



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

APPELLANT: John Dorow
DOCKET NO.: 10-23721.001-R-1
PARCEL NO.: 09-26-303-074-0000

The parties of record before the Property Tax Appeal Board are John Dorow, the appellant; and the Cook County Board of Review.

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

**LAND: \$ 6,406
IMPR: \$ 56,915
TOTAL: \$ 63,321**

Subject only to the State multiplier as applicable.

ANALYSIS

The subject has 8,267 square feet of land, which is improved with a 16 year old, two-story, masonry, single-family dwelling. The subject's improvement size is 3,243 square feet of living area, and its total assessment is \$63,321. This assessment yields a fair market value of \$708,289, or \$218.41 per square foot of living area (including land), after applying the 2010 Illinois Department of Revenue three year median level of assessment for Class 2 properties of 8.94%. The appellant argued that the fair market value of the subject property was not accurately reflected in its assessed value as the basis of this appeal.

In support of the market value argument, the appellant submitted descriptive and sales information for four sales comparables. The comparables are located within two street from the subject and are described as one-story, two-story, or multi-story, masonry, frame and masonry, or stucco, single-family dwellings. Additionally, the comparables are from 13 to 88 years old, and have from 1,326 to 3,548 square feet of living area. The comparables sold between February 2010 and April 2010 for \$227,000 to \$600,000, or \$156.55 to \$263.95 per square foot of living area, including land. Based on this evidence, the appellant requested a reduction in the subject's improvement assessment.

The Cook County Board of Review submitted its "Board of Review-Notes on Appeal," wherein the subject's total assessment of \$63,321 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 located within the same neighborhood of the subject and are described as two-story, masonry, single-family dwellings. Additionally, the comparables range: in age from 4 to 15 years; in size from 2,911 to 3,432 square feet of living area; and in improvement assessments from \$18.83 to \$20.74 per square foot of living area. The comparables also have several amenities. The board of review's grid sheet also states that Comparable #1 sold in April 2009 for \$655,000, or \$225.01 per square foot of living area, including land; Comparable #2 sold in September 2009 for \$755,000, or \$226.32 per square foot of living area, including land; Comparable #3 sold in February 2010 for \$676,000, or \$196.97 per square foot of living area, including land; and that Comparable #4 sold in December 2010 for \$775,000, or \$235.56 per square foot of living area, including land. Based on this evidence, the board of review requested confirmation of the subject's assessment.

In rebuttal, the appellant asked the Board to consider his comparable #1 as his best comparable. This comparable sold in March 2010 for \$600,000 or \$169.10 per square foot of living area. Further, the appellant submitted new evidence which could not be considered by the Board per the Property Tax Appeal Board rules.

At hearing, the appellant testified that only his comparables should be considered because they are located within close proximity to the subject. Further, he noted that the loud trains, aircraft noise and pollution, and the decline of the housing market grossly affect the subject's market value.

After reviewing the record, considering the evidence, and hearing the testimony, 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 not warranted.

The Board finds that all of the comparables submitted by the appellant were most similar to the subject in location, size, style, exterior construction, features, and age. Due to their similarities to the subject, these comparables received the most weight in the Board's analysis. These comparables had a price per square foot that ranged from \$156.55 to \$263.95, including land. The subject's price per square foot of \$218.41 is within the range established by the most similar comparables. Therefore, after considering adjustments and differences in both parties' comparables when compared to the subject, the Board finds that the subject is not overvalued, and a reduction in the subject's assessment is not 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: September 20, 2013

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.