



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

APPELLANT: Kari Suszynski
DOCKET NO.: 22-39025.001-R-1
PARCEL NO.: 14-30-103-008-0000

The parties of record before the Property Tax Appeal Board are Kari Suszynski, the appellant, by attorney Dora Cornelio 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 a reduction 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: \$31,250
IMPR.: \$17,208
TOTAL: \$48,458

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 two-story multi-family building of frame exterior construction with 1,440 square feet of gross building area. The building is approximately 129 years old. Features of the building include a full basement that is finished with a recreation room, three full bathrooms and two fireplaces. The property has a 3,125 square foot site and is located in Chicago, Lake View Township, Cook County. The subject is classified as a class 2-11 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 five equity comparables that have the same assessment neighborhood code as the subject. The comparables are class 2-11 properties that are improved with two-story multi-family buildings of frame or frame and masonry exterior construction ranging in size from 1,610 to 1,778 square feet of gross

building area. The buildings are from 131 to 139 years old. The comparables each have a full basement that are either finished with a recreation room or an apartment. Each comparable has two or three full bathrooms and four comparables each have from a one-car to a two-car garage. The comparables have improvement assessments that range from \$18,523 to \$21,750 or from \$11.35 to \$12.92 per square foot of gross building area. Based on this evidence, the appellant requested a reduction in the subject's improvement assessment to \$17,208 or \$11.95 per square foot of gross building area.

The board of review submitted its "Board of Review Notes on Appeal" disclosing the total assessment for the subject of \$55,000. The subject property has an improvement assessment of \$23,750 or \$16.49 per square foot of gross building area.

In support of its contention of the correct assessment the board of review submitted information on four comparable properties that have the same assessment neighborhood code as the subject. The comparable are located approximately $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile from the subject property. The comparables are either class 2-11 or class 2-12 properties, three of which are improved with three-story multi-family buildings, and one is improved with a two-story mixed-use building. The buildings are of masonry exterior construction ranging in size from 3,888 to 4,918 square feet of gross building area. The buildings are from 23 to 46 years old. The buildings each feature a full basement, three of which are finished with either an apartment or a formal recreation room. Each comparable has from two to seven full bathrooms, one or two additional half bathrooms and central air conditioning. Two comparables each have three fireplaces. The comparables have improvement assessments ranging from \$34,780 to \$62,520 or from \$8.95 to \$15.00 per square foot of gross building 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 met this burden of proof and a reduction in the subject's assessment is warranted.

The parties submitted nine comparable properties for the Board's consideration. The Board has given less weight to the four comparables submitted by the board of review due to their substantially larger building sizes and newer ages, when compared to the subject building. Additionally, three of the four board of review comparables are three-story buildings, when compared to the subject's two-story design and board of review has a dissimilar 2-12 property classification, when compared to the subject's 2-11 property classification.

The Board finds the best evidence of assessment equity to be the appellant's comparables, which have the same assessment neighborhood code and property classification code as the subject. The comparables are overall most similar to the subject building in size, design, age and some

features. The comparables have improvement assessments ranging from \$18,523 to \$21,750 or from \$11.35 to \$12.92 per square foot of gross building area. The subject's improvement assessment of \$23,750 or \$16.49 per square foot of gross building area falls above the range established by the best comparables in the record. After considering adjustments to the best comparables in the record for differences from the subject, the Board finds the subject's improvement assessment is excessive. Therefore, based on this record, the Board finds a reduction in the subject's improvement assessment commensurate with the appellant's request is warranted.

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

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