



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

APPELLANT: Chris Skowronski
DOCKET NO.: 17-29212.001-R-1
PARCEL NO.: 09-26-107-003-0000

The parties of record before the Property Tax Appeal Board are Chris Skowronski, the appellant, by attorney Abby L. Strauss, of Schiller Law P.C. 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: \$5,285
IMPR.: \$83,531
TOTAL: \$88,816

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 two-story dwelling of frame and masonry construction with 3,551 square feet of living area. The dwelling is 22 years old. Features of the home include a full finished basement, central air conditioning, a fireplace and a 2-car garage. The property has a 7,550 square foot site and is located in Park Ridge, Maine 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 with respect to the subject's improvement as the basis of the appeal. In support of this argument the appellant submitted information on four equity comparables that are not located within the same neighborhood code as the subject. The comparables are class 2-78 dwellings of masonry or frame and masonry construction that range in size from 3,112 to 3,219 square feet of living area. The homes range in age from 11 to 21

years old. The comparables have full or partial basements, two of which have finished area, central air conditioning and a 2-car garage. Three comparables have either one or two fireplaces. The comparables have improvement assessments ranging from \$47,815 to \$56,017 or from \$14.85 to \$17.44 per square foot of living area.

Based on this evidence the appellant requested that the subject's assessment be reduced to \$63,805.

The board of review submitted its "Board of Review Notes on Appeal" disclosing the total assessment for the subject of \$88,816. The subject property has an improvement assessment of \$83,531 or \$23.52 per square foot of living area. In support of its contention of the correct assessment the board of review submitted information on four comparable properties that are located within the same neighborhood code as the subject. The comparables are two-story class 2-78 dwellings of masonry or frame and masonry construction that range in size from 2,868 to 3,521 square feet of living area. The homes range in age from 9 to 46 years old. The comparables have full basements, one of which has finished area, central air conditioning, one or two fireplaces and either a 2-car or a 3-car garage. The comparables have improvement assessments ranging from \$69,478 to \$82,824 or from \$23.52 to \$26.96 per square foot of living area.

Based on this evidence the board of review requested confirmation of the subject's assessment.

The appellant submitted rebuttal critiquing the board of review's comparables and also revealing that even though the appellant's comparables are located in a different neighborhood code as the subject, they are within 3 blocks from the subject on the same street.

Conclusion of Law

The taxpayer contends improvement 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 a total of eight comparable properties for the Board's consideration. The Board gives less weight to the appellant's comparables due to their locations within a different neighborhood code than the subject. The Board finds the board of review's comparables are more similar to the subject in location building classification and some features. These comparables have improvement assessments ranging from of \$69,478 to \$82,824 or from \$23.52 to \$26.96 per square foot of living area. The subject's improvement assessment of \$83,531 or \$23.52 per square foot of living area falls slightly above the range established by the best comparables in the record on a total improvement assessment basis but within the range on a per square foot basis. However, after considering adjustments to the best comparables for

differences when compared to the subject, such as their unfinished basements, 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 is inequitably assessed and a reduction in the subject's assessment is not warranted.

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 8, 2021



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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