



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

APPELLANT: Lech Siebyla
DOCKET NO.: 17-23425.001-R-1
PARCEL NO.: 01-07-300-020-0000

The parties of record before the Property Tax Appeal Board are Lech Siebyla, the appellant; 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: \$16,928
IMPR.: \$63,581
TOTAL: \$80,509

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 2017 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 13-year-old, two-story dwelling of masonry construction with 3,075 square feet of living area. Features of the home include a full basement, central air conditioning, a fireplace and a three-car garage. The property has a 225,717 square foot site and is located in Barrington Township, Cook County. The subject is classified as a class 2 property under the Cook County Real Property Assessment Classification Ordinance.

The appellant contends overvaluation and assessment inequity as the bases of the appeal. In support of these arguments, the appellant submitted information on four suggested equity comparables with limited sales data for each of those properties. Appellant's comparable properties range: in age from 16 to 54-years-old, in size from 2,472 to 3,510 square feet of living area; in assessment from \$12.56 to \$17.21 per square foot of living area; in listed sale year from 2011 to 2015; and sale price from \$156.70 to \$195.85 per square feet of living area. In addition, the appellant submitted a handwritten page with very limited data on four more recent sales.

These properties sold from June, 2017 to July, 2017 for prices ranging from \$128.72 to \$240.44 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 \$80,509. The subject property has an improvement assessment of \$63,581 or \$20.68 per square foot of living area. The subject's assessment reflects a market value of \$805,090 or \$261.82 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 and four sales comparables. The board of review's equity comparables are all located in the same neighborhood and range: in age from 13 to 51-years-old; in size from 2,756 to 3,305 square feet of living area; and in assessment from \$20.89 to \$22.74 per square foot of living area. The board of review's sales comparables range: in age from 4 to 17-years-old; in size from 2,924 to 3,648 square feet of living area; in sale date from March, 2016 to May, 2016; and in sale price from \$253.56 to \$357.70 per square foot of living area.

In written rebuttal, the appellant distinguished the board of review's equity comparables based on distance to the subject.

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 the best evidence of market value to be appellant's comparables sales #1 and #2, and the board of review's comparable sale #2, #3, and #4. These comparables sold for prices ranging from \$156.70 to \$357.70 per square foot of living area, including land. The subject's assessment reflects a market value of \$261.82 per square foot of living area, including land, which is within the range established by the best comparable sales in this record. The Board gave diminished weight to the rest of appellant's sales comparables because they lacked sufficient sale data or were too old to be reflective of the 2017 market. Based on this evidence, the Board finds a reduction in the subject's assessment is not justified.

The taxpayer also 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 Board finds the best evidence of assessment equity to be appellant's comparables #1 and #2, and the board of review's comparables #1, #3, and #4. These comparables had improvement

assessments that ranged from \$12.56 to \$22.74 per square foot of living area. The subject's improvement assessment of \$20.68 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: September 17, 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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