



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

APPELLANT: Robert Morkisz  
DOCKET NO.: 07-04947.001-R-1  
PARCEL NO.: 10-30.0-308-051

The parties of record before the Property Tax Appeal Board are Robert Morkisz, the appellant; and the St. Clair 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 St. Clair County Board of Review is warranted. The correct assessed valuation of the property is:

**LAND:** \$ 4,549  
**IMPR.:** \$ 28,818  
**TOTAL:** \$ 33,367

Subject only to the State multiplier as applicable.

**ANALYSIS**

The subject property consists of a one-story frame dwelling containing 1,036<sup>1</sup> square feet of living area that was built in 1985. Features include a crawl space foundation, central air conditioning, and a 288 square foot garage.

The appellant submitted evidence before the Property Tax Appeal Board claiming assessment inequity as the basis of the appeal. The subject's land assessment was not contested. In support of the inequity claim, the appellant submitted photographs and an equity analysis of three suggested comparables located in close proximity to the subject. The comparables consist of one-story frame dwellings that were built in 1985. The comparables have

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<sup>1</sup> The appellant's appeal petition indicates the subject dwelling has 988 square feet of living area, but submitted no evidence to support the reported dwelling size. The board of review submitted the subject's property record with a schematic drawing of the subject dwelling. The subject's property record depicts that the subject dwelling contains 1,036 square feet of living, which is the best and only evidence in this record regarding the subject's dwelling size.

288 square foot garages. The appellant did not provide the comparables' foundation types or features such as central air conditioning or fireplaces. The dwellings are reported to contain 988 square feet of living area and have improvement assessments ranging from \$24,986 to \$27,944 or from \$25.29 to \$28.28 per square foot of living area. The subject property has an improvement assessment of \$28,818 or \$27.82 per square foot of living area.

The board of review submitted its "Board of Review Notes on Appeal" wherein the subject's final assessment of \$33,367 was disclosed. In support of the subject's assessment, the board of review submitted property record cards and an assessment analysis of four suggested comparables located in close proximity to the subject. The comparables consist of one-story frame dwellings that were built from 1985 to 1988. The comparables have crawl space foundations central air conditioning and 288 square foot garages. The dwellings range in size from 1,036 to 1,073 square feet of living area and have improvement assessments ranging from \$28,818 to \$30,151 or from \$27.44 to \$28.98 per square foot of living area. The subject property has a improvement assessment of \$28,818 or \$27.81 per square foot of living area. Based on this evidence, the board of review requested confirmation of the subject's improvement 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 Board further finds no reduction in the subject's assessment is warranted.

The appellant argued 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 of proof.

The parties submitted descriptions and assessment information for eight suggested assessment comparables for the Board's consideration. The Board finds the comparables submitted by the board of review were more similar to the subject in location, style, size, age and features. They have improvement assessments ranging from \$28,818 to \$30,151 or from \$27.44 to \$28.98 per square foot of living area. The subject property has an improvement assessment of \$28,818 or \$27.81 per square foot of living area, which within the range established by the most similar comparable properties contained in this record. After considering adjustments to the comparables for any differences when compared to the subject, the Property Tax Appeal Board finds the subject's improvement assessment is supported. Therefore, no reduction in the subject's improvement assessment is warranted.

The constitutional provision for uniformity of taxation and valuation does not require mathematical equality. The requirement is satisfied if the intent is evident to adjust the burden with a reasonable degree of uniformity and if such is the effect of the statute enacted by the General Assembly establishing the method of assessing real property in its general operation. A practical uniformity, rather than an absolute one, is the test. Apex Motor Fuel Co. v. Barrett, 20 Ill.2d 395 (1960). Although the comparables presented by the parties disclosed that properties located in the same area are not assessed at identical levels, all that the constitution requires is a practical uniformity, which appears to exist on the basis of the evidence. Therefore, no reduction in the subject's assessment is 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.

*Ronald R. Cuit*

Chairman

*K. L. Fern*

Member

*Frank A. Huff*

Member

*Mario M. Louie*

Member

*Shawn R. Lerski*

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 23, 2010

*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.