



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

APPELLANT: Julie Pruyn Jovanovic
DOCKET NO.: 18-27421.001-R-1
PARCEL NO.: 14-19-413-010-0000

The parties of record before the Property Tax Appeal Board are Julie Pruyn Jovanovic, the appellant(s), by attorney Ciarra Schmidt, of Schmidt Salzman & Moran, Ltd. in Chicago; 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: \$17,500
IMPR.: \$29,315
TOTAL: \$46,815

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 2018 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 and one-half story dwelling of frame construction with 2,254 square feet of living area. The dwelling is 125 years old. The property is situated on a parcel of land with 3,125 square feet, and is located in Lakeview 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 equity argument, the appellant submitted information on five equity comparables. The comparables ranged in improvement assessment per square foot from \$17.27 to \$17.69. The appellant's appeal is also based on overvaluation. In support of this argument, the appellant submitted evidence disclosing the subject property was transferred to the appellant from Sharon

and Larry Gilkerson and Louise Grassi on July 5, 2016 for a price of \$468,150. In support the appellant provided the Multi-Board Residential Real Estate Contract. Based on this evidence, the appellant requested a reduction in the subject's assessment to reflect the purchase price.

The board of review submitted its "Board of Review-Notes on Appeal" disclosing the total assessment for the subject of \$62,693. The subject property has an improvement assessment of \$45,193, or \$20.05 per square foot of living area. The subject's assessment reflects a market value of \$626,930, or \$278.14 per square foot of living area, including land, when applying the statutory level of assessment of 10% under the Cook County Real Property Assessment Classification Ordinance.

In support of its contention of the correct assessment, the board of review submitted information on eight equity comparables, five of which reflected sale data. The equity comparables ranged in improvement assessment per square foot from \$19.78 to \$23.11.

The sale comparables ranged in sale date from May 2016 to May 2018 and in sale price per square foot, including land, from \$285.71 to \$384.16. The sale of the subject in July 2016 for \$468,150 was also reflected on the grid sheet. Based on this evidence, the board of review requested confirmation of the subject's assessment.

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 comparable(s) #2 and #3, as well as the board of review's comparable(s) #1 and #2. These comparables are most similar to the subject based on a combination of location, size, age, and design to the subject property. These comparables had improvement assessments that ranged from \$17.44 to \$23.10 per square foot of living area. The subject's assessment of \$20.05 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 on this basis.

The appellant also 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 undisputed purchase of the subject property in July 2016 for a price of \$468,150. The appellant indicated the transaction had elements of an arm's-length transaction through the completion of Section IV - Recent Sale Data of the Property Tax Appeal Board's residential appeal form. It disclosed that the parties to the transaction were not related, the property was sold using a realtor, and the property had been advertised on the open market through the Multiple Listing Service. The appellant also submitted evidence in support of the sale including a copy of the Multi-Board Residential Real Estate Contract.

The Board finds that the best evidence of market value is the purchase of the subject property in July 2016 for a price of \$468,150. The Board also finds the purchase price is below the market value reflected by the assessment. The board of review did not present any evidence to challenge the arm's length nature of the transaction or provide evidence that this sale was compulsory.

Based on this record the Board finds the subject property had a market value of \$468,150 as of January 1, 2018. Since market value has been determined, the Cook County Real Property Assessment Classification Ordinance level of assessment for class 2 property of 10% shall apply. A reduction in the subject's assessment commensurate with the appellant's request is therefore appropriate.

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:

May 16, 2023



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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