

**PROPERTY TAX APPEAL BOARD'S DECISION**

APPELLANT: Curt and Malinda Jackson  
DOCKET NO.: 06-01179.001-R-1  
PARCEL NO.: 04-12-13-113-007

The parties of record before the Property Tax Appeal Board are Curt and Malinda Jackson, the appellants, and the Macon County Board of Review.

The subject property consists of a one-story frame dwelling containing 768 square feet of living area that was built in 1919. Features include a full unfinished basement, central air conditioning, and a garage.

The appellants appeared before the Property Tax Appeal Board claiming overvaluation as the basis of the appeal. More specifically, the appellants argued the subject's land assessment is not reflective of its fair market value. The subject's improvement assessment was not contested. In support of the overvaluation argument, the appellants submitted four surplus properties of vacant residential lots that were to be sold at auction on October 10, 2007, by the Macon County Trustee. The minimum bid for the lots was \$600. The appellants argued vacant lots in Decatur are a liability rather than an asset. The appellants argued vacant lots are used as dumping grounds for garbage, wherein the city charges property owners cleanup fees. Based on this evidence, the appellants claim the subject lot is only worth \$600.

In further support of the overvaluation contention, the appellant presented Multiple Listing Sheets (MLS) for 12 suggested comparable sales. However, the appellant primarily relied on three comparables in support of the overvaluation claim. These comparable sales consist of one-story frame dwellings that were built from 1915 to 1925. The comparables have full unfinished basements, one comparable contains central air conditioning, and two comparables have a garage. The dwellings range in size from 816 to 936 square feet of living area and sold from December 2005 to November 2006 for prices ranging from \$14,747 to \$17,500.

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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 Macon County Board of Review is warranted. The correct assessed valuation of the property is:

LAND:	\$	1,461
IMPR.:	\$	3,602
TOTAL:	\$	5,063

Subject only to the State multiplier as applicable.

The appellant, Curt Jackson, testified he is a graduate of Eastern Illinois University with a degree in business management. He testified he was a Real Estate agent in Decatur for ten years while simultaneously being a landlord of rental property. In total, Jackson testified he has 35 years of experience and is an expert in the Real Estate market in Decatur, Illinois. The appellant argued various government agencies have constructed numerous low income housing projects, which have decreased the demand and value of vacant and improved property within the subject's market area. The appellant further argued Decatur Township has a declining population, also decreasing demand for the subject's type of rental property. Jackson argued at least six of his rental properties have been vacant for at least two years, noting the array of criminal activities that occur in the subject's neighborhood. Based on this evidence, the appellants requested a reduction in the subject's assessment to \$3,802, which reflects an estimated market value of \$11,406.

The board of review submitted its "Board of Review Notes on Appeal" wherein the subject's assessment of \$5,063 was disclosed. The subject's assessment reflects an estimated market value of \$15,250 or \$19.86 per square foot of living area including land using Macon County's 2006 three-year median level of assessments of 33.20%.

In response to the appeal, the board of review indicated the township assessor allocates 15% of a property's value to determine land assessments based on a study of arm's-length market transactions of improved properties. The board of review argued arm's-length vacant land sales within Decatur Township are limited. The board of review also submitted five sales of vacant lots located in Decatur Township. Two of sales included two vacant lots. They sold from June 2004 to May 2006 for prices ranging from \$2,500 to \$8,000. Real Estate Transfer Declarations submitted by the board of review revealed the vacant land sales were not advertised for sale nor exposed to the open market.

In support of the subject's assessed valuation, the board of review submitted property record cards, Real Estate Transfer Declarations, and a market analysis detailing three comparable sales. The comparables consist of one-story frame dwellings that were built from 1890 to 1920. The comparables have full unfinished basements; two comparables contain central air conditioning; and all the comparables have a garage. The dwellings range in size from 776 to 816 square feet of living area and sold from September 2005 to December 2005 for prices ranging from \$15,000 to \$29,000 or from \$18.38 to \$37.73 per square foot of living area including land. Based on this

evidence, 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. The Board further finds no reduction in the subject's assessment is warranted.

The appellants argued the subject property is overvalued. When market value is the basis of the appeal, the value must be proved by a preponderance of the evidence. Winnebago County Board of Review v. Property Tax Appeal Board, 313 Ill. App. 3d 179, 183, 728 N.E.2d 1256 (2<sup>nd</sup> Dist. 2000). After an analysis of the evidence, the Board finds the appellants have not overcome this burden.

The Property Tax Appeal Board gave little weight to the appellants' claim that the subject's land assessment is not reflective of its fair market value. The appellants submitted four surplus properties of vacant residential lots that were to be sold at auction on October 10, 2007, by the Macon County Trustee. The minimum bid for these lots was \$600. The Board finds the subject parcel consists of real property including both land and improvements thereon. In Showplace Theatre Company v. Property Tax Appeal Board, 145 Ill.App 3d. 774 (2<sup>nd</sup> Dist. 1986), the court held an appeal to the Property Tax Appeal Board includes both land and improvements and together constitute a single assessment in this market value case. In Showplace, although the appellant only disputed the subject's land value based on a recent allocated sale price, the Appellate Court held the Property Tax Appeal Board's jurisdiction was not limited to a determination of the land value alone. In accordance with Showplace, the Property Tax Appeal Board analyzed the subject's total assessment in making the determination on whether its assessment is reflective of its fair cash value.

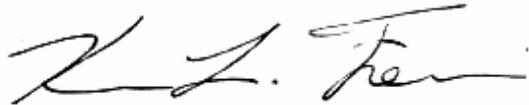
The Property Tax Appeal Board finds both parties submitted a total of six comparable sales that had varying degrees of similarity to the subject in location, age, size, design and features. They sold from September 2005 to June 2006 for prices ranging from \$14,747 to \$29,000 or from \$15.76 to \$37.73 per square foot of living area including land. The subject's assessment reflects an estimated market value of \$15,250 or \$19.86 per square foot of living area including land, which falls at the lower end of the range established by the most similar comparables contained in this record. After considering adjustments to the most similar comparables for any differences when compared to the subject, the Property Tax Appeal Board finds the subject's assessed valuation is supported.

Based on this analysis, the Property Tax Appeal Board finds the appellants have not demonstrated the subject property is overvalued by a preponderance of the evidence. Therefore, the Board finds the subject's assessment as established by the board of review is correct and no 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 27, 2008



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.