



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

APPELLANT: Gregory Pertle
DOCKET NO.: 20-40146.001-R-1
PARCEL NO.: 27-31-102-014-0000

The parties of record before the Property Tax Appeal Board are Gregory Pertle, the appellant, by attorney Dimitrios Trivizas, of Dimitrios P. Trivizas, Ltd. in Skokie, 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: \$9,408
IMPR.: \$26,071
TOTAL: \$35,479

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 two-story dwelling of frame and brick exterior construction with 3,219 square feet of living area. The dwelling is 30 years old. Features of the home include a partial basement, a fireplace, and a three-car garage. The property has a 16,363 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 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 three equity comparables improved with two-story, class 2-78 dwellings of frame and brick exterior construction that range in size from 3,017 to 3,396 square feet of living area. The homes range in age from 21 to 26 years old. Each comparable has a full basement, central air conditioning, a fireplace, and a three-car garage. The comparables have the same assessment neighborhood

code as the subject and are located from 0.4 to 1.4 miles from the subject property. The comparables have improvement assessments that range from \$16,042 to \$22,847 or from \$5.32 to \$6.85 per square foot of living area. The appellant requested the subject's improvement assessment be reduced to \$19,421.

The board of review submitted its "Board of Review Notes on Appeal" disclosing the total assessment for the subject of \$35,479. The subject property has an improvement assessment of \$26,071 or \$8.10 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 two-story, class 2-78 dwellings of frame and brick exterior construction that range in size from 2,877 to 3,377 square feet of living area. The homes range in age from 19 to 30 years old. Each comparable has a full or partial basement with one having finished area, a fireplace, and either a one, two or three-car garage. Two of the dwellings have central air conditioning. The comparables have the same assessment neighborhood code as the subject and three are located on the same block as the subject property. The comparables have improvement assessments that range from \$26,747 to \$30,186 or from \$8.40 to \$9.30 per square foot of living area.

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 record contains seven equity comparables submitted by the parties to support their respective positions. The Board gives less weight to the appellant's comparable #2 due to differences from the subject dwelling in terms of location and age. The Board gives less weight to the board of review's comparables #3 and #4 due to differences from the subject dwelling with respect to age or dwelling size. The Board finds the best evidence of assessment equity to be the remaining comparables in the record. These comparables are relatively similar to the subject dwelling in terms of dwelling size, age, location, and amenities, although adjustments to some of the comparables, to account for differences in some features, would be needed to make them more equivalent to the subject. These comparables have improvement assessments that range from \$16,042 to \$28,386 or from \$5.32 to \$8.82 per square foot of living area. The subject's improvement assessment of \$26,071 or \$8.10 per square foot of living area falls within the range established by the best comparables in the record.

The Board further finds the board of review's comparables #1 and #2 are located on the same block as the subject, are identical in age and square footage as the subject dwelling and have improvement assessments of \$28,386 and \$27,055 or \$8.82 and \$8.40 per square foot of living area. The subject's improvement assessment is also lower than the improvement assessments for

these comparables. Based on this evidence and after considering appropriate adjustments to the best comparables for differences from 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



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: June 18, 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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