



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

APPELLANT: Jeff Mrozek
DOCKET NO.: 17-41687.001-R-1
PARCEL NO.: 31-27-308-036-0000

The parties of record before the Property Tax Appeal Board are Jeff Mrozek, the appellant, by attorney Peter D. Verros, of Verros Berkshire, PC 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: \$2,130
IMPR.: \$4,999
TOTAL: \$7,129

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 frame exterior construction with 775 square feet of living area. The dwelling is approximately 46 years old.¹ Features of the home include a full basement with finished area and a 2-car garage. The property has a 7,747 square foot site and is located in Richton Park, Rich Township, Cook County. The subject is classified as a class 2-02 property under the Cook County Real Property Assessment Classification Ordinance.

¹ The appellant reported that the subject is 46 years old, whereas the board of review reported that the subject is 40 years old. The parties submitted information from the Cook County Assessor's office which disclosed two separate ages. The Board finds the slight age dispute is not significantly enough to prevent the Board from determining the correct assessment of the subject property based on the evidence in the record.

The appellant contends assessment inequity with respect to the improvement as the basis of the appeal. In support of this argument the appellant submitted a property characteristic sheet and grid analysis² on four equity comparables located in the same neighborhood code and within .7 of a mile from the subject property. The comparables were improved with similar class 2-02 dwellings of frame exterior construction that range in size from 925 to 980 square feet of living area. The comparables are 46 years old. Each comparable has a concrete slab foundation. One comparable has central air conditioning and each comparable has a 1-car or a 2-car garage. The comparables have improvement assessments ranging from \$5,017 to \$5,315 or \$5.42 and \$5.51 per square foot of living area. The appellant requested the improvement assessment be reduced to \$4,232 or \$5.46 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 \$7,129.³ The subject property has an improvement assessment of \$4,999 or \$6.45 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 in the same neighborhood code and within ¼ of a mile from the subject property. The comparables are class 2-02 properties and improved with one-story dwellings of frame exterior construction that contain either 720 or 775 square feet of living area. The comparables range in age from 38 to 42 years old. Each comparable has a full basement with finished area. Each comparable has either a 1-car, a 2-car or a 2.5-car garage. The comparables have improvement assessments ranging from \$7,274 to \$8,639 or from \$10.10 to \$11.15 per square foot of living area. The board of review requested that the subject's assessment be confirmed.

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 parties submitted eight equity comparables for the Board's consideration. The Board gave less weight to the appellant's comparables based on their lack of a basement and larger dwelling size when compared to the subject property.

The Board finds the best evidence of assessment equity to be the board of review comparables. These comparables have varying degrees of similarity when compared to the subject in dwelling size, age and features. These comparables had improvement assessments that ranged from \$7,274 to \$8,639 or from \$10.10 to \$11.15 per square foot of living area. The subject's

² The appellant's grid analysis depicts the subject property has an improvement assessment of \$9.20 per square foot of living area, but the correct figure should be $\$4,999/775 = \6.45 per square foot of living area.

³ The assessment information disclosed in the "Board of Review Notes on Appeal" do not match the board of review decision.

improvement assessment of \$4,999 or \$6.45 per square foot of living area falls below 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 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

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