



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

APPELLANT: Richard Drews  
DOCKET NO.: 15-21921.001-R-1  
PARCEL NO.: 14-29-417-063-0000

The parties of record before the Property Tax Appeal Board are Richard Drews, 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:** \$19,097  
**IMPR.:** \$138,153  
**TOTAL:** \$157,250

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 masonry exterior construction with 3,568 square feet of living area. The dwelling is approximately 12 years old. Features of the home include a full basement with a finished area, central air conditioning, three fireplaces and a two-car garage. The property has a 2,984 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 located within the same neighborhood code as the subject property.<sup>1</sup> The comparables were improved with three, two-story dwellings and two, three-story dwellings

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<sup>1</sup> The appellant's counsel used the incorrect improvement assessment for the subject property in the grid analysis.

of frame or masonry exterior construction that ranged in size from 3,436 to 3,663 square feet of living area. The dwellings are from 19 to 26 years old. Two comparables have full unfinished basements and three comparables have slab foundations. Features had varying degrees of similarity when compared to the subject property. The comparables had improvement assessments that ranged from \$113,628 to \$135,377 or from \$31.29 to \$36.96 per square foot of living area. Based on this evidence, the appellant requested that the improvement assessment be reduced to \$125,343 or \$35.13 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 \$157,250. The subject property has an improvement assessment of \$138,153 or \$38.72 per square foot of living area. In support of its contention of the correct assessment the board of review submitted information on three equity comparables located within the same neighborhood code as the subject property. The board of review's comparable #3 is the same property as their comparable #4. The comparables were improved with three-story masonry dwellings that range in size from 3,118 to 3,600 square feet of living area. The dwellings are from 4 to 18 years old. Each comparable has a full basement with a finished area. Features had varying degrees of similarity when compared to the subject property. The comparables had improvement assessments that ranged from \$129,272 to \$147,907 or from \$40.32 to \$42.43 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 eight suggested comparables for the Board's consideration. The Board gave less weight to the appellant's comparables because of their different two-story designs and/or slab foundations when compared to the subject's three-story design and full finished basement. The Board gave less weight to the board of review comparable #2 due to its considerably smaller dwelling size when compared to the subject's larger dwelling size.

The Board finds the best evidence of assessment equity to be the board of review comparables #1 and #3, noting that comparables #3 and #4 are the same property. These comparables are most similar to the subject in location, design, exterior construction, age, dwelling size, foundation and features. These comparables had improvement assessments of \$145,152 and \$147,907 or \$40.32 and \$42.43 per square foot of living area. The subject's improvement assessment of \$138,153 or \$38.72 per square foot of living area is below the range of the most similar comparables contained in this record. 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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