



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

APPELLANT: Rytis Alcauskas
DOCKET NO.: 20-23796.001-R-1
PARCEL NO.: 24-11-206-013-0000

The parties of record before the Property Tax Appeal Board are Rytis Alcauskas, 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: \$2,300
IMPR.: \$14,797
TOTAL: \$17,097

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 masonry exterior construction with 1,180 square feet of living area. The dwelling is approximately 81 years old. Features of the home include a full basement with finished area, central air conditioning, one fireplace, and a 2-car garage. The property has a 3,834 square foot site and is located in Evergreen Park, Worth Township, Cook County. The subject is classified as a class 2-05 property under the Cook County Real Property Assessment Classification Ordinance.

The appellant contends assessment inequity regarding the improvement and overvaluation as the bases of the appeal. In support of the inequity argument the appellant submitted information on five comparables with the same assessment neighborhood code as the subject. The comparables are class 2-05 properties improved with 2-story dwellings of masonry exterior construction ranging in size from 1,166 to 1,598 square feet of living area. The comparables are 69 to 76

years old and have full basements, four of which have finished area. Two comparables have central air conditioning. Two comparables each have a fireplace. Each comparable has a 2-car or a 2.5-car garage. The comparables have improvement assessments ranging from \$9,071 to \$18,454 or from \$7.26 to \$12.25 per square foot of living area.

In support of the overvaluation argument the appellant submitted information on five comparable sales with the same assessment neighborhood code as the subject and located within .82 of a mile from the subject. The comparables are class 2-05 properties with sites ranging in size from 5,082 to 7,493 square feet of land area and are improved with 2-story dwellings ranging in size from 1,071 to 1,556 square feet of living area. The homes are 69 to 78 years old and have partial or full unfinished basements. Each comparable has a 1-car, a 1.5-car, or a 2-car garage. The comparables sold from June 2017 to November 2019 for prices ranging from \$137,000 to \$180,000 or from \$112.01 to \$147.53 per square foot of living area, including land.

Based on the foregoing evidence, the appellant requested a reduction in the subject's assessment.

The board of review submitted its "Board of Review Notes on Appeal" disclosing the total assessment for the subject of \$17,097. The subject's assessment reflects a market value of \$170,970 or \$144.89 per square foot of living area, including land. The subject property has an improvement assessment of \$14,797 or \$12.54 per square foot of living area.

In support of its contention of the correct assessment the board of review submitted information on five comparables with the same assessment neighborhood code as the subject. The comparables are class 2-05 properties that have sites ranging in size from 4,421 to 7,500 square feet of land area and are improved with 2-story dwellings of masonry exterior construction ranging in size from 1,121 to 1,380 square feet of living area. The comparables are 64 to 78 years old and have full basements with one having finished area. Two comparables have central air conditioning. Three comparables each have one fireplace. Each comparable has a 1-car, a 2-car, or a 2.5-car garage. The comparables have improvement assessments ranging from \$13,983 to \$18,307 or from \$12.88 to \$16.14 per square foot of living area. Comparable #3 sold in October 2019 for a price of \$237,500 or \$209.44 per square foot of living area, including land. Based on this evidence the board review requests confirmation of the subject's assessment.

Conclusion of Law

The appellant contends in part 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 nine equity comparables for the Board's consideration. The Board gives less weight to appellant's comparables #2, #3 and #4 along with board of review comparable #2 due to differences in dwelling size when compared to the subject.

The Board finds the best evidence of assessment equity to be appellant's comparables #1 and #2 along with board of review comparables #1, #3 and #4 which overall are more similar to the subject in location, age, dwelling size and features. These comparables have improvement assessments ranging from \$9,071 to \$18,307 or from \$7.26 to \$16.14 per square foot of living area. The subject's improvement assessment of \$14,797 or \$16.14 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 adjustments to the best comparables for differences when compared to 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.

The appellant also 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 record contains six comparable sales for the Board's consideration. The Board gives less weight to appellant's comparables #1, #2, #4 and #5 due to significant difference in dwelling size when compared to the subject or sold in 2017 and 2018, less proximate in time to the January 1, 2020 assessment date than the other sales in the record.

The Board finds the best evidence of market value to be appellant's comparable #3 and board of review comparable #3 which sold proximate in time to the assessment date at issue and are relatively similar to the subject in location, age, dwelling size and some features. These comparables sold in October and November 2019 for prices of \$158,000 and \$237,500 or \$147.53 and \$209.44 per square foot of living area, including land. The subject's assessment reflects a market value of \$170,970 or \$144.89 per square foot of living area, including land, which is bracketed by the two best comparable sales in this record on overall market value and below on price per square foot. Based on this evidence and after considering adjustments to the best comparables for differences when compared to the subject, the Board finds the appellant did not prove by a preponderance of the evidence that a reduction in the subject's assessment is 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

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: July 16, 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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