



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

APPELLANT: John T. Stroud
DOCKET NO.: 06-25515.001-R-1
PARCEL NO.: 27-08-208-006-0000

The parties of record before the Property Tax Appeal Board are John T. Stroud, the appellant(s), by attorney Frederic I. Chaimson, of Mayster & Chaimson Ltd. of Chicago; and the Cook County Board of Review.

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: \$ 10,118
IMPR.: \$ 21,451
TOTAL: \$ 31,569

Subject only to the State multiplier as applicable.

ANALYSIS

The subject property consists of a 16-year-old, two-story style single-family townhouse of frame and masonry construction. Containing 1,900 square feet of living area, the subject improvement features two and one-half baths, a full, unfinished basement, central air conditioning, a fireplace, and a two-car garage.

The appellant, through counsel, submitted evidence before the Property Tax Appeal Board claiming unequal treatment in the assessment process as the basis of the appeal. In support of this argument, the appellant offered a spreadsheet detailing four suggested comparable properties located on the same street as the subject. These properties consist of two-story style single-family townhouses of frame and masonry construction from 15 to 17 years old. The comparables range in size from 1,900 to 2,580 square feet of living area and feature two and one-half baths,

full, unfinished basements, central air conditioning, fireplaces, and two car garages. The comparables have improvement assessments ranging from \$5.49 to \$10.41 per square foot of living area. A copy of the subject's 2006 board of review final decision was also included. 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 improvement assessment of \$21,451, or \$11.29 per square foot of living area, was disclosed. In support of the subject's assessment, the board of review offered property characteristic sheets and a spreadsheet detailing four suggested comparable properties located in the same coded assessment neighborhood as the subject. The comparables consist of 17 or 18 year old, two-story style single-family townhouses of frame and masonry construction. These properties contain 1,900 square feet of living area and feature two and one-half baths, full unfinished basements, central air conditioning, fireplaces, and two car garages. The comparables have improvement assessments ranging from \$12.25 to \$12.38 per square foot of living area. Based on this evidence, the board of review requested confirmation of the subject property'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 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 failed to overcome this burden.

The Property Tax Appeal Board finds that the parties submitted eight properties as comparable to the subject. The Board accords substantial weight to the properties submitted by the board of review. The board's properties are the same size as the subject and have amenities commensurate with the subject's amenities. The Board accords the appellant's properties less weight. Three of the appellant's comparables are superior in size when compared to the subject. After considering adjustments and the differences in both parties' suggested comparables when compared to the subject property, the Board finds the subject's per square foot improvement assessment is supported by the properties contained in the record.

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As a result of this analysis, the Property Tax Appeal Board finds the appellant failed to adequately demonstrate that the subject townhouse was inequitably assessed by clear and convincing evidence and no reduction is warranted.

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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.

Ronald R. Cuit

Chairman

K. L. Fern

Member

Frank A. Huff

Member

Mario Morris

Member

Shawn R. Lerbis

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: November 25, 2009

Allen Castrovillari

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 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.