



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

APPELLANT: Marc Wallace
DOCKET NO.: 15-00363.001-R-1
PARCEL NO.: 30-07-09-313-019-0000

The parties of record before the Property Tax Appeal Board are Marc Wallace, the appellant, by Jessica Hill-Magiera, Attorney at Law, in Lake Zurich, and the Will 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 **Will** County Board of Review is warranted. The correct assessed valuation of the property is:

LAND: \$2,950
IMPR.: \$9,500
TOTAL: \$12,450

Subject only to the State multiplier as applicable.

Statement of Jurisdiction

The appellant timely filed the appeal from a decision of the Will County Board of Review pursuant to section 16-160 of the Property Tax Code (35 ILCS 200/16-160) challenging the assessment for the 2015 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 a two-story dwelling of frame construction with 1,248 square feet of living area. The dwelling was constructed in 1898. Features of the home include a full basement and central air conditioning. The property has a 2,178 square foot site and is located in Joliet, Joliet Township, Will County.

The appellant submitted evidence before the Property Tax Appeal Board claiming overvaluation as the basis of the appeal. In support of this argument, the appellant submitted a limited "Property Tax Analysis (Sales)" of six suggested comparables. The analysis was dated April 6, 2016. Neither the name nor the professional credentials of the person(s) who prepared the report were disclosed. The comparables are located from .17 to .98 of a mile from the subject property. The comparables were two-story dwellings that were built between 1895 and 1908. The dwellings range in size from 1,200 to 1,408 square feet of living area. Four of the comparables have full basements. One of the comparables has a fireplace and two of the comparables have

garages. Their land sizes were not disclosed. The comparables sold between February 2014 and February 2015 for prices ranging from \$20,100 to \$44,000 or from \$14.28 to \$31.79 per square foot of living area, including land.

The analysis also included "Property Equalization Values" (adjustments) to the comparables for sale date, land,¹ age, square footage, fireplace, air conditioning and garage area. No evidence or explanation pertaining to the calculation of the adjustment amounts was provided. Based on the Property Equalization Values, the analysis conveys a value estimate for the subject property of \$26,565 or a total assessment of \$8,854. At the bottom of the analysis, data sources were listed as Assessor, County, MLS, Realist and Marshall & Swift.

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" disclosing the total assessment for the subject of \$30,350. The subject's assessment reflects a market value of \$91,278 or \$73.14 per square foot of living area, land included, when using the 2015 three year average median level of assessment for Will County of 33.25% as determined by the Illinois Department of Revenue.

In response to the appeal, the board of review submitted a memorandum along with additional data gathered by James A. Brenczewski, Joliet Township Assessor. The assessor asserted that each of the appellant's comparables were "in lesser neighborhoods than the neighborhood the subject sells for." The assessor's data included maps depicting the location of each of the parties' comparables; the appellant's comparables were all to the east of the subject property and the board of review's comparables were all to the west of the subject property. In addition, the board of review's data on both parties' comparables depicted the land sizes of each property and revealed that the subject has the smallest lot of all of the comparables in the record.

In support of its contention of the correct assessment the board of review through the township assessor submitted information on three comparable sales located in the same neighborhood. The comparables consist of a part two-story and part one-story and two, two-story dwellings with frame exterior construction that were built in 1906 or 1910. The homes range in size from 1,456 to 1,644 square feet of living area with basements, central air conditioning and a garage ranging in size from 280 to 528 square feet of building area. The comparables sold in September 2014 or October 2014 for prices ranging from \$160,500 to \$170,000 or from \$103.41 to \$113.94 per square foot of living area, including land.

Based on this evidence and argument, the board of review requested confirmation of the subject's assessment.

In written rebuttal, counsel for the appellant asserted that the board of review provided no evidence to support the assertion that the appellant's comparables were from "lesser" neighborhoods. Counsel also argued that the sales presented by the board of review consist of dwellings that differed in size, design and/or garage feature when compared to the subject.

¹ No data concerning the land sizes of the comparables were presented in the appellant's evidence.

Counsel argued that the "best" comparable sales were appellant's comparables #2, #4 and #5 which indicate that a reduction in the subject's assessment is warranted. Counsel further argued that an analysis of raw sales prices per square foot "does not take into account the fundamental concept of using a median sale price/SF to determine market value." Appellant further argued that using a median sale price per square foot "is more accurate and should be standard practice for determining fair market value."

Conclusion of Law

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 parties submitted a total of nine comparable sales to support their respective positions before the Property Tax Appeal Board. The Board has given reduced weight to appellant's comparables #1 and #6 due to their slab foundations as compared to the subject's full basement.

The Board finds the best evidence of market value to be appellant's comparable sales #2, #3, #4 and #5 along with the board of review comparable sales. These seven comparables have varying degrees of similarity to the subject in age, size and/or features. These most similar comparables sold between February 2014 and February 2015 for prices ranging from \$20,100 to \$170,000 or from \$14.28 to \$113.94 per square foot of living area, including land. The subject's assessment reflects a market value of \$91,278 or \$73.14 per square foot of living area, including land, which is within the range established by the most similar comparable sales in this record, but appears to be excessive when considering all of the data in the record. Based on this evidence the Board finds a reduction in the subject's assessment is justified.

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

Acting Member



Member



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: August 18, 2017



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.