



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

APPELLANT: Mary Summerville  
DOCKET NO.: 08-21526.001-R-1  
PARCEL NO.: 05-33-418-007-0000

The parties of record before the Property Tax Appeal Board are Mary Summerville, the appellant, by attorney Herbert B. Rosenberg, of Schoenberg Finkel Newman & Rosenberg LLC 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:

**LAND:** \$ 9,408  
**IMPR.:** \$ 54,432  
**TOTAL:** \$ 63,840

Subject only to the State multiplier as applicable.

**ANALYSIS**

The subject has 4,900 square feet of land that is improved with an 80 year old, one and one-half story, masonry, single-family dwelling. The subject's improvement size is 1,973 square feet of living area, which equates to an improvement assessment of \$46.35 per square foot of living area. Its total assessment is \$100,849, which yields a fair market value of \$1,050,510, or \$532.44 per square foot of living area (including land), after applying the 2008 Illinois Department of Revenue three year median level of assessment for Class 2 properties of 9.60%. The appellant, via counsel, argued that there was unequal treatment in the assessment process of the subject's improvement, and also that the fair market value of the subject property was not accurately reflected in its assessed value as the bases of this appeal.

In support of the equity argument, the appellant submitted descriptive and assessment information for six properties

suggested as comparable to the subject. The comparables are described as one-story or one and one-half story, masonry or stucco, single-family dwellings. Additionally, the comparables range: in age from 80 to 84 years; in size from 1,246 to 1,750 square feet of living area; and in improvement assessments from \$21.57 to \$28.60 per square foot of living area. The comparables also have various amenities.

In support of the market value argument, the appellant submitted a residential appraisal report for the subject property with an effective date of December 31, 2007. The appraiser estimated a fair market value for the subject of \$665,000 based on the cost and sales comparison approaches to value. The appraiser also conducted an inspection of the subject.

The appellant also submitted evidence showing that the subject sold in June 2005 for \$459,000. This evidence included a settlement statement and a warranty deed. Furthermore, the appellant's pleadings state that the sale was not between related parties, and that the subject was advertised for sale on the open market. The pleadings also indicate that \$259,175 was spent renovating the subject before it was occupied. Based on this evidence, the appellant requested a reduction in the subject's assessment.

The Cook County Board of Review submitted its "Board of Review-Notes on Appeal," wherein the subject's total assessment of \$100,849 was disclosed. In support of the subject's assessment, the board of review submitted descriptive and assessment information for four properties suggested as comparable to the subject. The comparables are described as one-story or one and one-half story, masonry, single-family dwellings. Additionally, the comparables range: in age from 79 to 83 years; in size from 1,502 to 2,290 square feet of living area; and in improvement assessments from \$20.53 to \$26.71 per square foot of living area. The comparables also have several amenities.

The board of review's grid sheet also states that the subject sold in June 2005 for \$459,000, or \$393.65 per square foot of living area, including land. Based on this evidence, the board of review requested confirmation of the subject's assessment.

In written rebuttal, the appellant's attorney indicated the board of review failed to provide market data. Additionally, the board of review's comparables support the appellant's equity request.

After reviewing the record and considering the evidence, the Property Tax Appeal Board (the "Board") finds that it has jurisdiction over the parties and the subject matter of this appeal.

When overvaluation is claimed, the appellant has the burden of proving the value of the property by a preponderance of the evidence. Cook Cnty. Bd. of Review v. Prop. Tax Appeal Bd., 339 Ill. App. 3d 529, 545 (1st Dist. 2002); National City Bank of Michigan/Illinois v. Prop. Tax Appeal Bd., 331 Ill. App. 3d 1038, 1042 (3d Dist. 2002) (citing Winnebago Cnty. Bd. of Review v. Prop. Tax Appeal Bd., 313 Ill. App. 3d 179 (2d Dist. 2000)); 86 Ill. Admin. Code § 1910.63(e). 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. Calumet Transfer, LLC v. Prop. Tax Appeal Bd., 401 Ill. App. 3d 652, 655 (1st Dist. 2010); 86 Ill. Admin. Code § 1910.65(c). Having considered the evidence presented, the Board finds that the evidence indicates a reduction is warranted.

In determining the fair market value of the subject property, the Board finds the best evidence to be the appellant's appraisal. It has a valuation date of December 31, 2007 which is in close proximity to the lien date. The appellant's appraiser utilized the cost and sales comparison approaches to value in determining the subject's market value. The Board finds this appraisal persuasive because the appraiser has experience in appraising, personally inspected the subject property, reviewed the property's history, and used similar properties in the sales comparison approach while providing adjustments that were necessary.

Therefore, the Board finds the subject had a market value of \$665,000 for the 2008 assessment year. Since the market value of this parcel has been established, the 2008 Illinois Department of Revenue three year median level of assessment for Class 2 property of 9.60% will apply. 86 Ill. Admin. Code § 1910.50(c)(2)(A). In applying this level of assessment to the subject, the total assessed value is \$63,840, while the subject's current total assessed value is above this amount. Therefore, the Board finds that a reduction is warranted. Since the subject's market value has been determined, the Board finds that the subject is now fairly and equitably assessed.

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.



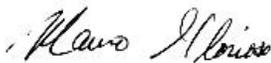
Chairman



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 20, 2014



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.