address on the appeal application form so that they can receive email notification when the Township Assessor's evidence for their case is available, or when communication from the Board on preliminary review decisions requires timely response by an appellant or attorney for possible early settlement of an appeal. Assessors are to electronically submit their evidence for a specific case to the Board of Review for the preliminary review process no later than five (5) days prior to the hearing date. Any additional evidence submitted prior to a hearing must be provided at least five (5) days prior to the scheduled hearing for the case. The Assessor's submission of evidence results in an email notification to the appellant or attorney that the Assessor's evidence is available. For those appellants or their attorneys who do not indicate an email address, Assessors are to send their evidence via U.S. mail to the appropriate appellant or attorney at least five (5) days prior to the scheduled hearing.

I. Evidence Submitted by Interveners. A taxing body wishing to intervene in a matter before the Board must file a *Request to intervene* with the Board of Review at least five (5) days in advance of the scheduled hearing. Any evidence being presented by a taxing district needs to be supplied to the Assessor, appellant and Board of Review five (5) days prior to the hearing. The Board reserves the right to give little or no weight to evidence submitted less than five (5) days prior to the hearing.

IV. Bases for Assessment Appeals

A. Appeals Based upon Incorrect Assessor Data.

- 1. Definition.** Incorrect data includes, but is not limited to, size of the site, size of the improvements, physical features, condition of the property and locational attributes.
- 2. Evidence.** Appeals based on the application of incorrect subject property data by a township assessor must include a copy of the property record card for the subject, a statement highlighting the incorrect data and evidence of the correct data, such as a plat of survey, or construction documents. When the basis of the appeal is the adverse condition of a property which may require significant costs to cure (that are non-routine maintenance in nature) and/or which affects fitness for occupancy, required documentation should include date stamped photograph(s), contractor repair estimates or actual paid invoices, along with copies of any required building permits.
- 3. Assessor Access to Property.** Appellants are urged to schedule a property inspection with their Assessor's office for appeals related to the description, physical characteristics and/or condition of the subject property.

B. Appeals Based on the Recent Sale of a Subject Property.

The Board considers the sale of a subject property, which occurred within twelve (12) months of the January 1, assessment date, as possible evidence of fair cash value. The Board gives the most weight to the following required documentation in such an appeal:

1. Documents that disclose the purchase price of the property and the date of purchase, specifically including the signed and completed Settlement Statement or the Closing Disclosures and Summaries of Transactions.
2. Testimony and/or documentation, such as the recorded Illinois Real Estate Transfer Declaration (PTAX-203) or printout from a multiple listing service - the Closed Client Listing Sheet and Chronological Property Listing History of the subject property.
3. If applicable, an itemized Bill of Sale, signed by seller(s) and buyer(s), and supporting documentation of the fair cash value of any personal property included in the purchase price of the subject property.

C. Appeals Based on Fair Cash Value.

- 1. Definition.** Fair cash value is defined 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) Fair cash value is often used interchangeably with market value.
- 2. Burden of Proof.** When fair cash value is the basis of an appeal, the value of the subject property must be proved by a preponderance of the evidence.
- 3. Appraisal Evidence.** A professional appraisal done for ad valorem purposes which **values a subject property as of the lien date (January 1st of the current assessment year)**, can serve as evidence in a Board of Review case. Appraisals obtained for the purpose of an appeal should state the subject's value as of January 1, of the assessment year.
 - a. To be considered, an appraisal must be:
 - i. Prepared by an Illinois licensed appraiser in conformance with the Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice as currently adopted by the Appraisal Standards Board.
 - ii. Signed by the appraiser(s).
 - iii. Presented in entirety, including all exhibits, with no missing pages.

- b. Except for homestead property, appraisal testimony offered to prove the valuation asserted may be given only by a preparer of the appraisal whose signature appears thereon.

An appraisal which does not accompany an initial application is acceptable to the Board, if it is received by the Board (irrespective of postmark) within fourteen (14) calendar days of the filing deadline for residential properties or within thirty (30) calendar days of the filing deadline for commercial properties. One (1) original copy is required by the Board.

