



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

APPELLANT: Robert Bosack
DOCKET NO.: 20-20792.001-R-1
PARCEL NO.: 23-29-301-021-0000

The parties of record before the Property Tax Appeal Board are Robert Bosack, the appellant, by attorney John W. Zapala, of the Law Offices of John Zapala, P.C. 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: \$12,450
IMPR.: \$30,340
TOTAL: \$42,790

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 2-story dwelling of frame and masonry exterior construction with 3,434 square feet of living area. The dwelling is approximately 32 years old. Features of the home include a full unfinished basement, central air conditioning, one fireplace and a 3-car garage. The property has a 45,276 square foot site and is located in Palos Park, Palos Township, Cook County. The subject is classified as a class 2-78 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 four equity comparables that are located in the same assessment neighborhood code as the subject and within .18 of a mile from the subject property. The comparables are improved with class 2-78, 2-story dwellings of masonry or frame and masonry exterior construction ranging in size from 3,114 to 3,707 square feet of living area. The dwellings range in age from 37 to 56 years old. Two comparables each have partial unfinished basements, one comparable has a full finished basement and one

comparable has a crawl-space foundation. Each comparable has one or two fireplaces and either a 2-car or 3-car garage. Three comparables each have central air conditioning. The comparables have improvement assessments that range from \$26,008 to \$31,946 or from \$8.28 to \$8.78 per square foot of living area. Based on this evidence, the appellant requested the subject's improvement assessment be reduced to \$28,443 or \$8.28 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 \$42,790. The subject property has an improvement assessment of \$30,340 or \$8.84 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 within the same assessment neighborhood code as the subject and on the same block or within .25 of a mile from the subject property. The comparables are improved with class 2-78, 2-story dwellings of frame and masonry exterior construction ranging in size from 2,624 to 3,417 square feet of living area. The dwellings range in age from 30 to 42 years old. Each comparable has a partial basement, two with finished area, one fireplace and from a 2-car to a 3-car garage. Three comparables each have central air conditioning. The comparables have improvement assessments that range from \$25,816 to \$35,956 or from \$9.17 to \$10.52 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 eight suggested equity comparables for the Board's consideration. The Board has given less weight to appellant's comparables #2 and #3 as well as board of review comparables due to their dissimilar dwelling size, finished basement size and/or lack of central air conditioning when compared to the subject. Furthermore, appellant's comparable #2 has a crawl-space foundation when compared to the subject's full unfinished basement.

The Board finds the best evidence of assessment equity to be appellant's comparables #1 and #4. The Board finds that these two comparables are most similar to the subject in location, design, dwelling size and some features. However, both comparables are older than the subject and are smaller in dwelling size, basement size and garage size when compared to the subject, suggesting adjustments would be required to make these comparables more equivalent to the subject. Nevertheless, these two most similar comparables have improvement assessments of \$27,706 and \$28,921 or \$8.28 and \$8.78 per square foot of living area. The subject's improvement assessment of \$30,340 or \$8.84 per square foot of living area, is slightly greater than the two best comparables in the record, which appears to be logical given the subjects younger age, larger dwelling size,

basement and garage. Based on this record and after considering adjustments to the 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 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: June 18, 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

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