



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

APPELLANT: George Petkovic  
DOCKET NO.: 19-29570.001-R-1  
PARCEL NO.: 14-06-203-013-0000

The parties of record before the Property Tax Appeal Board are George Petkovic, the appellant; and the Cook County Board of Review.

Based on the facts and exhibits presented in this matter, the Property Tax Appeal Board hereby finds **No Change** 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:** \$33,200  
**IMPR.:** \$36,572  
**TOTAL:** \$69,772

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 2019 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 96-year-old, two-story, multi-family residential building of masonry construction with 5,402 square feet of building area. Features of the building include a full basement, central air conditioning, and a four-car garage. The property has an 8,300 square foot site and is located in Lake View Township, Cook County. The subject is classified as a class 2 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 four suggested equity comparables. Those properties range: in age from 107 to 122-years-old; in size from 1,962 to 3,105 square feet of building area; and in assessment from \$8.68 to \$10.65 per square foot of building area. The appellant also argued that the subject is 100% vacant and "is customary procedure" to adjust improvement assessment to 10% of the original assessment value. Therefore, the appellant requested a total assessment of \$36,857.

The board of review submitted its "Board of Review Notes on Appeal" disclosing the total assessment for the subject of \$69,772. The subject property has an improvement assessment of \$36,572 or \$6.77 per square foot of building area. In support of its contention of the correct assessment the board of review submitted information on four suggested equity comparables with sales data on each of those properties. Those properties range: in age from 110 to 115-years-old; in size from 1,748 to 2,764 square feet of building area; and in improvement assessment from \$9.91 to \$19.26 per square foot of building area.

In written rebuttal, the appellant argued the subject is 100% vacant. The appellant argued the board of review incorrectly used 5,402 as square footage for the subject when the subject is only 2,935 square feet of building area. Finally, the appellant distinguished the board of review's comparables from the subject based on location.

At hearing, the appellant reiterated his market value as well as his equity arguments. In addition to the vacancy argument, the appellant argued that the subject is uninhabitable. The appellant testified that he submitted evidence to the board of review showing that the subject property's first level is boarded up and the electricity to the building is shut off. No such evidence was submitted to the Property Tax Appeal Board with this appeal. The appellant also testified that the subject's condition is the result of his inability to repair and maintain it. The board of review rested on the evidence submitted. In rebuttal, appellant distinguished the board of review's comparables from the subject based on distance and physical characteristics.

### **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 did not meet this burden of proof and a reduction in the subject's assessment is not warranted.

The Board finds that the appellant submitted insufficient documentation to show that the subject was uninhabitable or unfit for occupancy as required by Section 9-180 of the Property Tax Code, Section 9-180 of the Property Tax Code provide in part:

The owner of the property on January 1 shall be liable, on a proportionate basis, for the increased taxes occasioned by the construction of new or added buildings, structures or other improvements on the property from the date when the occupancy permit was issued from the date the new or added improvement was inhabitable and fit for occupancy or for intended customary use to December 31 of that year.." (35 ILCS200/9-180).

35 ILCS 200/9-180. The Board finds no evidence in the record that the subject's assessment is incorrect when vacancy is considered. The mere assertion that vacancies in a property exist, does not constitute proof that the assessment is incorrect or that the fair market value of a property is negatively impacted. There was no showing that the subject's market value was impacted by its

vacancy during 2019. Furthermore, the appellant failed to show that the subject was not uninhabitable or unfit for occupancy. The appellant did not submit any pictures of the subject's interior. The appellant merely stated that there was a 100% vacancy for 2019.

The Board also gives appellant's vacancy argument little weight. In Springfield Marine Bank v. Property Tax Appeal Board, 44 Ill.2d 428 (1970), the court stated:

[I]t is the value of the "tract or lot of real property" which is assessed, rather than the value of the interest presently held. . . [R]ental income may of course be a relevant factor. However, it cannot be the controlling factor, particularly where it is admittedly misleading as to the fair cash value of the property involved. . . [E]arning capacity is properly regarded as the most significant element in arriving at "fair cash value".

Many factors may prevent a property owner from realizing an income from property that accurately reflects its true earning capacity; but it is the capacity for earning income, rather than the income actually derived, which reflects "fair cash value" for taxation purposes. *Id.* at 431. In this case, the appellant admitted that his inability to find tenants is due to the lack of property maintenance. Therefore, the Board finds that a reduction based on the subject's vacancy and lack of income is not warranted.

The Board also gives no weight to appellant's size argument. The Board finds that the appellant submitted no evidence to justify his claim that the subject has only 2,935 square feet of building area.

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 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 appellant's comparables #1, #2, #3, and #4. These comparables had improvement assessments that ranged from \$8.68 to \$10.65 per square foot of living area. The subject's improvement assessment of \$6.77 per square foot of living area falls below 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.

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.

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Chairman



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Member



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Member



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Member



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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 19, 2022



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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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