



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

APPELLANT: David Purol  
DOCKET NO.: 20-20351.001-R-1  
PARCEL NO.: 23-10-205-023-0000

The parties of record before the Property Tax Appeal Board are David Purol, the appellant, by Amy C. Floyd, Attorney at Law, 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:** \$6,012  
**IMPR.:** \$17,973  
**TOTAL:** \$23,985

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 2020 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 exterior construction with 1,372 square feet of living area. The dwelling is approximately 46 years old. Features of the home include a partial basement with finished area, central air conditioning and a 2.5-car garage. The property has a 10,021 square foot site and is located in Palos Hills, Palos Township, Cook County. The subject is classified as a class 2-03 property under the Cook County Real Property Assessment Classification Ordinance.

The appellant contends assessment inequity concerning the improvement as the basis of the appeal. In support of this argument, the appellant submitted information on four equity comparables located in the same neighborhood code as the subject. The comparables consist of one-story dwellings of masonry or frame and masonry exterior construction. The homes range in age from 49 to 56 years old and range in size from 1,500 to 1,792 square feet of living area. Each comparable has a full or a partial basement, two of which have finished area. Three

dwelling have central air conditioning and one comparable is reported to have a fireplace. The appellant did not report any data for the subject or the comparables concerning garages making the comparability analysis highly problematic given this missing necessary data. The comparables have improvement assessments ranging from \$16,036 to \$19,909 or from \$9.99 to \$11.14 per square foot of living area. Based on this evidence, the appellant requested a reduced improvement assessment of \$15,270 or \$11.13 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 \$23,985. The subject property has an improvement assessment of \$17,973 or \$13.10 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 as the subject. The comparables consist of one-story dwellings of frame, masonry or frame and masonry exterior construction. The homes range in age from 38 to 50 years old and range in size from 1,277 to 1,443 square feet of living area. Each comparable has a full or a partial basement, three of which have finished area. Each dwelling has central air conditioning and two comparables each have a fireplace. Each comparable has a two-car garage and comparable #4 has "other improvements" that were not otherwise identified. The comparables have improvement assessments ranging from \$19,740 to \$25,210 or from \$13.68 to \$18.06 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 parties submitted a total of eight suggested equity comparables to support their respective positions before the Property Tax Appeal Board. The Board has given reduced weight to appellant's comparables #1 and #2 along with board of review comparable #3 as each dwelling has an unfinished basement unlike the subject's finished basement.

The Board finds the best evidence of assessment equity to be appellant's comparables #3 and #4 as well as board of review comparables #1, #3 and #4 which are each similar to the subject in location, design, age, dwelling size, foundation and finished basement area and other amenities. These comparables have improvement assessments ranging from \$16,706 to \$25,210 or from \$11.14 to \$18.06 per square foot of living area. The subject's improvement assessment of \$17,973 or \$13.10 per square foot of living area falls within the range established by the best comparables in this record. Based on this record and after considering appropriate adjustments to the best comparables for differences in age, dwelling size and/or some features such as the subject's 2.5-car garage as compared to the 2-car garages of the board of review comparables,

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:

May 21, 2024



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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