



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

APPELLANT: Desiree Kupcheck
DOCKET NO.: 17-29435.001-R-1
PARCEL NO.: 18-05-210-002-0000

The parties of record before the Property Tax Appeal Board are Desiree Kupcheck, the appellant, by attorney Scott L. David, of Much Shelist 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: \$5,349
IMPR.: \$36,142
TOTAL: \$41,491

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 with stucco exterior construction containing 1,517 square feet of living area. The dwelling is 95 years old. Features of the home include a full finished basement and a fireplace. The property has a 6,484 square foot site and is located in La Grange, Lyons 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 with respect to the subject's improvement as the basis of the appeal.¹ In support of this argument the appellant submitted information on four equity comparables that are located within the same neighborhood code as the subject. The comparables are two-story dwellings of frame, masonry or undisclosed exterior construction that range in size from 1,707 to 1,798 square feet of living area. The homes range in age from 75 to

¹ The appellant's appeal was marked as if overvaluation based on a recent appraisal was being challenged, however, the appellant submitted evidence of improvement assessment inequity based on comparable assessment data.

102 years old. Three comparables have full unfinished basements and one comparable has a slab foundation. Two comparables each have a fireplace and three comparables have either a 1-car or a 2-car garage. The comparables have improvement assessments ranging from \$37,766 to \$39,970 or from \$21.63 to \$22.24 per square foot of living area. Based on this evidence the appellant requested that the subject's total assessment be reduced to \$38,646.

The board of review submitted its "Board of Review Notes on Appeal" disclosing the total assessment for the subject of \$41,491. The subject property has an improvement assessment of \$36,142 or \$23.82 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 that are located within the same neighborhood code as the subject. The comparables are two-story dwellings with stucco exterior construction containing from 1,420 to 1,560 square feet of living area. The homes range in age from 91 to 96 years old. The comparables have full unfinished basements and either a 1-car or a 2-car garage. Three comparables each have a fireplace. The comparables have improvement assessments ranging from \$34,389 to \$40,280 or from \$24.03 to \$26.49 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 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 differences in foundation type and or their larger size, when compared to the subject. The Board finds the board of review's comparables are more similar to the subject in location, style, size age and most features. However, each of the board of review's comparables have either a 1-car or a 2-car garage, which the subject property lacks. Nevertheless, the best comparables have improvement assessments ranging from \$34,389 to \$40,280 or from \$24.03 to \$26.49 per square foot of living area. The subject's improvement assessment of \$36,142 or \$23.82 per square foot of living area falls within the range established by the best comparables on a total improvement assessment basis but below on a per square foot basis. After considering adjustments to the best comparables for differences when compared to the subject, 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: August 24, 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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