4. **Recent Usable Sales of Comparable Properties.** In lieu of a professional appraisal, recent usable sales of comparable properties may be submitted as evidence of the fair cash value of a subject property. A usable sale is an arms-length transaction of a property between or among unrelated parties which has been offered on the open market and advertised for sale. Generally, the key metric in these cases is to compare the sale price per AGLA (above ground living area) of the subject property and the comparable properties selected.

If recent usable sales of comparable properties are submitted as evidence for a fair cash value appeal, it is preferable to select at least three (3) comparable properties with a recorded date of sale as close to the January 1, lien date as possible. Comparable properties should be located near the subject and/or in the subject property's same neighborhood. They should be similar in style (e.g., ranch, 2-story, split-level, etc.), construction (e.g., brick, frame, with or without a basement, etc.), age, size (e.g., square footage of lot and building), quality and condition to the subject. If a comparable is not located in the subject's neighborhood, additional explanation may be needed to confirm the similarity and suitability among all comparable properties presented by all parties to the appeal.

5. **Condition Issue - Assessor Access to Property.** Appellants are urged to schedule a property inspection with their Assessor's office for appeals related to the description, physical characteristics and/or condition of the subject property. Pictures of the subject property and the selected comparable properties are helpful to the Board in its deliberations.
6. **Other Evidence.** Other evidence of fair cash value may consist of, but is not limited to, the following:
 - a. Printouts from a multiple listing service - the current or closed Client Listing Sheet and Chronological Property Listing History of the subject property.
 - b. A complete (final) sworn contractor's affidavit of costs, if the improvement is new construction.
7. **Income Producing Property.** When an assessment appeal for an income producing property is based on fair cash value, the income and expense data of the property must be submitted as evidence. The income approach is most likely not an appropriate valuation approach for single unit residential, duplex, single-tenant, owner-occupied commercial or industrial and special-purpose properties.
 - a. Where the entire commercial or industrial property is covered under a single lease, the entire lease must be submitted as evidence.
 - b. Where multiple leases are in place, the Board will consider lease summaries, audited financial statements, operating statements, rent rolls with totals and representative samples of leases submitted by the appellant and any such documents requested by the Board.
 - *If the property has seven or more units or has a non-residential use, the appellant must submit, at the time of filing, income and expense statements for the three years prior to the assessment year and detailed rental information.

D. Appeals Based on Equity (also known as Uniformity).

1. **Definition.** Real property assessments shall be valued uniformly as the General Assembly provides by law (Art.9, Sec. 4, Illinois Constitution of 1970). An inequitable assessment is one that values one property at a higher level of assessment relative to fair cash value than assessments of comparable properties.

An assessment which lacks uniformity is one that is valued at a higher level of assessment than assessments of comparable properties. When appealing uniformity land and improvements are considered separately based on the appropriate unit of comparison. Land may be valued by front foot, square foot, acre, or site depending on the local market demands. Improvements are generally compared by above grade square footage of living area, with adjustments for differing amenities, such as square footage, basement, baths, bedrooms, fireplace and garage.

When unequal treatment in the application of uniform assessment practices is the basis of the appeal, the lack of uniformity must be proven by the appellant with clear and convincing evidence that the subject property's **assessed price per square foot** for either the building or land is appreciably higher than most other comparable properties after accounting for notable differences in the assigned value for specific features being assessed.

Since the principle of uniformity relies on property group classifications most often defined by common building and land characteristics in a designated geographic locale which help distinguish a given neighborhood for assessment purposes, the selection of suitable comparable properties in the same neighborhood or area of a township is of critical importance to help meet the standard for presenting clear and convincing evidence. The dynamics for uniformity vary widely from neighborhood to neighborhood. (For example, uniformity in a neighborhood of two-story homes can be significantly different from that found in another nearby neighborhood of two-story homes due to age of construction, material costs and quality, etc. In addition, it may take more than three (3) comparable properties to prove unequal treatment.

