



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

APPELLANT: Ryan Mullaney
DOCKET NO.: 14-24659.001-R-1 through 14-24659.002-R-1
PARCEL NO.: See Below

The parties of record before the Property Tax Appeal Board are Ryan Mullaney, the appellant, by attorney Joseph G. Kusper, of Storino Ramello & Durkin in Rosemont; 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:

DOCKET NO	PARCEL NUMBER	LAND	IMPRVMT	TOTAL
14-24659.001-R-1	18-07-303-015-0000	17,390	65,265	\$82,655
14-24659.002-R-1	18-07-303-016-0000	16,835	42,497	\$59,332

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 two improvements situated on two parcels. Dwelling #1 is a two-story improvement of masonry exterior construction. Dwelling #1 is approximately 65 years old and has 5,262 square feet of living area. Features of the home include a partial finished basement, central air conditioning, four fireplaces and a three-car garage. Dwelling #1 has an 18,800 square foot site. Dwelling #2¹ is a two-story improvement of frame exterior construction. Dwelling #2 is approximately 13 years old and has 876 square feet of living area. Features of the home include a partial unfinished basement and central air conditioning. Dwelling #2 has an 18,200 square foot site. The subjects are located in Hinsdale, Lyons Township, Cook County. The subjects are classified as class 2-09 and 2-07 properties under the Cook County Real Property Assessment Classification Ordinance.

¹ It appears the appellant failed to submit information regarding dwelling #2. Assessment information on dwelling #2 was found on the board of review's grid analysis and property record card.

The appellant contends assessment inequity as the basis of the appeal. In support of this argument the appellant submitted information on four equity comparables for dwelling #1. The appellant did not present any information regarding dwelling #2. The four equity comparables have the same neighborhood assessment code as the subject property. The comparables are improved with two-story dwellings of frame and masonry exterior construction that range in age from 16 to 58 years old. The comparables had features with varying degrees of similarity when compared to the subject. The dwellings range in size from 3,945 to 4,914 square feet of living area and have improvement assessments ranging from \$46,603 to \$60,280 or from \$11.41 to \$12.32 per square foot of living area. In the appellant's analysis the entire improvement assessment was attributed to dwelling #1. Based on this evidence, the appellant requested the total assessment be reduced to \$97,495.

The board of review submitted its "Board of Review Notes on Appeal" disclosing the total assessment for the subject of \$141,987. Dwelling #1 has an improvement assessment of \$65,265 or \$12.40² per square foot of living area. Dwelling #2 has an improvement assessment of \$42,497 or \$48.51 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 for dwelling #1 and four equity comparables for dwelling #2. The equity comparables for dwelling #1 had features with varying degrees of similarity when compared to the subject. The dwellings range in size from 5,004 to 5,318 square feet of living area and have improvement assessments ranging from \$115,042 to \$131,977 or from \$22.90 to \$24.82 per square foot of living area.

The board of review's evidence also included a brief that reiterated the appellant submitted comparables for dwelling #1, however, the property actually contains two improvements. The appellant failed to submit comparables for dwelling #2. Based on this evidence, the board of review requested confirmation of the subject's assessment.

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.

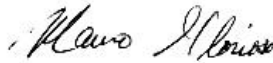
The parties submitted information on a total of eight suggested equity comparables for dwelling #1 for the Board's consideration. The Board gave less weight to the appellant's comparables due to their smaller dwelling size or newer age when compared to the subject property. The Board finds the board of review's comparables are similar when compared to the subject in location, age, dwelling size, design and features. These comparables had improvement assessments that ranged from \$22.90 to \$24.82 per square foot of living area. The subject's improvement

² It appears the board of review computed incorrect improvement assessment per square foot on the grid analysis and in their brief.

assessment of \$12.40 per square foot of living area falls below the range established by the best comparables in this record.

The Board also finds the appellant failed to present any evidence to dispute the assessment for dwelling #2. Based on this record the Board finds the appellant did not demonstrate with clear and convincing evidence that the subject's improvements were 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

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: _____

April 21, 2017



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.