



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

APPELLANT: Anthony Lampariello
DOCKET NO.: 15-33096.001-R-1
PARCEL NO.: 17-06-126-018-0000

The parties of record before the Property Tax Appeal Board are Anthony Lampariello, 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: \$11,860
IMPR.: \$46,283
TOTAL: \$58,143

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 masonry construction. The dwelling is 125 years old and contains 2,096 square feet of living area. Features of the home include a full, unfinished basement, central air conditioning and a 2-car garage. The property is located in neighborhood code 152 in Chicago, West Chicago Township, Cook County. The subject is classified as a class 2-05 property under the Cook County Real Property Assessment Classification Ordinance.

The appellant contends assessment inequity as the basis of the appeal. In support of this argument the appellant submitted information on five equity comparables. The comparables have features with varying degrees of similarity when compared to the subject. The dwellings range age from 120 to 125 years old and range in size from 1,922 to 2,144 square feet of living area. The comparables are located in neighborhood code 150 and have improvement assessments

ranging from \$32,253 to \$36,659 or from \$15.93 to \$17.10 per square foot of living area. Based on this evidence the appellant requested the total assessment be reduced to \$47,211.

The board of review submitted its "Board of Review Notes on Appeal" disclosing the total assessment for the subject of \$58,143. The subject property has an improvement assessment of \$46,283 or \$22.08 per square foot of living area. In support of this argument the board of review submitted information on four equity comparables located in neighborhood code 152. The comparables have features with varying degrees of similarity when compared to the subject. The dwellings range in size from 1,818 to 2,103 square feet of living area and range in age from 110 to 132 years old. The comparables have improvement assessments ranging from \$40,178 to \$50,621 or from \$22.08 to \$24.07 per square foot of living area. 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 nine equity comparables for the Board's consideration. The Board gave less weight to the appellant's comparables based on their crawl-space or slab foundations and/or their neighborhood codes which are different than the subject. The appellant did not provide any more detailed information on proximity of the comparables to the subject. The Board also gave less weight to board of review comparables #1 and #3 based on smaller dwellings, lack of central air conditioning and/or finished basements as compared to the subject. The Board finds the best evidence of assessment equity in the record to be board of review comparables #2 and #4. These comparables were most similar to the subject in location, age, style, dwelling size and features. They had improvement assessments of \$23.76 and \$22.08 per square foot of living area, respectively. The subject's improvement assessment of \$22.08 per square foot of living area falls within the range established by the best comparables 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.

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: May 15, 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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