



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

APPELLANT: Louis Kubicki
DOCKET NO.: 20-23676.001-R-1
PARCEL NO.: 24-04-219-017-0000

The parties of record before the Property Tax Appeal Board are Louis Kubicki, 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: \$3,810
IMPR.: \$11,707
TOTAL: \$15,517

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 1-story dwelling of frame and masonry exterior construction with 1,080 square feet of living area. The home is approximately 65 years old. Features include a full basement, central air conditioning, and a 2-car garage. The property has a 6,350 square foot site and is located in Oak Lawn, Worth 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 with respect to the improvement as the basis of the appeal. In support of this argument, the appellant submitted information on four equity comparables that are located in the subject's assessment neighborhood code. The comparables are improved with 1-story, class 2-03 dwellings of frame and masonry exterior construction ranging in size from 1,121 to 1,397 square feet of living area. The homes range in age from 61 to 70 years old. One comparable has a partial basement and three comparables each have a slab

foundation. The appellant did not disclose whether the comparables have garages although copies of photographs of the comparables submitted by the appellant depict at least one home as having a garage. The comparables have improvement assessments ranging from \$8,884 to \$10,793 or from \$6.48 to \$7.93 per square foot of living area. Based on this evidence, the appellant requested that the improvement assessment be reduced to \$8,230 or \$7.62 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 \$15,517. The subject property has an improvement assessment of \$11,707 or \$10.84 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 that are located in the subject's assessment neighborhood code. Each comparable is located on the same block as the subject; one of which is also located on the same street. The comparables are improved with 1-story, class 2-03 dwellings of masonry or frame and masonry exterior construction ranging in size from 1,064 to 1,485 square feet of living area. The homes are either 65 or 66 years old. One comparable has a partial basement and three comparables each have a crawl space foundation. Two comparables each have central air conditioning and each comparable has either a 1-car or a 2-car garage. The comparables have improvement assessments ranging from \$12,640 to \$15,773 or from \$9.38 to \$14.82 per square foot of living area. Based on this evidence, the board of review requested that the subject's assessment be confirmed.

Conclusion of Law

The appellant 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 suggested comparables for the Board's consideration. The Board finds the best evidence of assessment equity to be board of review comparables #1, #3 and #4 which are located on the same block as the subject. These comparables are also overall most similar to the subject in design, age, dwelling size, and most features. However, two comparables lack basement foundations and two comparables lack central air conditioning, both of which are features of the subject suggesting upward adjustments for these differences would be necessary for equivalency with the subject. These comparables have improvement assessments ranging from \$12,640 to \$15,773 or from \$11.29 to \$14.82 per square foot of living area, respectively. The subject's improvement assessment of \$11,707 or \$10.84 per square foot of living area falls below the range established by the best comparables in this record. The Board gives less weight to the appellant's comparables as well as board of review comparable #2 which are less similar to the subject in dwelling size than other comparable in this record and/or lack descriptive information on garage amenity which is needed by the Board to make a

meaningful analysis of the similarities and differences of the comparables relative to the subject. After considering appropriate adjustments to the best comparables for differences from the subject, the Board finds the subject's improvement is supported and a reduction 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: _____

April 15, 2025



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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