



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

APPELLANT: Steven Scesnewicz
DOCKET NO.: 23-52827.001-R-1
PARCEL NO.: 19-09-328-016-0000

The parties of record before the Property Tax Appeal Board are Steven Scesnewicz, the appellant, by Robert Rosenfeld, attorney-at-law of Robert H. Rosenfeld & Associates, LLC in Northbrook, 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: \$3,780
IMPR.: \$32,510
TOTAL: \$36,290

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 2023 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 is improved with a two-story multi-family building of masonry exterior construction that contains 3,120 square feet of building area. The building was constructed in 2005 and is approximately 18 years old. Features of the property include a full basement, central air conditioning, two bathrooms, and two-car garage. The property has a 3,780 square foot site located in Chicago, Lake Township, Cook County. The subject is classified as a class 2-11 apartment building under the Cook County Real Property Assessment Classification Ordinance.

The appellant contends inequity regarding the improvement assessment as the basis of the appeal. In support of this argument the appellant submitted information on four equity comparables composed of class 2-11 properties improved with buildings of masonry exterior construction that range in size from 3,424 to 3,578 square feet of building area. The comparables are 30 or 47 years old. Each property has central air conditioning and a two-car

garage. The comparables have 2, 2½, 3 or 3½ bathrooms. The comparables have the same assessment neighborhood code as the subject property and are located from .1 to .3 of a mile from the subject property. Their improvement assessments range from \$31,250 to \$34,606 or from \$8.99 to \$9.67 per square foot of building area. The appellant requested the subject's improvement assessment be reduced to \$29,234.

The board of review submitted its "Board of Review Notes on Appeal" disclosing the total assessment for the subject of \$36,290. The subject property has an improvement assessment of \$32,510 or \$10.42 per square foot of building area. In support of its contention of the correct assessment the board of review submitted information on four equity comparables composed of class 2-11 properties improved with two-story buildings of masonry exterior construction that range in size from 2,592 to 3,250 square feet of building area. The buildings are 15 or 22 years old. Each property has a full basement with three having finished area, and central air conditioning. Each property has two full bathrooms and two comparables have an additional two half bathrooms. One comparable has a 2.5-car garage. The comparables have the same assessment neighborhood code as the subject property and are located ¼ of a mile from the subject. The comparables have improvement assessments ranging from \$33,968 to \$35,063 or from \$10.45 to \$13.53 per square foot of building area. The board of review contends the building assessed value per square foot for the comparables are the same or higher than the subject, which supports the assessed value as equitable.

Conclusion of Law

The appellant 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 information on eight equity comparables with the same classification code and neighborhood code as the subject property to support their respective positions. The appellant's comparables are from approximately 10% to 14% larger than the subject building and are approximately 12 to 29 years older than the subject building indicating that adjustments to the comparables would be appropriate to make them more equivalent to the subject in size and age. These properties have improvement assessments ranging from \$31,250 to \$34,606 or from \$8.99 to \$9.67 per square foot of building area. The subject's improvement assessment of \$32,510 or \$10.42 per square foot of building area, is within the range of the total improvement assessments but above the range on a per square foot of living area basis of the appellant's comparables, which is appropriate given the subject's newer age relative to these properties.

The board of review comparables are more similar to the subject in age than are the comparables provided by the appellant. The Board finds, however, that comparables #1, #2 and #3 are improved with buildings that are approximately 14% or 17% smaller than the subject building, each has finished basement area unlike the subject, and none have a garage as does the subject;

therefore these properties are given less weight due to differences from the subject in building size and features. Board of review comparable #4 is the most similar to the subject in age and size of the comparables in this record and has an improvement assessment of \$33,968 or \$10.45 per square foot of building area. The subject's improvement assessment of \$32,510 or \$10.42 per square foot of building area is slightly below the best overall comparable in this record, which demonstrates the subject is not being inequitably assessed.

In conclusion, based on this record, after considering the appropriate adjustments to the best comparables, 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: March 17, 2026



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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