



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

APPELLANT: Gregory Jones
DOCKET NO.: 09-27121.001-R-1
PARCEL NO.: 06-08-300-052-0000

The parties of record before the Property Tax Appeal Board are Gregory Jones, the appellant(s); 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: \$18,585
IMPR.: \$19,240
TOTAL: \$37,825**

Subject only to the State multiplier as applicable.

ANALYSIS

The subject property consists of 67,585 square feet of land that is improved with a one-story, five year old, frame, dwelling. The dwelling has three baths, a full unfinished basement, air conditioning, a fireplace, and a three-car garage. The appellant's pleadings and the board of review's pleadings differ on the improvement's size. The appellant argued that the fair market value of the subject was not accurately reflected in its assessed value, and that there was unequal treatment in the assessment process.

In support of the market value argument, the appellant submitted an appraisal undertaken by Robert W. Parsons, Jr. of RWP & Associates, Inc. The report states that Parsons is a State of Illinois certified residential real estate appraiser. The appraisal states that the subject's improvement size is 3,106 square feet of living area. The report also stated that the appraiser personally inspected the subject, and a drawing of the subject, depicting size calculations, was included.

The appraiser stated that the subject has an estimated market value of \$425,000 as of June 30, 2010. The appraisal report utilized the sales comparison approach to value to estimate the market value of the subject property.

Under the sales comparison approach, the appraiser analyzed the sales of three comparable properties, which are improved with one or two-story, frame or masonry dwellings. The properties range in age from three to sixteen years old, and in size from 2,636 to 3,900 square feet of living area. The dwellings all have a full basement area, a three car garage, and air conditioning. The comparables sold from August 2008 to January 2010 for prices ranging from \$375,000 to \$492,500, or from \$123.68 to \$142.26 per square foot of living area. The appraiser adjusted each of the comparables for pertinent factors. Based on the similarities and differences of the comparables when compared to the subject, the appraiser estimated a value for the subject under the sales comparison approach of \$425,000 as of June 30, 2010.

In support of the equity argument, the appellant submitted four comparables that are described as one story, frame or frame and masonry dwellings, ranging in age from 1 to 41 years old and from 2,936 to 3,218 square feet of living area. The comparables have either two and one-half or three and one-half baths, and either one or two fireplaces. These properties have full basements, with one of the basements having a formal recreation room and the rest being unfinished. Two of the properties have air conditioning, and three have a garage. The comparables have improvement assessments ranging from \$12.33 to \$15.67. The subject's improvement assessment is \$17.06 per square foot of living area. Based on this evidence, the appellant requested a reduction in the subject's assessment.

The board of review submitted its "Board of Review Notes on Appeal" wherein the subject's final assessment of \$70,531 was disclosed. The subject's final assessment reflects a fair market value of \$792,483 when the Illinois Department of Revenue 2009 three-year median level of assessment for Class 2 properties of 8.90% is applied. The board of review lists the subject as containing 4,657 square feet of living area.

In support of the subject's assessment, the board of review presented descriptions and assessment information on four suggested comparables located within the subject's neighborhood. The properties consist of one-story, frame or frame and masonry dwellings, ranging in age from one to four years old, and in size from 2,433 to 3,218 square feet of living area. The properties have two and one-half to three and one-half baths, a two-car or three-car garage, and a basement area. All of the dwellings have air conditioning. These comparables have improvement assessments ranging from \$15.26 to \$17.09 per square foot of living space.

The board of review also submitted information stating that Comparable #1 sold in February 2007 for \$534,000, or \$165.94 per square foot of living area, and that Comparable #4 sold in November 2007 for \$436,916, or \$179.58 per square foot of living area. No further information was provided regarding these sales.

The board of review also submitted a list of sales of properties located within the subject's neighborhood. This list included

the PIN, deed number, the date of the sale, and the sale price for twenty properties. No further information was provided regarding these properties. Based on this evidence, the board requested confirmation of the subject's assessment.

In rebuttal, the appellant submitted a letter stating that the board of review's stated improvement size for the subject was incorrect. Attached to the letter was a survey done by Paul N. Marchese, an Illinois Certified Professional Land Surveyor. The Survey is dated April 21, 2004.

After reviewing the record and considering the evidence, the Property Tax Appeal 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. National City Bank of Michigan/Illinois v. Illinois Property Tax Appeal Board, 331 Ill.App.3d 1038 (3d Dist. 2002); Winnebago County Board of Review v. Property Tax Appeal Board, 313 Ill.App.3d 179 (2d 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 evidence indicates a reduction is warranted.

Initially, the Board finds that the appellant's appraisal was the best evidence of the subject's improvement size. The appraisal indicates the subject was personally inspected and measured, and a diagram of the subject was included. The board of review was unable to provide any evidence to support its position regarding the subject's size. Therefore, the Board finds that the subject's improvement size is 3,106 square feet of living area.

In determining the fair market value of the subject property, the Board finds the best evidence to be the appellant's appraisal. The appellant's appraiser utilized the sales comparison approach to value in determining the subject's market value. The Board finds this appraisal to be persuasive since the appraiser has experience in appraising, personally inspected the subject property and reviewed the property's history, and used similar properties in the sales comparison approach while providing adjustments that were necessary. The Board gives little weight to the board of review's comparables as the information provided contained no sales information.

Therefore, the Board finds the subject had a market value of \$425,000 for the 2009 assessment year. Since the market value of this parcel has been established, the Illinois Department of Revenue 2009 three-year median level of assessment for Class 2 properties of 8.90% will apply. In applying this level of assessment to the subject, the total assessed value is \$37,825, while the subject's current total assessed value is above this

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amount. 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.

Donald R. Cuit

Chairman

K. L. Fern

Member

Frank A. Huff

Member

Mario Morris

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: April 20, 2012

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.