



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

APPELLANT: Lorraine Kelly
DOCKET NO.: 16-30617.001-R-1
PARCEL NO.: 03-33-123-031-0000

The parties of record before the Property Tax Appeal Board are Lorraine Kelly, the appellant, by attorney John S. Xydakis, of the Law Offices of John S. Xydakis 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: \$ 4,356
IMPR.: \$29,452
TOTAL: \$33,808

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 2016 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 60-year old, one and one-half story, single-family dwelling of frame and masonry exterior construction. Features of the home include: a full basement, central air conditioning, a fireplace, two full baths and a two-car garage. The property has an 8,712 square foot site and is located in Wheeling Township, Cook County. The subject is classified as a class 2, residential 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 data on four equity comparables, but photographs of seven suggested comparables. The four properties are one-story, single-family dwellings with frame, masonry, or frame and masonry exterior construction. The improvements ranged: in age from 62 to 63 years; in size from 1,519 to 1,788 square feet of living area; and in improvement

assessment from \$11.59 to \$12.96 per square foot. In addition, the data reflected that the properties ranged in bathrooms from one to two. As to the subject property, the appellant's grid reflects that the subject's improvement contains 1,566 square feet of living area indicating an improvement assessment of \$18.81 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 \$33,808. The subject property has an improvement assessment of \$29,452 or \$13.66 per square foot using 2,156 square feet of living area. In support of its contention of the correct assessment, the board of review submitted data on four equity comparables located in the subject's subarea. The properties are improved with a one-story or one and one-half story, single-family dwelling with either masonry or frame and masonry exterior construction. The improvements ranged: in age from 54 to 59 years; in size from 1,856 to 2,136 square feet of living area; in bathrooms from one to three; and in improvement assessment from \$14.51 to \$18.06 per square foot. In addition, amenities included: a full or partial basement and a one-car or two-car garage, while three of the four properties also included a fireplace.

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.

First, the Board finds that the appellant provided no evidence in support of the asserted square footage variation for the subject's improvement. Therefore, the Board finds that the subject's improvement size is 2,156 square feet of living area.

Next, the Board finds the best evidence of assessment equity to be the board of review's *comparables #1 through #4*. These comparables had improvement assessments that ranged from \$14.51 to \$18.06 per square foot of living area. The subject's improvement assessment of \$13.66 per square foot of living area falls below 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: June 18, 2019



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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