2. **Burden of Proof.** When unequal treatment in the assessment process is the basis of an appeal, inequity must be proven by clear and convincing evidence. (Note: Courts in Illinois have found that mathematical exactitude is not an absolute requirement in estimating property assessments.)
3. **Evidence Considered.** It is preferable to select at least three (3) comparable properties. Comparable properties should be located near the subject property in the same neighborhood or competing neighborhoods. They should be similar in style (e.g., ranch, 2-story, split-level, etc.), construction (e.g., brick, frame, with or without a basement, etc.), age, size (e.g., square footage of above ground living area), quality and condition to the subject. If comparable property is not located in the subject's neighborhood, additional explanation may be needed to confirm the similarity. Generally, the key metric in these cases focuses on the building value per AGLA (above ground living area) or the land price per comparable unit. Characteristics of the subject property and three (3) comparable properties **must** be provided.

Consult with the township assessor for any questions as to land value determinations and practices. Pictures of the subject property and the selected comparable properties are helpful to the Board in its deliberations.

E. Appeals Based upon Matters of Law.

1. **Definition.** Matters of law include such factors as carrying forward prior year residential appeal results, preferential assessment and farmland valuation.
2. **Evidence.** Appeals alleging an incorrect application of law must include a brief, citing the law in question, as well as copies of any legal opinions and/or judicial rulings regarding the law in question.

V. Assessor's Requests of the Board of Review

- A. **Certificate of Error.** A Certificate of Error corrects an "error in fact," affirmed by the appropriate assessor's office. The deadline for filing certificates of error with the Clerk of the Board is two weeks prior to the Final Judgment application date of the County Treasurer to close the assessment/tax year.

- B. Assessor Correction Requests (BRs).** Assessors' requests for assessment valuation reductions are due the last day of hearings for a given township or one week prior to the close of Board of Review hearings for the year.
- C. Instant Assessments.** Instant assessments typically are applied to new improvements. The filing deadline for instant assessments or any increases in assessed value is the same as Assessor Correction Requests. Notice is sent to the property owner when an instant assessment is applied. A property owner so notified has the right to appeal the assessment within ten (10) calendar days of the date posted on the notice by contacting the Board Office by mail or phone. The rules and procedures set forth above apply to the instant assessment hearing, except that evidence is not required at the time of application.
- D. Omitted Property.** When a property is omitted from the property tax roll, the Board has the authority to place an assessment on the property (35 ILCS 200/9-160, *et seq.*). If the Board initiates proceedings to place omitted property on the tax roll, the Board gives written notice to the concerned parties at least ten (10) days prior, advising them of the Board's proposed action. The deadline for adding omitted property is the same as Assessor Correction Requests.

VI. Non-Homestead Exemptions

- A. Applications.** Applications for Non-Homestead exemptions must be filed on forms of the Illinois Department of Revenue: PTAX-300, PTAX-300-FS (for federal and state agencies), PTAX-300-H and PTAX-300-R (for religious entities). These forms, along with the general and specific instructions for their completion, are available at the Board of Review office. If an exemption for multiple parcels is being sought, separate applications may be required. See the Illinois Department of Revenue general instructions to determine the required number of separate applications. The petition and supporting documentation must be submitted in duplicate. According to the Illinois Department of Revenue, failure to answer all questions and provide all evidence will result in the return of the petition and delay a final decision.
- B. Documents.** Depending on the type of exemption and corresponding PTAX application, all or a subset of the following documents are required and, where required, must be attached to the application:
1. Proof of ownership (deed, contract for deed, title insurance policy, copy of the condemnation order and proof of payment, etc.)
 2. Picture of the property
 3. Notarized affidavit of use
 4. Copies of any contracts or leases on the property
- C. Notification of Units of Government.** If the request for an exemption would reduce the assessment by \$100,000 or more, the applicant or their attorney must notify the units of government in their jurisdiction. A copy of the notice and postal return receipt for each unit of government must be submitted with the application at the time of filing.
- D. Deadline.** They are processed throughout the assessment/tax year. Taxing bodies wishing to intervene must file a *Request to Intervene* at least five (5) days in advance of the exemption hearing.
- E. Decision.** The Board of Review makes a recommendation to the Illinois Department of Revenue on whether or not a Non-Homestead exemption should be approved. The Illinois Department of Revenue reviews the evidence along with the Board of Review recommendation and then renders the final decision.