

PROPERTY TAX APPEAL BOARD'S DECISION

APPELLANT: David Allen  
DOCKET NO.: 05-23800.001-R-1  
PARCEL NO.: 18-18-103-011-0000

The parties of record before the Property Tax Appeal Board are David Allen, the appellant, by attorney Rusty A. Payton of the Law Offices of Rusty A. Payton, P.C., Chicago, Illinois; and the Cook County Board of Review.

The subject property consists of a 29-year old, one-story dwelling of frame and masonry construction containing 2,885 square feet of living area with a crawl space foundation, central air conditioning, a fireplace, and a two car garage.

The appellant submitted evidence before the Property Tax Appeal Board claiming unequal treatment in the assessment process as the basis of the appeal. In support of the equity argument, the appellant submitted a grid analysis detailing four suggested comparable properties. The appellant's map indicates the location of three of the comparables but not the subject property. The comparables are one-story frame, stucco, or frame and masonry dwellings that are 32 to 51 years old. Two comparables have partial basements and two comparables have no basements. Three comparables have central air conditioning and fireplaces. Their living areas are from 2,191 to 3,424 square feet in size, and have improvement assessments of \$9.45 to \$12.68 per square foot. The subject property has an improvement assessment of \$14.78 per square foot. Based on this evidence, the appellant requested a reduction in the subject's improvement assessment.

The board of review submitted its "Board of Review Notes on Appeal" wherein the subject's final assessment was disclosed. In support of the subject's assessment, the board of review offered the property characteristic sheets and a spreadsheet detailing four suggested comparable properties located on the same block or one to two blocks from the subject. The comparable properties consist of one-story frame or masonry dwellings that are 32 to 47

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Based on the facts and exhibits presented, 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:	\$14,076
IMPR.:	\$42,645
TOTAL:	\$56,721

Subject only to the State multiplier as applicable.

PTAB/CKG

years old with two car garages. Two comparables have partial, finished basements, one comparable has a crawl space foundation, and one comparable has a slab foundation. Two comparables have central air conditioning and one comparable has a fireplace. The dwellings contain 1,919 to 2,501 square feet of living area and have improvement assessments of \$14.94 to \$16.93 per square foot. Based on this evidence, the board of review requested confirmation of the subject's assessment.

After reviewing the record and considering the evidence, the Property Tax Appeal Board finds that it has jurisdiction over the parties and the subject matter of this appeal. The Property Tax Appeal Board further finds that a reduction in the subject's assessment is not warranted. The appellant's argument was unequal treatment in the assessment process. The Illinois Supreme Court has held that taxpayers who object to an assessment on the basis of lack of uniformity bear the burden of proving the disparity of assessment valuations by clear and convincing evidence. Kankakee County Board of Review v. Property Tax Appeal Board, 131 Ill.2d 1 (1989). The evidence must demonstrate a consistent pattern of assessment inequities within the assessment jurisdiction. After an analysis of the assessment data, the Board finds the appellant has not overcome this burden.

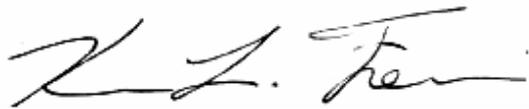
Both parties presented assessment data on a total of eight equity comparables. The appellant's map shows the location of three of the comparables but not the subject property. Therefore, no weight could be determined for location. Comparables two and three were significantly older than the subject. Comparables three and four differed from the subject in foundation. Comparable two was significantly larger than the subject and comparable four was significantly smaller than the subject. Comparables one and three differed from the subject in exterior construction. The board of review's comparables differed from the subject in exterior construction. Comparables one and three also differed from the subject in foundation. Comparables three and four were older than the subject. Comparables one, three, and four were substantially smaller than the subject. As a result, none of the comparables was truly similar to the subject in physical characteristics to provide clear and convincing evidence that the property was inequitably assessed. However, the Board notes that all comparables had improvement assessments ranging from \$9.45 to \$16.93 per square foot. The subject's improvement assessment of \$14.78 per square foot is within that range and appears to be supported after considering differences in physical and location attributes.

As a result of this analysis, the Property Tax Appeal Board finds the appellant has not adequately demonstrated that the subject dwelling was inequitably assessed by clear and convincing evidence and a reduction is not 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.



Chairman



Member



Member



Member



Member

DISSENTING: \_\_\_\_\_

C E R T I F I C A T I O N

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: December 7, 2007



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

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session of the Board of Review at which assessments for the subsequent year 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 the subsequent year 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.

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.