



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

APPELLANT: Igor Goncharko
DOCKET NO.: 15-21851.001-R-1
PARCEL NO.: 14-28-303-040-0000

The parties of record before the Property Tax Appeal Board are Igor Goncharko, 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: \$23,360
IMPR.: \$138,153
TOTAL: \$161,513

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 three-story dwelling of a masonry exterior construction with 3,638 square feet of living area. The dwelling is approximately 4 years old. Features of the home include a full basement with finished area, central air conditioning and a fireplace. The property has a 3,650 square foot site and is located in Chicago, Lake View Township, Cook County. The subject is classified as a class 2-78 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, two of which have the same assessment neighborhood code as the subject property. The comparables were improved with one, two-story and four, three-story dwellings of masonry exterior construction that ranged in size from 3,564 to 3,711 square feet of

living area. The dwellings are from 4 to 24 years old. Three comparables have full basements, two of which have finished area and two comparables have slab foundations. Each comparable has central air conditioning, one or two fireplaces and two-car or three-car garages. The comparables had improvement assessments that ranged from \$118,471 to \$128,156 or from \$32.46 to \$35.41 per square foot of living area. Based on this evidence, the appellant requested that the improvement assessment be reduced to \$125,569 or \$34.52 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 \$161,513. The subject property has an improvement assessment of \$138,153 or \$37.97 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 on the same street as the subject property. The comparables were improved with three-story dwellings of masonry exterior construction of either 3,326 or 3,449 square feet of living area. The dwellings are from 7 to 13 years old. The comparables have full basements, three of which have finished areas, central air conditioning, one or two fireplaces and garages ranging from two-car to three-car. The comparables had improvement assessments that ranged from \$136,418 to \$163,069 or from \$39.55 to \$46.60 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 #3, #4 and #5 based on their different story design, considerably older ages and/or dissimilar slab foundations when compared to the subject property. The Board gave less weight to the board of review comparable #1 based on its six number of bathrooms when compared to the subject's three number of bathrooms.

The Board finds the best evidence of assessment equity to be the appellant's comparables #1 and #2 along with the board of review comparables #2, #3 and #4. The Board finds these comparables are most similar to the subject, however, both parties comparables have garages unlike the subject. The Board recognizes the subject is newer in age except for one of the comparables and the appellant's comparables are not located within the subject's neighborhood code. These comparables had improvement assessments that ranged from \$118,471 to \$145,269 or from \$32.46 to \$43.68 per square foot of living area. The subject's improvement assessment of \$138,153 or \$37.97 per square foot of living area is within the range established by the most similar comparables contained in this record. The Board finds that the subject's improvement assessment is at the higher end of the range which appears to be justified with its newer age.

After considering adjustments to the comparables for differences when compared to the subject, the Board finds the subject's improvement assessment is supported. 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(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



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: March 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

AGENCY

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