



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

APPELLANT: Mike Farney
DOCKET NO.: 20-35911.001-R-1
PARCEL NO.: 30-30-415-006-0000

The parties of record before the Property Tax Appeal Board are Mike Farney, the appellant, by attorney Noah J. Schmidt, of Schmidt Salzman & Moran, Ltd. 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: \$2,501
IMPR.: \$7,075
TOTAL: \$9,576

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 one-story dwelling of frame and masonry exterior construction with 980 square feet of living area. The dwelling is approximately 68 years old. Features include a concrete slab foundation and a two-car garage. The property has a 6,670 square foot site and is located in Lansing, Thornton Township, Cook County. The subject is classified as a class 2-02 property under the Cook County Real Property Assessment Classification Ordinance.

The appellant contends assessment inequity concerning the improvement assessment as the basis of the appeal. In support of this argument, the appellant submitted information on five equity comparables¹ located in the same assigned neighborhood code as the subject along with property characteristics sheets for the comparables. The comparables consist of class 2-02 1-story or 1.5-story dwellings of frame exterior construction that range in age from 73 to 117 years old. The

¹ For ease of reference, the Board has renumbered the last comparable presented as #5.

dwelling range in size from 888 to 966 square feet of living area. Based on the attached characteristics sheets, three comparables have full unfinished basements and two comparables have concrete slab foundations. Comparables #1 and #4 have central air conditioning, comparable #2 has a fireplace, and four dwellings have from a 1-car to a 3.5-car garage. The comparables have improvement assessments ranging from \$653 to \$2,118 or from \$0.68 to \$2.19 per square foot of living area.

Based on this evidence, the appellant requested a reduced improvement assessment of \$1,127 or \$1.15 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 \$9,576. The subject property has an improvement assessment of \$7,075 or \$7.22 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 in the same neighborhood code and same block as the subject. The comparables consist of class 2-02 1-story or 1.5-story dwellings of masonry or frame and masonry exterior construction that are each 68 years old. The dwellings contain either 841 or 980 square feet of living area. Two comparables have full basements, one of which has finished area, and two comparables have concrete slab foundations. Comparable #2 has a fireplace and each comparable has from a one-car to a two-car garage. The comparables have improvement assessments ranging from \$7,055 to \$7,700 or from \$7.32 to \$8.51 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 parties submitted a total of nine equity comparables to support their respective positions before the Property Tax Appeal Board. The Board has given reduced weight to appellant's comparables #1, #2 and #5 along with board of review comparables #3 and #4 as each of these dwellings have a full basement as compared to the subject's concrete slab foundation.

The Board finds the best evidence of assessment equity to be appellant's comparables #3 and #4 as well as board of review comparables #1 and #2 each of which is similar to the subject in location, design, and foundation with varying differing characteristics in age, fireplace and garages. These comparables have improvement assessments ranging from \$1,108 to \$7,700 or from \$1.15 to \$7.86 per square foot of living area. The subject's improvement assessment of

\$7,075 or \$7.22 per square foot of living area falls within the range established by the best comparables in this record and appears to be logical. Based on this record and after considering various adjustments for differences in age and other characteristics 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 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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