



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

APPELLANT: Angelina Herrera
DOCKET NO.: 17-33446.001-R-1
PARCEL NO.: 12-28-120-058-0000

The parties of record before the Property Tax Appeal Board are Angelina Herrera, the appellant, by attorney George N. Reveliotis, of Reveliotis Law, P.C. in Park Ridge; 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: \$2,796
IMPR.: \$15,475
TOTAL: \$18,271

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 one-story dwelling of masonry construction with 1,008 square feet of living area. The dwelling is 62 years old. Features of the home include a full unfinished basement, central air conditioning and a two-car garage. The property has a 5,084 square foot site and is located in Franklin Park, Leyden Township, Cook County. The subject is classified as a class 2-03 property under the Cook County Real Property Assessment Classification Ordinance.

The appellant's appeal is based on both overvaluation and assessment inequity with respect to the subject's improvement. In support of these arguments the appellant submitted four sale comparables and five equity comparables with varying degrees of similarity to the subject. The four comparable sales sold from July 2015 to August 2017 for prices ranging from \$150,000 to \$205,000 or from \$132.51 to \$167.76 per square foot of living area, including land. In support

of the assessment inequity argument, the five equity comparables that were submitted had improvement assessments ranging from \$13,054 to \$15,105 or from \$12.92 to \$14.33 per square foot of living area. Based on this evidence, the appellant requested that the subject's total assessment be reduced.

The board of review submitted its "Board of Review Notes on Appeal" disclosing the total assessment for the subject of \$18,271. The subject's assessment reflects a market value of \$182,710 or \$181.26 per square foot of living area, including land, when applying the level of assessment for class 2 property under the Cook County Real Property Assessment Classification Ordinance of 10%. The subject has an improvement assessment of \$15,475 or \$15.35 per square foot of living area.

In support of its contention of the correct assessment the board of review submitted information on four comparable sales and eight equity comparables with varying degrees of similarity to the subject.¹ The eight equity comparables had improvement assessments ranging from \$16,612 to \$18,598 or from \$15.83 to \$17.34 per square foot of living area. The four sales that were submitted sold from November 2016 to September 2017 for prices ranging from \$190,000 to \$290,000 or from \$183.22 to \$246.81 per square foot of living area, including land. Based on this evidence the board of review requested that the subject's assessment be confirmed.

Conclusion of Law

The appellant contends in part that 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 on this basis.

The Board finds both parties submitted comparable sales generally similar to the subject, with the exception being appellant's comparable sale #1, which occurred in 2015. The Board finds this sale is too remote from the assessment date in question to determine the subject's market value as of January 1, 2017 while other sales in the record are closer to the assessment date. The Board finds the remaining comparable sales were similar to the subject in location, building classification and most features. They sold from April 2016 to September 2017 for prices ranging from \$150,000 to \$290,000 or from \$132.51 to \$246.81 per square foot of living area, including land. The subject's assessment reflects a market value of \$182,710 or \$181.26 per square foot of living area, including land, which falls within the established range by the most similar comparables in this record. Therefore, the Board finds a reduction in the subject's assessment is not warranted based on overvaluation.

The taxpayer also contends improvement assessment inequity as an alternative 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

¹ One comparable was submitted twice, once on each grid.

§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 evidence must demonstrate a consistent pattern of assessment inequities within the assessment jurisdiction. The Board finds the appellant did not meet this burden and no reduction is warranted on this basis.

The parties submitted a total of twelve equity comparables that were generally similar to the subject in most features. The comparables had improvement assessments ranging from \$13,054 to \$18,598 or from \$12.92 to \$17.34 per square foot of living area. The subject's improvement assessment of \$15,475 or \$15.35 per square foot of living area falls within the range established by the equity comparables in this record. Therefore, no reduction based on assessment inequity is 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:

April 20, 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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