



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

APPELLANT: Darren & Teresa Brich Living Trust
DOCKET NO.: 22-39978.001-R-1
PARCEL NO.: 09-27-306-165-0000

The parties of record before the Property Tax Appeal Board are Darren & Teresa Brich Living Trust, the appellant, by attorney Daniel J. Farley, of the Law Offices of Terrence Kennedy Jr. 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: \$17,245
IMPR.: \$87,971
TOTAL: \$105,216

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 2-story dwelling of frame and masonry exterior construction containing 4,285 square feet of living area. The dwelling is approximately 18 years old. Features of the home include a full basement finished with a recreation room, central air conditioning, three fireplaces and a 3-car garage. The property has an approximately 18,153 square foot site and is located in Park Ridge, Maine Township, Cook County. The subject is classified as a class 2-08 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 and property characteristic sheets on five equity comparables that are located in the same assessment neighborhood code as the subject and from 3.8 to 3.9 miles from the subject property. The comparables are improved with class 2-08, 2-story dwellings of masonry or frame and masonry exterior construction that range in size from 4,112 to 4,679 square feet of living area. The dwellings range in age from 16 to 40 years old. Each comparable has a full basement finished

with a recreation room, central air conditioning, from one to three fireplaces and a 2.5-car, a 3-car or a 3.5-car garage. The comparables have improvement assessments that range from \$37,914 to \$72,478 or from \$9.22 to \$15.49 per square foot of living area. Based on this evidence, the appellant requested the subject's improvement assessment be reduced to \$39,755 or \$9.28 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 \$105,216. The subject property has an improvement assessment of \$87,971 or \$20.53 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 assessment neighborhood code as the subject and on the same block as the subject property. The comparables are improved with class 2-04 or 2-08, 2-story dwellings of frame, masonry or frame and masonry exterior construction that range in size from 4,314 to 4,875 square feet of living area. The dwellings range in age from 7 to 16 years old. Each comparable has a full basement finished with a recreation room, central air conditioning, two or three fireplaces and a 2-car, a 3-car or a 4-car garage. The comparables have improvement assessments ranging from \$102,222 to \$178,132 or from \$23.11 to \$37.45 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 record contains nine suggested equity comparables for the Board's consideration. The Board has given less weight to the appellant's comparables due to their distance of over one mile away from the subject property. The Board has given reduced weight to board of review comparable #4 due to its different classification code when compared to the subject.

The Board finds the best evidence of assessment equity to be board of review comparables #1, #2 and #3. The Board finds that these comparables are most similar to the subject in design, classification code, location and some features. However, each comparable is younger in age and slightly larger in dwelling size, suggesting downward adjustments would be required to make these comparables equivalent to the subject. Nevertheless, these most similar comparables have improvement assessments that range from \$102,222 to \$120,531 or from \$23.11 to \$25.56 per square foot of living area. The subject's improvement assessment of \$87,972 or \$20.53 per square foot of living area, falls below the assessments of the best comparables in this record. 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 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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