



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

APPELLANT: Tim Roche
DOCKET NO.: 21-48358.001-R-1
PARCEL NO.: 18-17-307-001-0000

The parties of record before the Property Tax Appeal Board are Tim Roche, the appellant, by attorney Brian P. Liston, of the Law Offices of Liston & Tsantilis, P.C. 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: \$13,024
IMPR.: \$34,200
TOTAL: \$47,224

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 1-story dwelling of frame and masonry exterior construction with 2,093 square feet of living area. The dwelling is approximately 63 years old.¹ Features of the home include a crawl space foundation, central air conditioning, one fireplace, and a 2-car garage. The property has a 20,037 square foot site and is located in La Grange, Lyons Township, Cook County. The subject is classified as a class 2-04 property under the Cook County Real Property Assessment Classification Ordinance.

The appellant contends assessment inequity regarding the improvement as the basis of the appeal. In support of this argument the appellant submitted information on three comparables located within the same assessment neighborhood code as the subject and either 0.1 of a mile or

¹ The property characteristics printout provided by the appellant and the board of review's evidence indicated the subject dwelling is 63 years old.

1.5 miles of the subject property. The comparables consist of 1-story or 1.5-story, class 2-04 dwellings of frame and masonry exterior construction ranging in size from 1,924 to 2,463 square feet of living area. The homes are from 66 to 74 years old. One comparable has a partial basement, and two comparables each have a concrete slab foundation. Each comparable has a 1-car or a 2-car garage. One home has central air conditioning, and one home has one fireplace. The comparables have improvement assessments ranging from \$25,666 to \$32,895 or for \$13.34 and \$13.36 per square foot of living area. Based on this evidence the appellant requested a reduction in the subject's improvement assessment to \$27,972 or \$13.36 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 \$47,224. The subject property has an improvement assessment of \$34,200 or \$16.34 per square foot of living area. In support of its contention of the correct assessment the board of review submitted information on four comparables located within the same assessment neighborhood code as the subject and within the same block or a ¼ of a mile from the subject. The comparables consist of 1-story class 2-04 dwellings of masonry or frame and masonry exterior construction ranging in size from 1,816 to 2,073 square feet of living area. The dwellings are 63 or 64 years old. Each home has a concrete slab or crawl space foundation and a 1-car or a 2-car garage. One home has central air conditioning, and two homes each have one fireplace. The comparables have improvement assessments ranging from \$30,551 to \$34,619 or from \$16.70 to \$16.96 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.Adm.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.Adm.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 a total of seven equity comparables for the Board's consideration. The Board gives less weight to the appellant's comparables due to differences in their larger dwelling sizes or foundation type when compared to the subject.

The Board finds the best evidence of assessment equity to be the board of review comparables which are relatively similar to the subject in location, age, dwelling size, and foundation type, but still have varying degrees of similarity to the subject in other features. These four comparables have improvement assessments ranging from \$30,551 to \$34,619 or from \$16.70 to \$16.96 per square foot of living area. The subject's improvement assessment of \$34,200 or \$16.34 per square foot of living area falls within the range established by the best comparables in the record. After considering 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: _____

May 20, 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

AGENCY

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