



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

APPELLANT: Jimmie Barreto
DOCKET NO.: 12-29925.001-R-1
PARCEL NO.: 13-05-104-050-0000

The parties of record before the Property Tax Appeal Board are Jimmie Barreto, the appellant(s), by attorney Stephanie Park, of Park & Longstreet, P.C. in Rolling Meadows; and the Cook County Board of Review.

Based on the facts and exhibits presented in this matter, 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: \$5,400
IMPR.: \$16,600
TOTAL: \$22,000

Subject only to the State multiplier as applicable.

Statement of Jurisdiction

The appellant timely filed the appeal from a decision of the Cook County Board of Review pursuant to section 16-160 of the Property Tax Code (35 ILCS 200/16-160) challenging the assessment for the 2012 tax year. The Property Tax Appeal Board finds that it has jurisdiction over the parties and the subject matter of the appeal.

Findings of Fact

The subject property consists of an owner-occupied, one-story dwelling of masonry construction with 1,070 square feet of living area. The dwelling is 56 years old. Features of the home include a full basement, central air conditioning, and a one and one-half-car garage. The property has a 4,500 square foot site and is located in Jefferson Township, Cook County. The subject is classified as a class 2-03 property under the Cook County Real Property Assessment Classification Ordinance.

The appellant contends assessment inequity as the basis of the appeal. In support of this argument the appellant submitted information on twelve equity comparables.

The appellant's appeal is also based on overvaluation. In support of this argument the appellant submitted evidence disclosing the subject property was purchased on December 20, 2010 for a

price of \$206,150, and that \$98,000 was spent in 2011 to renovate the subject property. The appellant submitted an affidavit and a settlement statement. The affidavit states the subject was purchased in an arm's-length transaction. The settlement statement indicates the seller was REO, LLC. In further support of the market value argument, the appellant submitted an appraisal that has a valuation date of June 16, 2012 and indicates the subject's market value was \$220,000. The appraisal confirms the sale of the subject on December 2010 for a price of \$206,150. Based on this evidence, the appellant requested a reduction in the subject's assessment to \$19,428.

The board of review submitted its "Board of Review Notes on Appeal" disclosing the total assessment for the subject of \$23,858. The subject's assessment reflects a market value of \$238,580 or \$222.97 per square foot of living area, land included, when using the 2010 level of assessments for class 2 property of 10% under the Cook County Real Property Assessment Classification Ordinance. The subject has an improvement assessment of \$18,458, or 17.25 per square foot of living area.

In support of its contention of the correct assessment the board of review submitted information on four comparable sales.

In written rebuttal, the appellant stated the board of review's sales should be given no weight and that the board of review did not rebut the appellant's recent sale price evidence. In addition, the appellant stated: two of the board's comparables are different in size than the subject; three of the board's comparables are superior to the subject; and, two of the board's comparables support the appellant's contention that the subject is overvalued.

Conclusion of Law

The taxpayer contends assessment inequity as the basis of the appeal. When unequal treatment in the assessment process is the basis of the appeal, the inequity of the assessments must be proved by clear and convincing evidence. 86 Ill.Admin.Code §1910.63(e). Proof of unequal treatment in the assessment process should consist of documentation of the assessments for the assessment year in question of not less than three comparable properties showing the similarity, proximity and lack of distinguishing characteristics of the assessment comparables to the subject property. 86 Ill.Admin.Code §1910.65(b). The Board finds the appellant did not meet this burden of proof and a reduction in the subject's assessment is not warranted.

The Board finds the best evidence of assessment equity to be the appellant's comparables #2, #4, #8 and #11 and the board of review's comparables #2 and #4. These comparables had improvement assessments that ranged from \$14.00 to \$19.30 per square foot of living area. The subject's improvement assessment of \$17.25 per square foot of living area falls within the range established by the best comparables in this record. Based on this record the Board finds the appellant did not demonstrate with clear and convincing evidence that the subject's improvement was inequitably assessed and a reduction in the subject's assessment is not justified.

The appellant contends the market value of the subject property is not accurately reflected in its assessed valuation. When market value is the basis of the appeal the value of the property must be proved by a preponderance of the evidence. 86 Ill.Admin.Code §1910.63(e). Proof of market

value may consist of an appraisal of the subject property, a recent sale, comparable sales or construction costs. 86 Ill.Admin.Code §1910.65(c). The Board finds the appellant met this burden of proof and a reduction in the subject's assessment is warranted.

The Board finds the best evidence of market value to be the appraisal submitted by the appellant. The appraisal is dated less than six months after the lien date at issue. In addition, the appraiser discussed the December 20, 2010 sale of the subject for a price of \$206,150. Based on this record the Board finds the subject property had a market value of \$220,000 as of January 1, 2012. Since market value has been determined the 2012 level of assessment for class 2 property under the Cook County Assessment Ordinance of 10% shall apply.

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



Acting Member

DISSENTING: _____

CERTIFICATION

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 23, 2016



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.