



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

APPELLANT: Diane Scardino
DOCKET NO.: 22-35273.001-R-1
PARCEL NO.: 09-22-201-046-0000

The parties of record before the Property Tax Appeal Board are Diane Scardino, the appellant, by attorney Brian S. Maher, of Weis, DuBrock, Doody & Maher 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: \$11,120
IMPR.: \$44,653
TOTAL: \$55,773

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 2022 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 2,621 square feet of living area. The dwelling is 71 years old. Features of the home include a concrete slab foundation, central air conditioning, a fireplace, four full and one half bathrooms, and a two-car garage. The property has an 11,120 square foot site and is located in Park Ridge, Maine 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 with respect to the improvement as the basis of the appeal. In support of this argument the appellant submitted information on four equity comparables located within the subject's assessment neighborhood. The comparables consist of one-story class 2-04 dwellings of frame, masonry, or frame and masonry exterior construction ranging in size from 1,944 to 2,533 square feet of living area. The homes range in age from 66

to 71 years old. Each dwelling has a fireplace and a one-car or two-car garage. Three comparables have central air conditioning, two comparables each have partial basements, and two comparables each have either a crawl-space or concrete slab foundation. Each home has one or two full bathrooms and three homes each have an additional half bathroom. The comparables have improvement assessments ranging from \$21,720 to \$28,038 or from \$10.64 to \$11.17 per square foot of living area. Based on this evidence, the appellant requested a reduced improvement assessment of \$28,805 or \$10.99 per square foot of living area.

The board of review submitted its "Board of Review Notes on Appeal." The appellant submitted a copy of the board of review final decision disclosing the total assessment for the subject of \$55,773. The subject property has an improvement assessment of \$44,653 or \$17.04 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 subject's assessment neighborhood, two of which are located .25 of a mile from the subject.¹ The comparables consist of one-story class 2-04 dwellings of masonry or frame and masonry exterior construction ranging in size from 1,738 to 2,244 square feet of living area. The homes range from 66 to 74 years old. Each dwelling has central air conditioning, one or two fireplaces, and a one-car or two-car garage. Two comparables each have a full or partial basement and one comparable has a concrete slab foundation. Each comparable has one or two full bathrooms and one comparable has an additional half bathroom. The comparables have improvement assessments ranging from \$28,840 to \$35,339 or from \$15.75 to \$16.59 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 seven equity comparables to support their respective positions before the Property Tax Appeal Board. The Board has given reduced weight to the appellant's comparable #4, as well as board of review comparables #1 and #2, which differ from the subject in dwelling size and/or lack central air conditioning, a feature of the subject.

The Board finds the best evidence of assessment equity to be the appellant's comparables #1, #2, and #3 along with board of review comparable #3, which are more similar to the subject in dwelling size, noting adjustments would be necessary to make these comparables more equivalent to the subject. These comparables have improvement assessments that range from

¹ Board of review comparable #4 is the same property as comparable #1.

\$24,200 to \$35,339 or from \$10.64 to \$15.75 per square foot of living area. The subject's improvement assessment of \$44,653 or \$17.04 per square foot of living area is above the range established by the best comparables in this record. The Board finds the subject's higher assessment is logical given the subject's superior bathroom count and dwelling size in relation to the best comparables. Based on this record and 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: _____

August 19, 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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