



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

APPELLANT: Roman Sanchez
DOCKET NO.: 14-21215.001-R-1
PARCEL NO.: 05-06-407-009-0000

The parties of record before the Property Tax Appeal Board are Roman Sanchez, the appellant(s), by attorney John S. Xydakis, of the Law Offices of John S. Xydakis 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 **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: \$25,459
IMPR.: \$102,561
TOTAL: \$128,020

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 2014 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 16,695 square foot parcel of land improved with a 85-year old, two-story, masonry, single-family dwelling containing 4,871 square feet of building area. The property is located in New Trier Township, Cook County and is a class 2 property under the Cook County Real Property Assessment Classification Ordinance.

The appellant contends inequity as the basis of the appeal. In support of the equity argument, the appellant submitted four comparables.

The board of review submitted its "Board of Review Notes on Appeal" disclosing the total assessment of the subject of \$128,020 with an improvement assessment of \$102,561 or \$21.06 per square foot of building area. In support of the assessment the board of review submitted four equity comparables. In addition, the board of review submitted a supplemental brief indicating

that the subject is a certified and qualifies a historic residence assessment freeze. To support this, the board of review submitted the assessor's database printouts showing the landmark designation for the subject and the lack of a designation on the appellant's comparables.

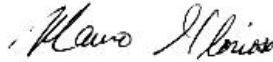
At hearing, the appellant's attorney argued that the subject's assessment is above the range of the comparables' assessments, that the age of the comparables are not significantly different than the subject, and that the comparables are also masonry construction. The board of review's representative, William Grossi, testified that the subject is designated as a landmark property and assessed according to 35 ILCS 200/10-40 through 10-85. Mr. Grossi argued that these properties are assessed differently than the subject and are not comparable. He testified that the neither the appellant's nor the board of review's comparables have a landmark designation. In rebuttal, the appellant's attorney asserted that the board of review failed to show when the landmark designation began and when it will end.

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 subject is a landmark property and assessed according to the Property Tax Code under 35 ILCS 200/10-40 through 10-85. The subject's assessment is limited based on the rehabilitation year and gradually increases through eight assessment years. The Board finds the appellant failed to establish what the base valuation year and amount is. The Board further finds that the appellant failed to show that the county incorrectly assessed the property based on the historic residence assessment freeze law. 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.



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: August 21, 2018



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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