



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

APPELLANT: Albin Lichosyt
DOCKET NO.: 20-27488.001-R-1
PARCEL NO.: 19-32-114-008-0000

The parties of record before the Property Tax Appeal Board are Albin Lichosyt, the appellant, by attorney Andrew S. Dziukin 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: \$3,382
IMPR.: \$14,347
TOTAL: \$17,729

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 is improved with a one-story dwelling of masonry exterior construction that contains 1,008 square feet of living area. The dwelling is approximately 60 years old. Features of the property include a full unfinished basement, central air conditioning, one bathroom, and a two-car detached garage. The property has a 6,150 square foot site located in Burbank, Stickney 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 inequity with respect to the improvement assessment as the basis of the appeal. In support of this argument the appellant submitted information on four equity comparables composed of class 2-03 properties improved with one-story dwellings of masonry exterior construction that range in size from 1,079 to 1,200 square feet of living area. The homes range in age from 48 to 63 years old. Comparable #4 has a slab foundation and the remaining comparables have full basements with two having finished area. Three comparables have central

air conditioning. Each property has from 1 to 2½ bathrooms and a two-car detached garage. These properties have the same assessment neighborhood code as the subject property. Their improvement assessments range from \$11,653 to \$12,790 or from \$10.30 to \$10.80 per square foot of living area. The appellant requested the subject's improvement assessment be reduced to \$10,382.

The board of review submitted its "Board of Review Notes on Appeal" disclosing the total assessment for the subject of \$17,729. The subject property has an improvement assessment of \$14,347 or \$14.23 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 improved with one-story dwellings of masonry construction that range in size from 1,008 to 1,235 square feet of living area. The homes are either 58 or 61 years old. Each property has a full basement with three having finished area, 1 or 1½ bathrooms, and a two-car garage. One comparable has central air conditioning. The comparables have the same classification code and neighborhood code as the subject property. Their improvement assessments range from \$16,518 to \$26,934 or from \$15.39 to \$21.81 per square foot of living area.

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 assessment equity comparables with the same classification code and neighborhood code to support their respective positions. The Board finds the best evidence of assessment equity to be the board of review comparables #1, #2 and #3 as these properties are improved with dwellings most similar to the subject property in size containing either 1,008 or 1,073 square feet of living area. These three comparables have varying degrees of similarity to the subject in features in that two have no central air conditioning while the subject has central air conditioning, indicating upward adjustments to the comparables would be warranted for this amenity, and two have finished basement area, unlike the subject's unfinished basement, suggesting downward adjustments to these comparables would be appropriate to make them more equivalent to the subject for this feature. These comparables have improvement assessments that range from \$16,518 to \$20,153 or from \$15.39 to \$19.99 per square foot of living area. The subject's improvement assessment of \$14,347 or \$14.23 per square foot of living area falls below the range established by the best comparables in this record demonstrating the subject is not being inequitably assessed. Less weight is given the remaining comparable due to differences from the subject in dwelling size and/or the lack of a basement foundation. 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

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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