



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

APPELLANT: Jessica Kokorelis
DOCKET NO.: 21-30605.001-R-1
PARCEL NO.: 13-36-406-048-0000

The parties of record before the Property Tax Appeal Board are Jessica Kokorelis, the appellant, by attorney Ciarra 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: \$14,062
IMPR.: \$103,937
TOTAL: \$117,999

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 2021 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 construction with 2,624 square feet of living area which is approximately 2 years old.¹ Features of the home include 4½ baths, a full basement finished with a formal recreation room, central air conditioning, a fireplace, and a 2-car garage. The property has a 3,125 square foot site and is located in Chicago, West Chicago Township, Cook County. The subject is classified as a class 2-78 property² 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 five equity

¹ Some descriptive information not provided by the appellant was drawn from the evidence submitted by the board of review and not refuted by the appellant via a rebuttal filing.

² Two-or-more story residence, up to 62 years of age, containing from 2,001 to 3,800 square feet of living area.

comparables located in the same assessment neighborhood code as the subject property. The comparables consist of 2-story or 3-story class 2-78 dwellings of frame, masonry, or frame and masonry construction ranging in size from 2,378 to 2,640 square feet of living area and ranging in age from approximately 0 to 27 years old. The comparables are described as each having 1 to 3 full bathrooms with comparables #4 also having 1 half-bath. Each comparable has a partial or a full basement, two finished with a recreation room. Two dwellings have central air conditioning; two comparables have a fireplace; and three properties have either a 1-car or a 3.5-car garage. The comparables have improvement assessments that range from \$37,750 to \$52,144 or from \$15.87 to \$20.36 per square foot of living area. Based on this evidence, the appellant requested a reduction to the subject's improvement assessment.

The board of review submitted its "Board of Review Notes on Appeal" disclosing the total assessment for the subject of \$117,999. The subject property has an improvement assessment of \$103,937 or \$39.61 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 within the same assessment neighborhood code as the subject and within ¼ of a mile or within the same block as the subject property. The comparables consist of 2-story, class 2-78 dwellings of masonry or frame construction ranging in size from 2,074 to 2,742 square feet of living area and ranging in age from 3 to 7 years old. Each comparable features from 2½ to 4½ baths, a full basement finished with a formal recreation room, central air conditioning, and a 2-car garage. Two comparables each have a fireplace. The comparables have improvement assessments ranging from \$86,608 to \$110,919 or from \$40.45 to \$42.63 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 parties submitted a total of eight equity comparables in support of their positions before the Property Tax Appeal Board. The Board gave less weight to appellant's comparables #1, #3, and #5 based on their unfinished basements, dissimilar to the subject's finished basement. The Board also gave less weight to appellant's comparables #2 and #4 due to these lacking a garage which is a feature of the subject property. Finally, the Board gave less weight to board of review comparable #3 due to its significantly smaller dwelling size relative to the subject. The Board finds the best evidence of assessment equity to be board of review comparables #1 and #2 which are overall most similar to the subject in location, class, dwelling size, finished basement area, and some features. The best comparables in the record have improvement assessments of \$102,608 and \$110,919 or \$40.45 and \$42.63 per square foot of living area. The subject's improvement assessment of \$103,937 or \$39.61 per square foot of living area is bracketed by the best equity comparables in this record in terms of overall improvement assessment and is lower than the two best comparables on a price per square foot of living area basis.

After considering adjustments to the best comparables for any differences from the subject, the Board finds the appellant did not demonstrate with clear and convincing evidence that the subject's improvement is inequitably assessed and, therefore, a reduction in the subject's improvement 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 17, 2025



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

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