



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

APPELLANT: Leonid Bresler
DOCKET NO.: 16-34775.001-R-1
PARCEL NO.: 04-17-202-011-0000

The parties of record before the Property Tax Appeal Board are Leonid Bresler, the appellant(s); 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: \$20,700
IMPR.: \$114,458
TOTAL: \$135,158

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 contains a nine year-old, two-story dwelling of masonry construction with 5,743 square feet of living area. The property has an 18,000 square foot site located in Northfield Township, Cook County. The property is a Class 2 property under the Cook County Real Property Assessment Classification Ordinance.

The appellant contends overvaluation as the basis of the appeal. In support of this argument, the appellant submitted an appraisal estimating the subject property had a market value of \$1,270,000 as of May 10, 2016. The appraisal cited five comparable properties, four of which were closed sales and one of which was only a listing. The appraised value reflects a market value of \$221.14 per square foot of living area including land. The appraisal disclosed the subject dwelling was owner-occupied during the lien year. The appellant requested a total

assessment reduction to \$127,000 when applying the 2016 level of assessment of 10.00% for Class 2 property under the Cook County Real Property Assessment Classification Ordinance.

The board of review submitted its "Board of Review Notes on Appeal" disclosing the total assessment for the subject of \$135,158. The subject's assessment reflects a market value of \$1,351,580, or \$235.34 per square foot of living area including land, when applying the 2016 level of assessment of 10.00% for Class 2 property under the Cook County Real Property Assessment Classification Ordinance. In support of its contention of the correct assessment, the board of review submitted information on three unadjusted suggested sale comparables.

At hearing, the Administrative Law Judge (hereinafter, "ALJ") sustained the board of review's objection to the admission of the appraiser's opinions and conclusions because the appraiser was not present to testify under oath. The ALJ also sustained the objection to the admission of a 2017 subsequent year assessment decision of the board of review.

Conclusion of Law

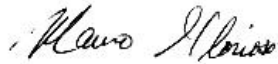
The appellant contends the market value of the subject property is not accurately reflected in its assessed valuation. When market value is the basis of the appeal the value of the property must be proved by a preponderance of the evidence. 86 Ill.Admin.Code §1910.63(e). Proof of market value may consist of an appraisal of the subject property, a recent sale, comparable sales or construction costs. 86 Ill.Admin.Code §1910.65(c). The Board finds the appellant did not meet this burden of proof and a reduction in the subject's assessment is not warranted.

The Board finds that there is no merit to the appellant's argument that the board of review's assessment of the subject in a subsequent year is evidence of what the assessment should be in the instant lien year. In this case, the appellant argued the 2016 assessment was too high merely because the 2017 subsequent year assessment was reduced. The Appellate Court in Moroney v. Illinois Property Tax Appeal Board, 2013 Ill.App. (1st) 120493, rejected that appellant's argument that "subsequent actions by assessing officials are fertile grounds to demonstrate a mistake in prior year's assessments." Moroney, 2013 Ill.App. 120493 at ¶46. There was no evidence in Moroney that there was any error in the calculation of the taxpayer's 2005 assessment. Moreover, as the Appellate Court observed, "just because factors warranting a reduction existed in 2006, does not mean they existed in 2005, or any other year for that matter (which is why property taxes are assessed every year)." Id.

The appellant's appraiser was not present at hearing to testify as to his qualifications, identify his work, testify about the contents of the report and opinions or conclusions drawn from them, and be subject to cross-examination under oath. Therefore, the Board sustained the board of review's objection to the admission of the opinions and conclusions in the appraisal report as hearsay, and gives them no weight. See Oak Lawn Trust & Savings Bank v. City of Palos Heights, 115 Ill.App.3d 887, 450 N.E.2d 788 (1st Dist. 1983). However, the Board may consider the raw sales data submitted by the parties, including those contained in the appraisal report.

The Board finds the best evidence of market value to be the appellant's comparable sale(s) #1 and #4, and the board of review comparable sale(s) #1, #2 and #3. These comparables sold for prices ranging from \$219.55 to \$312.96 per square foot of living area, including land. The subject's assessment reflects a market value of \$235.34 per square foot of living area including land, which is within the range established by the best comparable sales in this record. Based on this evidence, the Board finds 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: December 18, 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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