

FINAL ADMINISTRATIVE DECISION ILLINOIS PROPERTY TAX APPEAL BOARD

APPELLANT: Marilyn Longwell DOCKET NO.: 10-20176.001-R-1 PARCEL NO.: 15-36-201-002-0000

The parties of record before the Property Tax Appeal Board are Marilyn Longwell, 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, the Property Tax Appeal Board hereby finds <u>no change</u> 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: \$ 6,591 IMPR.: \$ 45,458 TOTAL: \$ 52,049

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 2010 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 53-year old, two-story, single-family dwelling of masonry construction. Features of the home include a partial basement, central air conditioning, a fireplace and a two-car garage. The property has a 9,416 square foot site and is located in Riverside Township, Cook County. The subject is classified as a class 2, residential property under the Cook County Real Property Assessment Classification Ordinance.

The appellant contends assessment inequity as well as incorrect building size as the bases of the appeal. In support of this argument, the appellant submitted information on four suggested equity comparables. As to the subject's building size, the appellant submitted a copy of the subject's property record card which contained a building sketch and size calculation of 2,366 square feet of living area. The assessor's property record card was signed and dated as of March, 9, 1992 with a further notation to "change area to 2,366 square feet and class".

The board of review submitted its "Board of Review Notes on Appeal" disclosing the total assessment for the subject of \$52,049. The subject property has an improvement assessment of \$45,458 or \$17.89 per square foot using 2,541 square feet. In support of its contention of the correct assessment, the board of review submitted information on eight suggested equity comparables: four properties on a grid sheet marked 2-78 and four different properties on a second grid sheet marked as 2-34. As to the building size issue, the board of review submitted copies of the assessor's property characteristic printouts indicating a building size of 2,541 square feet.

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 Proof of unequal treatment in the assessment §1910.63(e). 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 of distinguishing characteristics of the lack assessment subject property. 86 Ill.Admin.Code comparables to the §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.

As to the subject's building size, the Board finds that the best evidence was the assessor's property record card which contained a building sketch and size calculations as well as being signed by the assessor's field agent and dated thereon. Therefore, the Board finds that the subject's building contains 2,366 square feet of living area.

The Board finds the best evidence of assessment equity to be appellant's comparables #1 and #3, as well as the board of review's comparable #2. These comparables had improvement assessments that ranged from \$14.52 to \$19.27 per square foot of living area. The subject's improvement assessment of \$19.21 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.

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.

Member

Member

Chairman

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Acting Member

Acting 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:

November 20, 2015

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 <u>PETITION AND EVIDENCE</u> 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.