



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

APPELLANT: Dolores L. Borowitz  
DOCKET NO.: 07-21043.001-R-1  
PARCEL NO.: 05-17-203-014-0000

The parties of record before the Property Tax Appeal Board are Dolores L. Borowitz, the appellant, by attorney Mitchell L. Klein of Schiller Klein PC in 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:** \$ 103,326  
**IMPR.:** \$ 71,603  
**TOTAL:** \$ 174,929

Subject only to the State multiplier as applicable.

**ANALYSIS**

The subject property is improved with a one-story dwelling of frame and masonry construction containing 2,771 square feet of living area. The dwelling is 43 years old. Features of the home include a full finished basement, central air conditioning, two fireplaces, and a two-car attached garage. The dwelling is located in Winnetka, New Trier Township, Cook County.

The appellant's appeal is based on unequal treatment in the assessment process. The appellant submitted information on three comparable properties described as one-story frame and masonry dwellings that range in age from 48 to 53 years old. The comparables have the same assigned neighborhood and classification codes as the subject. One is located on the same block as the subject, and two are located in another municipality. The comparable dwellings range in size from 2,720 to 2,940 square feet of living area. Each comparable has a partial unfinished basement, a fireplace, and a two or two and one-half car attached garage. Two comparables have central air conditioning. The comparables have improvement assessments ranging from \$23.23 to \$24.66 per square foot of living area. The subject's improvement assessment is \$25.84 per square foot of living area. 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. The board of review presented descriptions and assessment information on four comparable properties consisting of one-story frame and masonry dwellings that range in age from 40 to 55 years old. The comparables have the same assigned neighborhood and classification codes as the subject, but they are located in another municipality. The dwellings range in size from 2,073 to 3,076 square feet of living area. One of the comparables was considered deluxe quality and is in an above average state of repair, and the subject is described as being of deluxe quality and in an average state of repair. One dwelling has a crawl-space foundation; one has a partial unfinished basement; and two have finished basements, either full or partial. Each comparable has central air conditioning, one or two fireplaces, and a two-car attached garage. These properties have improvement assessments ranging from \$26.32 to \$30.39 per square foot of living area. Based on this evidence, the board of review requested confirmation of the subject's assessment.

In rebuttal, the appellant's attorney noted differences between the comparables submitted by the board of review and the subject property: The comparables numbered one and two by the board of review were larger than the subject; and comparable four was much smaller; comparable one was in an above average state of repair; and comparables one and four have other improvements.

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 a reduction in the subject's assessment is not warranted.

The appellant contends unequal treatment in the subject's improvement assessment as the basis of the appeal. 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). After an analysis of the assessment data, the Board finds the appellant has not met this burden.

Both parties presented assessment data on a total of seven equity comparables. All of the comparables submitted by both parties were one-story frame and masonry dwellings like the subject. One of the comparables was located in the same block as the subject, and the other six were located in another municipality. The comparable numbered four by the board of review was much smaller than the subject and received reduced weight in the Board's analysis. The Board finds the remaining comparables were similar to the subject in age and size, and, despite some exceptions, they were also similar in features. In general, the appellant's comparables were more similar to the subject in size, and comparable three was most similar in location. However, comparable numbered three by the board of review was the most

similar in size; comparable two was the most similar in age; and comparable one was deluxe quality like the subject and also had a finished basement like the subject. Due to their similarities to the subject, these six comparables received the most weight in the Board's analysis. These comparables had improvement assessments that ranged from \$23.23 to \$30.39 per square foot of living area. The subject's improvement assessment of \$25.84 per square foot of living area falls within the range established by the most similar comparables. After considering adjustments and the differences in both parties' comparables when compared to the subject, the Board finds the subject's improvement assessment is equitable and a reduction in the subject's assessment 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.

*Ronald R. Cuit*

Chairman

*K. L. Fern*

Member

*Frank A. Huff*

Member

*Mario M. Louie*

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: April 22, 2011

*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.