



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

APPELLANT: Richard Kaziny
DOCKET NO.: 12-20157.001-R-1
PARCEL NO.: 11-18-107-036-0000

The parties of record before the Property Tax Appeal Board are Richard Kaziny, the appellant, by attorney Julie Realmuto of 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: \$3,643
IMPR.: \$35,213
TOTAL: \$38,856

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 multi-family dwelling of frame construction with 2,179 square feet of living area. The dwelling is approximately 112 years old. Features of the building include two apartments and a partial unfinished basement. The property has a 2,750 square foot site and is located in Evanston, Evanston 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 with respect to the improvement assessment as the basis of the appeal. In support of this argument the appellant submitted information on four equity comparables improved with a 1.5-story multi-family dwelling and three, 2-story multi-family dwellings of frame construction that ranged in size 1,944 to 2,420 square feet of living area. The buildings range in age from 102 to 122 years old. Three comparables were described as having unfinished basements. The appellant indicated the comparables had improvement assessments ranging from \$6,687 to \$33,407 or from \$3.44 to \$13.80 per square foot of living area. Based on this evidence the appellant requested the subject's improvement assessment be reduced to \$25,799.

The board of review submitted its "Board of Review Notes on Appeal" disclosing the total assessment for the subject of \$38,856. The subject property has an improvement assessment of \$35,213 or \$16.16 per square foot of living area.

In rebuttal the board of review pointed out that appellant's comparable #1 had a 20% occupancy factor. At a full (100%) assessment this comparable would have had an improvement assessment of \$17.20 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 improved with two-story multi-family dwellings of frame or stucco construction that ranged in size 2,064 to 2,160 square feet of living area. The buildings ranged in age from 107 to 112 years old. The comparables had the same assessment classification code and neighborhood code as the subject property. Each comparable had a full or partial basement with one having a formal recreation room and two comparables each had a two-car garage. The comparables had improvement assessments ranging from \$35,834 to \$41,051 or from \$16.59 to \$19.89 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 best evidence of assessment equity to be appellant's comparable #4 and the comparables submitted by the board of review. These comparables had improvement assessments that ranged from \$13.80 to \$19.89 per square foot of living area. The subject's improvement assessment of \$16.16 per square foot of living area falls within the range established by the best comparables in this record. Less weight was given appellant's comparable #1 due to the fact this comparable had an occupancy factor of 20% reducing the improvement assessment. Less weight was given appellant's comparable #2 due to differences from the subject in style and less weight was given appellant's comparable #3 due to the fact this comparable had no basement. 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.