



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

APPELLANT: John & Holly Kent
DOCKET NO.: 20-30406.001-R-1
PARCEL NO.: 27-12-101-023-0000

The parties of record before the Property Tax Appeal Board are John & Holly Kent, the appellants, by Patrick J. O'Malley, Jr., Attorney at Law, in Palos Park; and the Cook County Board of Review.

Based on the facts and exhibits presented in this matter, the Property Tax Appeal Board hereby finds **A Reduction** 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: \$9,906
IMPR.: \$36,000
TOTAL: \$45,906

Subject only to the State multiplier as applicable.

Statement of Jurisdiction

The appellants 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 3,788 square feet of living area. The dwelling was built in 2010 and is approximately 10 years old. Features of the home include a basement with finished area, central air conditioning, one fireplace and a 3-car garage. The property has an approximately 17,229 square foot site and is located in Orland Park, Orland Township, Cook County. The subject is classified as a class 2-78 property under the Cook County Real Property Assessment Classification Ordinance.

The appellants contend assessment inequity with respect to the improvement as the basis of the appeal. In support of this argument the appellants submitted information on eight equity comparables located in the same assessment neighborhood code as the subject property. The

comparables are improved with class 2-08 dwellings¹ of masonry or frame and masonry exterior construction ranging in size from 4,240 to 4,680 square feet of living area. The homes range in age from 4 to 25 years old. Each comparable has a basement with four having finished area. Each dwelling has central air conditioning, one or two fireplaces and a either a 3-car or a 3.5-car garage. Comparables #6 and #7 each have an attic with finished living area. The comparables have improvement assessments ranging from \$23,367 to \$43,540 or from \$5.11 to \$10.19 per square foot of living area. Based on this evidence, the appellants requested the subject's improvement assessment be reduced to \$31,327 or \$8.27 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 \$64,262. The subject property has an improvement assessment of \$54,356 or \$14.35 per square foot of living area. In support of its contention of the correct assessment the board of review submitted information on three equity comparables located in the same assessment neighborhood code as the subject property. The comparables are improved with 2-story class 2-78 dwellings of frame, masonry or frame and masonry exterior construction ranging in size from 2,554 to 3,796 square feet of living area. The homes range in age from 4 to 54 years old. Each comparable has a basement with one having finished area. Each dwelling has central air conditioning, one or two fireplaces and two comparables have either a 2-car or a 2.5-car garage. The comparables have improvement assessments ranging from \$39,042 to \$68,207 or from \$15.29 to \$19.16 per square foot of living area. Based on this evidence, the board of review requested the subject's assessment be confirmed.

Conclusion of Law

The taxpayers contend 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 appellants met this burden of proof and a reduction in the subject's assessment is warranted.

The parties submitted eleven equity comparables for the Board's consideration. The Board gives less weight to appellants' comparables #1, #2, #3, #5 and #6 along with board of review comparables #1 and #3 which differ from the subject in age and/or dwelling size.

The Board finds the best evidence of assessment equity to be the appellants' comparables #4, #7 and #8 along with board of review comparable #2 which are more similar to the subject in location, age, design and dwelling size but present varying degrees of similarity to the subject in basement features, attic finish and garage capacity, suggesting adjustments are needed to make these properties more equivalent to the subject. These best comparables have improvement

¹ The appellants submitted the Property Details sheet for the subject and each of their comparables which depict the subject to be a class 2-78 property while the comparables are each a class 2-08 property. Class 2-78 are described in the Property Details as "two or more story residence, up to 62 years, 2,001 to 3,800 sq. ft." whereas class 2-08 are described as "two or more story residence, up to 62 years, 3,801 to 4,999 sq. ft."

assessments ranging from \$36,331 to \$58,411 or from \$8.51 to \$19.16 per square foot of living area. The subject's improvement assessment of \$54,356 or \$14.35 per square foot of living area falls within the range established by the best comparables in this record. However, the Board finds appellant's comparable #7 is considered to be most similar to the subject in location, age, dwelling size and basement finish and has an improvement assessment of \$41,788 or \$9.41 per square foot of living area. Therefore, after considering adjustments to the best comparables for differences from the subject, the Board finds the appellants demonstrated with clear and convincing evidence that the subject's improvement was inequitably assessed and 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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