



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

APPELLANT: Lydia Leongas
DOCKET NO.: 18-46061.001-R-1
PARCEL NO.: 14-31-100-039-0000

The parties of record before the Property Tax Appeal Board are Lydia Leongas, the appellant(s), 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: \$10,920
IMPR.: \$43,075
TOTAL: \$53,995

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 2,400 square foot parcel of land improved with a 112-year-old, two-story, masonry, multi-family dwelling, containing 1,896 square feet of living area. The property is located in Chicago, West Chicago Township, Cook County and is a class 2-11 property under the Cook County Real Property Assessment Classification Ordinance.

The appellant contends overvaluation and assessment inequity as the bases of the appeal. In support of its overvaluation argument, the appellant submitted sales information of four comparable properties that sold between December 2017 and September 2018 for prices ranging from \$204.58 to \$278.32 per square foot of living area. The comparable sales properties were multi-family dwellings of masonry construction, and between 1,670 and 2,444 square feet of living area. In Section II of the appeal form, the appellant stated that the subject is owner-occupied.

In support of its assessment inequity argument, the appellant submitted information on seven suggested equity comparables. They were each improved with a one-and-a-half-story, two-story, or three-story, multi-family dwelling, of masonry, frame, or masonry and frame construction. They ranged in size between 1,764 and 2,435 square feet of living area and in improvement assessment between \$20.04 and \$21.63 per square feet of living area. Based on this evidence, the appellant requested a reduction in the subject's assessment to \$47,258.

The board of review submitted its "Board of Review Notes on Appeal" depicting a total assessed valuation of \$53,995, with an improvement assessment of \$43,075, or \$22.72 per square feet of living area. The subject's assessment reflects a market value of \$539,950, or \$284.78 per square foot of living area when applying the level of assessment for class 2 property of 10.00% under the Cook County Real Property Assessment Classification Ordinance. In support of its contention of the correct assessment, the board of review submitted four equity comparable properties and four comparable sales properties. The equity comparable properties were two-story, multi-family dwellings of masonry construction and ranged in size between 1,768 and 1,952 square feet of living area, in age between 107 and 126 years, and in assessment between \$22.92 and \$26.84 per square foot of living area. The sales comparable properties were either on-and-a-half- story or two-story, multi-family dwellings of masonry construction and ranged in size between 1,320 and 2,480 square feet of living area, and in age between 126 and 140 years. The sales comparable properties sold between May 2016 and September 2016 for prices between \$525,000 and \$1,428,750, or from \$361.53 to \$576.11 per square foot of living area.

Conclusion of Law

The appellant contends 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.

The Board finds the best evidence of market value to be the appellant's sale comparable #1 and #4 board of review comparable #4. The remaining comparables were given less weight due to the differences in construction and/or size. These properties sold in 2018 for prices ranging between \$239.52 to \$361.53 per square foot of living area. The subject's current assessment of \$284.78 per square foot of living area reflects a market value within the market value range established by the best comparables in this record. Based on this record, the Board finds the appellant has not proven, by a preponderance of the evidence, that the subject is overvalued, and that a reduction in the subject's assessment is not warranted.

The taxpayer also 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 has not met 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 appellant's comparable #3 and board of review comparables #1, #2, #3 and #4. These comparables had improvement assessments that ranged from \$21.39 to \$26.84 per square foot of living area. The subject's improvement assessment of \$22.72 per square foot of living area falls within the range established by the best comparables in this record. These comparables are most similar to the subject property in size and/or construction. 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: March 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

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