



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

APPELLANT: Thomas and Lynn Stachura
DOCKET NO.: 22-37773.001-R-1
PARCEL NO.: 02-07-202-027-0000

The parties of record before the Property Tax Appeal Board are Thomas and Lynn Stachura, the appellants, by attorney Eric Feldman, of Eric Feldman & Assoc. 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: \$14,244
IMPR.: \$39,756
TOTAL: \$54,000

Subject only to the State multiplier as applicable.

Statement of Jurisdiction

The appellants 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 two-story dwelling of masonry exterior construction with 2,997 square feet of living area. The dwelling is approximately 43 years old. Features of the home include a full unfinished basement, two fireplaces, and a three-car garage. The subject has "other improvements" that are not further disclosed in the record. The property has a 47,480 square foot site and is located in Inverness, Palatine Township, Cook County. The subject is classified as a class 2-78 property under the Cook County Real Property Assessment Classification Ordinance.

The appellants contend assessment inequity concerning the improvement as the basis of the appeal. In support of this argument, the appellants submitted information on five equity comparables located in the same neighborhood code and from .19 to .72 of a mile from the subject. The comparables consist of class 2-78 two-story dwellings of masonry exterior

construction. The comparables range in age from 34 to 47 years old. The dwellings range in size from 2,892 to 3,264 square feet of living area. Each comparable has a full basement, one of which has finished area. Each comparable has central air conditioning, one or two fireplaces, and a two-car or a three-car garage. The comparables have improvement assessments ranging from \$25,000 to \$41,424 or from \$8.00 to \$12.69 per square foot of living area. Based on this evidence, the appellants requested a reduced improvement assessment of \$32,068 or \$10.70 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 \$54,000. The subject property has an improvement assessment of \$39,756 or \$13.27 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 as the subject. Three comparables are either in the same block or the subarea of the subject. The comparables consist of class 2-78 two-story dwellings of frame or masonry exterior construction which are 36 to 46 years old. The dwellings range in size from 2,559 to 2,908 square feet of living area and have full or partial basements, one of which has finished area. Each home has central air conditioning, one or two fireplaces, and a 2.5-car or a 3-car garage. Comparables #3 and #4 each have "other improvements" that are not further disclosed in the record. The comparables have improvement assessments ranging from \$36,404 to \$43,108 or from \$13.78 to \$15.05 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 taxpayers contend 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 appellants 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 suggested equity comparables to support their respective positions before the Property Tax Appeal Board which are located in the same neighborhood code and have the same classification as the subject. The Board has given reduced weight to appellants' comparable #3 and board of review comparable #3, due to finished basement features, which is not a feature of the subject. The Board has given reduced weight to board of review comparable #2, which is approximately 15% smaller than the subject dwelling in living area square footage.

The Board finds the best evidence of assessment equity in the record consists of appellants' comparables #1, #2, #4 and #5 along with board of review comparables #1 and #4, which are similar in age, classification, location, foundation, and some other features when compared to the subject. These comparables bracket the subject in size by ranging from 2,865 to 3,187 square

feet of living area. These comparables are identical to the subject in air conditioning amenity. Adjustments are necessary for differences in fireplace count and/or garage capacity when compared to the subject in order to make the comparables more equivalent to the subject. The best comparables have improvement assessments ranging from \$25,000 to \$43,108 or from \$8.00 to \$15.05 per square foot of living area. The subject's improvement assessment of \$39,756 or \$13.27 per square foot of living area is within the range of the best comparables both in terms of overall improvement assessment and on a per-square-foot of living area basis.

The constitutional provision for uniformity of taxation and valuation does not require mathematical equality. The requirement is satisfied if the intent is evident to adjust the taxation burden with a reasonable degree of uniformity and if such is the effect of the statute enacted by the General Assembly establishing the method of assessing real property in its general operation. A practical uniformity, rather than an absolute one, is the test. Apex Motor Fuel Co. v. Barrett, 20 Ill. 2d 395 (1960). Although the comparables presented by the parties disclosed that properties located in the same area are not assessed at identical levels, all that the constitution requires is a practical uniformity which appears to exist on the basis of the evidence.

Based on this record and after considering appropriate adjustments to the best comparables for differences when compared to the subject, the Board finds the appellants 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: _____

November 25, 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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