



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

APPELLANT: Mark Kobilca
DOCKET NO.: 15-20050.001-R-1
PARCEL NO.: 22-24-403-011-0000

The parties of record before the Property Tax Appeal Board are Mark Kobilca, the appellant, by attorney Timothy E. Moran of Schmidt Salzman & Moran, Ltd, 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: \$12,937
IMPR.: \$59,751
TOTAL: \$72,688

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 2015 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 two-story dwelling of frame and masonry exterior construction with 5,984 square feet of living area. The dwelling is approximately 29 years old. Features of the home include a partial basement with finished area, central air conditioning, two fireplaces and a four-car garage. The property has a 57,499 square foot site and is located in Lemont, Lemont Township, Cook County. The subject is classified as a class 2-09 property under the Cook County Real Property Assessment Classification Ordinance.

The appellant contends assessment inequity as the basis of the appeal. The subject's land assessment was not contested. In support of this argument the appellant submitted information on five equity comparables in which two comparables are located within the same neighborhood code as the subject property. The comparables were improved with two-story style masonry dwellings that ranged in size from 5,270 to 5,645 square feet of living area. The dwellings are from 19 to 59 years old. Features had varying degrees of similarity when compared to the subject. The comparables had improvement assessments that ranged from \$44,825 to \$53,408 or from \$8.51 to \$9.72 per square

foot of living area.¹ Based on this evidence, the appellant requested that the improvement assessment be reduced to \$52,145 or \$8.71 per square foot of living area.

The board of review submitted its "Board of Review Notes on Appeal" disclosing the total assessment for the subject of \$72,688. The subject property has an improvement assessment of \$59,751 or \$9.99 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 located within the same neighborhood code as the subject property. The comparables were improved with two-story style masonry or frame and masonry dwellings that range in size from 5,569 to 6,058 square feet of living area. The dwellings are either 25 or 27 years old. Features had varying degrees of similarity when compared to the subject. The comparables had improvement assessments that ranged from \$55,715 to \$60,732 or from \$9.55 to \$10.33 per square foot of living area. Based on this evidence, the board of review requested that the assessment be confirmed.

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 nine suggested comparables for the Board's consideration. The Board gave less weight to the appellant's comparables #1, #2 and #4 based on their different neighborhood code, considerably older age and/or considerably smaller dwelling sizes when compared to the subject property. The board of review comparable #4 was also given less weight because of its considerably smaller dwelling size and deluxe condition when compared to the subject's larger dwelling size and average condition.

The Board finds the best evidence of assessment equity to be the appellant's comparable #3 along with the board of review comparables #1, #2 and #3. These comparables are most similar to the subject in location, design, exterior construction, age, dwelling size and features and had improvement assessments that ranged from \$48,814 to \$60,732 or from \$8.71 to \$10.33 per square foot of living area. The subject's improvement assessment of \$59,751 or \$9.99 per square foot of living area is within the range established by the best comparables contained 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.

¹ The appellant's comparable #3 was reported as being situated on two parcels with the PIN numbers 22-24-301-008 and 22-24-301-009. The Comparable Sales/Assessment Equity Grid Analysis reports comparable #3 with the improvement assessment of \$24,407, which is for only one of the two parcels based on the reported property information in the appellant's "Basis of Brief" evidence. The combined improvement assessment of \$24,407 for both parcels is \$48,814 or \$8.71 per square foot of living area with a total assessment of \$72,913.

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(b) of the rules of the Property Tax Appeal Board (86 Ill.Admin.Code §1910.50(b)) 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



Acting 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: February 20, 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

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