



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

APPELLANT: Boris Kogan
DOCKET NO.: 18-41570.001-R-1
PARCEL NO.: 31-34-101-060-0000

The parties of record before the Property Tax Appeal Board are Boris Kogan, the appellant, by attorney Peter D. Verros of Verros Berkshire in Oakbrook Terrace; 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: \$2,893
IMPR.: \$7,228
TOTAL: \$10,121

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 2018 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 exterior construction with 1,158 square feet of living area. The dwelling is approximately 34 years old. Features of the home include a crawl space foundation, central air conditioning and a one-car garage. The property has a 5,261 square foot site and is located in Richton Park, Rich Township, Cook County. The subject is classified as a class 2-95 property under the Cook County Real Property Assessment Classification Ordinance.

The appellant contends assessment inequity with respect to the improvement as the basis of the appeal. In support of this argument, the appellant submitted information on four equity comparables located from either .1 of a mile or 1.6 miles from the subject property, all of which are within the same assessment neighborhood code as the subject. The comparables are improved with class 2-95 two-story dwellings of frame, masonry or frame and masonry exterior

construction ranging in size from 1,358 to 1,390 square feet of living area. The dwellings are either 23 or 44 years old. One comparable has a full basement with finished area and three comparables each have a concrete slab foundation. Each comparable has central air conditioning, two comparables each have one fireplace and three comparables each have either a one-car or a two-car garage. The comparables have improvement assessments that range from \$6,516 to \$6,702 or from \$4.72 to \$4.94 per square foot of living area. Based on this evidence, the appellant requested the subject's improvement assessment be reduced to \$5,558 or \$4.80 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 \$10,121. The subject property has an improvement assessment of \$7,228 or \$6.24 per square foot of living area.

In support of its contention of the correct assessment, the board of review submitted information on three equity comparables located within the same block and assessment neighborhood code as the subject property. The comparables are improved with class 2-95 two-story dwellings of frame or frame and masonry exterior construction with 1,158 or 1,381 square feet of living area. The dwellings are 24 or 34 years old. One comparable has a concrete slab foundation and two comparables each have a partial unfinished basement. Each comparable has a central air conditioning and a one-car garage. Two comparables each have a fireplace. The comparables have improvement assessments that range from \$7,434 to \$9,566 or from \$6.42 to \$7.23 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 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 record contains seven suggested equity comparables for the Board's consideration. The Board has given less weight to the appellant's comparables, as well as board of review comparable #3 due to differences from the subject in dwelling size. Furthermore, the appellant's comparable #4 is located more than 1 mile away from the subject.

The Board finds the best evidence of assessment equity to be board of review comparables #1 and #2 which are similar to the subject in location and identical to the subject in dwelling size, design and age. However, the Board finds each dwelling has a partial unfinished basement and a fireplace, not features of the subject, suggesting downward adjustments would be required to make these comparables more equivalent to the subject. Nevertheless, the comparables have improvement assessments of \$7,434 and \$8,372 or \$6.42 and \$7.23 per square foot of living area. The subject's improvement assessment of \$7,228 or \$6.24 per square foot of living area is

below the two best comparables in the record but appears to be justified given its lack of a basement and a fireplace. Therefore, based on this record and after considering adjustments to the best comparables for differences from the subject, 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 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: February 21, 2023



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

State of Illinois
Property Tax Appeal Board
William G. Stratton Building, Room 402
401 South Spring Street
Springfield, IL 62706-4001

APPELLANT

Boris Kogan, by attorney:
Peter D. Verros
Verros Berkshire
1S660 Midwest Road
Suite 300
Oakbrook Terrace, IL 60181

COUNTY

Cook County Board of Review
County Building, Room 601
118 North Clark Street
Chicago, IL 60602