



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

APPELLANT: Richard Ronovsky
DOCKET NO.: 17-39290.001-R-1
PARCEL NO.: 15-33-209-005-0000

The parties of record before the Property Tax Appeal Board are Richard Ronovsky, the appellant, by attorney Andrew S. Dziuk, of Andrew Dziuk, Esq. 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: \$3,437
IMPR.: \$18,760
TOTAL: \$22,197

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 an approximately 60-year old, one-story, single-family dwelling of masonry construction with 1,208 square feet of living area. Features of the home include: a full basement, air conditioning and a one-car garage. The property has a 6,250 square foot site and is located in Proviso Township, Cook County. The subject is classified as a class 2-03, residential property under the Cook County Real Property Assessment Classification Ordinance.

The appellant contends assessment inequity as the basis of the appeal. In support of this argument, the appellant submitted information on four equity comparables, located from either a four-block or a one-mile radius from the subject. They are improved with a single-family dwelling of masonry construction. The improvements ranged: in age from 60 to 66 years; in

size from 1,117 to 1,344 square feet of living area; and in improvement assessment from \$11.99 to \$12.51 per square foot. Amenities include: a full basement, air conditioning and a one-car or a two-car garage.

At hearing, the appellant's attorney reiterated the submitted data, while asserting that they supported comparability to the subject property. Specifically, he stated that the appellant's comparables were located either at a four-block or twelve-block radius from the subject.

The board of review submitted its "Board of Review Notes on Appeal" disclosing the total assessment for the subject of \$22,197. The subject property has an improvement assessment of \$18,760 or \$15.53 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, located either on the same block as is the subject property or within a two-block radius of the subject. They are improved with a one-story, single-family dwelling with masonry construction. The improvements ranged: in age from 58 to 62 years; in size from 1,300 to 1,378 square feet of living area; and in improvement assessment from \$16.27 to \$18.95 per square foot. Amenities include: varying garage area, while three properties also contain basement area.

At hearing, the board of review's representative asserted that the board's properties supported comparability to the subject and a no change in assessment was warranted. Specifically, he noted that the comparables are located either on the subject's block or within a two-block radius from the subject. He also testified that tax year 2017 was the first year of the subject's triennial reassessment period and that the board of review had accorded the subject a reduction in total assessment of \$22,197, which is the current assessment.

The appellant's attorney did not submit any written rebuttal data or argument.

Conclusion of Law

The taxpayer 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 *the appellant's comparables #2 and #4 as well as the board of review's comparables #1 through #4*. These six comparables had improvement assessments that ranged from \$12.04 to \$18.95 per square foot of living area. The subject's improvement assessment of \$15.53 per square foot of living area falls within the range established by the best comparables in this record. The remaining properties are accorded diminished weight due to the lack of proximity to the subject and/or due to a disparity in age or in size. 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 21, 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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