



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

APPELLANT: Li Feng
DOCKET NO.: 15-35242.001-R-1
PARCEL NO.: 17-33-108-036-0000

The parties of record before the Property Tax Appeal Board are Li Feng, the appellant, 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: \$10,937
IMPR.: \$12,623
TOTAL: \$23,560

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 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 is improved with a two-story multi-family dwelling of frame and masonry exterior construction with 2,356 square feet of living area. The dwelling is approximately 127 years old. Features include a full unfinished basement, central air conditioning and a two-car detached garage. The property has a 3,125 square foot site and is located in Chicago, South Chicago Township, Cook County. The subject is classified as a class 2-11 property under the Cook County Real Property Assessment Classification Ordinance.

The appellant contends assessment inequity and overvaluation as the bases of the appeal. In support of the inequity argument the appellant submitted information on four equity comparables located within the same neighborhood assessment code as the subject property. The comparables consist of two-story multi-family dwellings that range in age from 107 to 137 years old. The comparables had features with varying degrees of similarity when compared to the subject. The

dwellings range in size from 2,268 to 2,376 square feet of living area and have improvement assessments ranging from \$15,088 to \$17,358 or from \$6.35 to \$7.39 per square foot of living area.

In support of the overvaluation argument, the appellant submitted four comparable sales located within the same neighborhood assessment code as the subject property. The comparables consist of two-story multi-family dwellings that range in age from 115 to 147 years old. The dwellings had features with varying degrees of similarity when compared to the subject. The dwellings range in size from 2,310 to 2,400 square feet of living area and are situated on sites ranging in size from 2,400 to 3,125 square feet of land area. The comparables sold from December 2012 to May 2014 for prices ranging from \$200,000 to \$245,000 or from \$85.76 to \$102.94 per square foot of living area including land. Based on this evidence, the appellant requested the total assessment be reduced to \$20,210.

The board of review submitted its "Board of Review Notes on Appeal" disclosing the total assessment for the subject of \$31,481. The subject's assessment reflects a market value of \$314,810 or \$133.62 per square foot of living area, land included, when using the level of assessments for class 2 property of 10% under the Cook County Real Property Assessment Classification Ordinance. The subject property has an improvement assessment of \$20,544 or \$8.72 per square foot of living area.

In support of its contention of the correct assessment the board of review submitted information on three equity comparables located in the same neighborhood assessment code as the subject property. The comparables are improved with two-story multi-family dwellings that range in age from 122 to 128 years old. The comparables had varying degrees of similarity when compared to the subject. The dwellings range in size from 1,920 to 2,712 square feet of living area and are situated on sites that contain 3,000 and 3,125 square feet of land area. The comparables have improvement assessments ranging from \$20,947 to \$26,770 or from \$9.87 to \$11.28 per square foot of living area.

The board of review failed to provide any sales data in order to address the appellant's overvaluation argument.

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

In written rebuttal, counsel for the appellant argued the board of review's comparables should be given no weight because they lacked sales data.

Conclusion of Law

The appellant in part 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 on this basis.

The Board finds the best evidence of market value in the record to be the appellant's comparables. These properties were similar to the subject in location, age, dwelling size, design and other features. The comparables sold for prices ranging from \$200,000 to \$245,000 or from \$85.76 to \$102.94 per square foot of living area, including land. The subject's total assessment reflects a market value of \$314,810 or \$133.62 per square foot of living area, including land which falls above the range established by the best comparables in this record. Based on this record the Board finds the subject's assessment is not reflective of market value and a reduction in the subject's assessment is justified on this basis.

The taxpayer also 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 on this basis.

The parties submitted seven equity comparables for the Board consideration. After considering the subject's assessment reduction granted based on the appellant's overvaluation claim, the Board finds no further 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. Pursuant to Section 1910.50(d) of the rules of the Property Tax Appeal Board (86 Ill.Admin.Code §1910.50(d)) the proceeding before the Property Tax Appeal Board is terminated when the decision is rendered. The Property Tax Appeal Board does not require any motion or request for reconsideration.



Chairman



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: June 19, 2018



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 or years of the same general assessment period, as provided in Sections 9-125 through 9-225, 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 such subsequent year or years 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 OR YEARS. A separate petition and evidence must be filed for each of the remaining years of the general assessment period.

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.

PARTIES OF RECORD

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