



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

APPELLANT: Raul Saavedra
DOCKET NO.: 12-20149.001-R-1
PARCEL NO.: 15-01-111-018-0000

The parties of record before the Property Tax Appeal Board are Raul Saavedra, the appellant, by attorney Julie Realmuto of McCarthy Duffy in Chicago; and the Cook County Board of Review.

Based on the facts and exhibits presented, 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: \$ 14,248
IMPR.: \$ 71,910
TOTAL: \$ 86,158

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 2012 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 dwelling of masonry construction with 4,230 square feet of living area. The dwelling is approximately 70 years old. Features of the home include a full basement with a recreation room, central air conditioning, three fireplaces and a two-car attached garage. The property has a 14,248 square foot site and is located in River Forest, River Forest Township, Cook County. The subject

is classified as a class 2-06 property under the Cook County Real Property Assessment Classification Ordinance.

The appellant contends assessment inequity with respect to the improvement assessment as the basis of the appeal. In support of this argument the appellant completed the assessment grid analysis of the appeal purportedly using four equity comparables. However, comparables #1 and #2 have the same address, consecutive parcel numbers (PINs) and the photographs depict the same dwelling. Similarly, comparables #3 and #4 had consecutive street addresses, consecutive PINs and the photographs are identical depicting the same dwelling. It appears each comparable has a prorated improvement assessment over each PIN. Each comparable is improved with a two-story dwelling of masonry construction that has 3,518 and 4,043 square feet of living area, respectively. Each comparable has a full finished basement, central air conditioning and a fireplace. Combining the improvement assessments for the respective PINs that represent each property, these comparables have improvement assessments of \$65,232 and \$76,808 or \$18.54 and \$19.00 per square foot of living area, respectively. The appellant requested the subject's improvement assessment be reduced to \$39,720.

The board of review submitted its "Board of Review Notes on Appeal" disclosing the total assessment for the subject of \$86,158. The subject property has an improvement assessment of \$71,910 or \$17.00 per square foot of living area. In support of its contention of the correct assessment the board of review submitted information on four equity comparables. The comparables were improved with two-story dwellings of masonry construction that ranged in size from 3,740 to 4,486 square feet of living area. The dwellings ranged in age from 70 to 76 years old. Each comparable had a basement with two being finished, central air conditioning, one or two fireplaces and a 2-car, 2.5-car or a 4-car garage. These comparables had improvement assessments ranging from \$66,275 to \$77,505 or from \$17.28 to \$20.07 per square foot of living area.

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 record contains six comparables submitted by the parties that had varying degrees of similarity to the subject property. These comparables had improvement assessments that ranged from \$17.28 to \$20.07 per square foot of living area. The subject's improvement assessment of \$17.00 per square foot of living area falls below the range established by the 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.

Chairman



Member



Member



Acting Member



Member



Acting Member

DISSENTING: _____

C E R T I F I C A T I O N

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: January 22, 2016



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 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.

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.