



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

APPELLANT: Reynaldo G. Loleng Jr.  
DOCKET NO.: 16-06172.001-R-1  
PARCEL NO.: 22-14.0-106-010

The parties of record before the Property Tax Appeal Board are Reynaldo G. Loleng Jr., the appellant, and the Sangamon 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 **Sangamon** County Board of Review is warranted. The correct assessed valuation of the property is:

**LAND:** \$6,150  
**IMPR.:** \$29,369  
**TOTAL:** \$35,519

Subject only to the State multiplier as applicable.

**Statement of Jurisdiction**

The appellant timely filed the appeal from a decision of the Sangamon County Board of Review pursuant to section 16-160 of the Property Tax Code (35 ILCS 200/16-160) challenging the assessment for the 2016 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 one-story single-family dwelling of brick exterior construction with 1,472 square feet of above-grade living area. The dwelling is 55 years old and features include a full partially finished basement, central air conditioning, a fireplace and a two-car garage. The property has a 9,800 square foot site and is located in Springfield, Woodside Township, Sangamon County.

The appellant contends the market value of the subject property is not accurately reflected in its assessed valuation. In support of this overvaluation argument, the appellant completed Section IV – Recent Sale Data of the Residential Appeal petition. The appellant reported the subject property was purchased on September 28, 2015 for \$90,000 from Betty A. Kovalik; the parties to the transaction were not related; and the property was advertised in Zillow and by ReMax Professionals, agent Dan Gibler, for a period of more than a year prior to the sale. Documentation submitted in support of the sale transaction included a copy of the PTAX-203

Illinois Real Estate Transfer Declaration reiterating the sale price, sale date and that that property was advertised for sale; a copy of the real estate contract also reiterating the final purchase price; and a copy of the Settlement Statement again stating the sale price and date which also reflecting the distribution of broker's fees as part of the transaction.

The evidence further revealed that the appellant filed the appeal directly to the Property Tax Appeal Board following receipt of the notice of an equalization factor of 1.0231 increasing the subject's assessment from \$35,519 to \$36,339. The Notice states that the equalized assessment reflects a market value of approximately \$109,017.

Based on the foregoing evidence, the appellant requested the subject's total assessment be reduced to \$35,519 which would reflect the subject's pre-equalized assessment and a market value of approximately \$106,557.

The board of review did not submit its "Board of Review Notes on Appeal" or any evidence in support of its assessed valuation of the subject property. Thus, the Sangamon County Board of Review was found to be in default on May 3, 2018, pursuant to section 1910.69(a) of the procedural rules of the Property Tax Appeal Board. (86 Ill.Admin.Code §1910.69(a))

### **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. National City Bank of Michigan/Illinois v. Illinois Property Tax Appeal Board, 331 Ill.App.3d 1038 (3<sup>rd</sup> Dist. 2002). 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)). The Board finds the appellant met this burden of proof and a reduction in the subject's assessment is warranted.

The Board finds the only evidence of market value in the record is the evidence that the subject property was purchased for \$90,000 in September 2015. The Board finds the subject's assessment reflects a market value greater than the purchase price reported and documented by the appellant. The board of review did not submit any evidence in support of its assessment of the subject property or to refute the appellant's argument as required by section 1910.40(a) of the rules of the Property Tax Appeal Board and is found to be in default pursuant to section 1910.69(a) of the rules of the Property Tax Appeal Board.

The Property Tax Appeal Board has examined the information submitted by the appellant and finds that, in the absence of any contradictory evidence, it supports a reduction in the assessed valuation of the subject property. However, the record also indicates that the appellant appealed the assessment directly to the Property Tax Appeal Board based on notice of a township equalization factor issued by the board of review. Since the appeal was filed after notification of an equalization factor, the amount of relief that the Property Tax Appeal Board may grant is limited.

Section 1910.60(a) of the rules of the Property Tax Appeal Board states in part:

If the taxpayer or owner of property files a petition within 30 days after the postmark date of the written notice of the application of final, adopted township equalization factors, the relief the Property Tax Appeal Board may grant is limited to the amount of the increase caused by the application of the township equalization factor. 86 Ill.Admin.Code §1910.60(a).

Additionally, section 16-180 of the Property Tax Code (35 ILCS 200/16-180) provides in pertinent part:

Where no complaint has been made to the board of review of the county where the property is located and the appeal is based solely on the effect of an equalization factor assigned to all property or to a class of property by the board of review, the Property Tax Appeal Board may not grant a reduction in the assessment greater than the amount that was added as the result of the equalization factor.

These provisions mean that where a taxpayer files an appeal directly to the Property Tax Appeal Board after notice of application of an equalization factor, the Board cannot grant an assessment reduction greater than the amount of increase caused by the equalization factor. Villa Retirement Apartments, Inc. v. Property Tax Appeal Board, 302 Ill.App.3d 745, 753 (4<sup>th</sup> Dist. 1999). Based on a review of the evidence contained in the record, the Property Tax Appeal Board finds a reduction in the assessment of the subject property is supported based on overvaluation. However, the reduction is limited to the increase in the assessment caused by the application of the equalization factor.

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

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: July 17, 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

AGENCY

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