



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

APPELLANT: Diane Scardino
DOCKET NO.: 24-23400.001-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.: \$39,210
TOTAL: \$50,330

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 2024 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 1-story dwelling of frame and masonry exterior construction with 2,621 square feet of living area. The dwelling is approximately 73 years old. Features of the home include a concrete slab foundation, central air conditioning, a fireplace, four full and one half bathrooms, and a 2-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 1-story class 2-04 dwellings of frame, masonry, or frame and masonry exterior construction ranging in size from 2,187 to 2,816 square feet of living area. The homes range in age from 70

to 76 years old. Each dwelling has one or two fireplaces. Three comparables have central air conditioning and a 1-car or 2-car garage. Two comparables each have partial basements, and two comparables each have a concrete slab foundation. Each home has one or two full bathrooms and two homes each have an additional half bathroom. The comparables have improvement assessments ranging from \$24,200 to \$34,480 or from \$11.07 to \$12.38 per square foot of living area. Based on this evidence, the appellant requested a reduced improvement assessment of \$30,639 or \$11.69 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 \$50,330. The subject property has an improvement assessment of \$39,210 or \$14.96 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 within the subject's assessment neighborhood and located within .25 of a mile of the subject. The comparables consist of 1-story or 1.5-story class 2-04 dwellings of masonry or frame and masonry exterior construction ranging in size from 1,842 to 3,513 square feet of living area. The homes range from 17 to 70 years old. Each dwelling has central air conditioning, one or two fireplaces, and a 1.5-car, 2-car, or 3-car garage. Three comparables each have a full or partial basement and one comparable has a crawl-space foundation. Each comparable has one to three full bathrooms and an additional half bathroom. The comparables have improvement assessments ranging from \$27,659 to \$57,929 or from \$15.02 to \$18.99 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 eight equity comparables to support their respective positions before the Property Tax Appeal Board. The Board has given reduced weight to the appellant's comparable #3, as well as the comparables submitted by the board of review, which differ from the subject in age and dwelling size or lack central air conditioning and a garage, features of the subject.

The Board finds the best evidence of assessment equity to be the appellant's comparables #1, #2 and #4, 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 ranging from \$24,200 to \$28,038 or \$11.07 or \$12.38 per square foot of living area. The subject's improvement assessment of \$39,210 or \$14.96 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 supported 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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