FINAL ADMINISTRATIVE DECISION
ILLINOIS PROPERTY TAX APPEAL BOARD

APPELLANT: Charles Brikha
DOCKET NO.: 07-26672.001-R-1
PARCEL NO.: 10-33-303-021-0000

The parties of record before the Property Tax Appeal Board are Charles Brikha, the appellant, by attorney Stephanie Park, of Park & Longstreet, P.C. of Rolling Meadows; 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:	$11,840
IMPR.:	$34,851
TOTAL:	$46,691

Subject only to the State multiplier as applicable.

ANALYSIS

The subject property is improved with a multi-level dwelling of masonry construction containing 1,216 square feet of living area. The dwelling is 47 years old. Features of the home include a partial basement finished with a recreation room, central air conditioning, a fireplace and a 2-car garage.

The appellant's appeal is based on unequal treatment in the assessment process. The appellant submitted information on seven comparable properties located in the "same neighborhood" from the subject described as multi-level masonry dwellings that range in age from 42 to 50 years old. The comparable dwellings range in size from 1,585 to 2,461 square feet of living area. Each comparable has central air conditioning, a fireplace, a garage ranging from 1-car to 3-car and a partial basement finished with a recreation room. The comparables have an improvement assessment ranging from $22.85 to $27.43 per square foot of living area. The subject's improvement assessment is $28.66 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 of $46,691 was disclosed. The board of review presented descriptions and assessment information on four comparable properties consisting of multi-level masonry dwellings that range in age from 47 to 51 years old and one comparable is located on the "same block" as the subject. The dwellings range in size from 1,462 to 1,640 square feet of living area. Each comparable has central air conditioning, a 2-car garage and a partial basement of which three are finished with a recreation room. Three comparables have a fireplace. These properties have improvement assessments ranging from $29.56 to $37.23 per square foot of living area. 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 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.

The Board gave less weight to the board of review's comparable #4 due to dissimilar design when compared to the subject. The Board finds the comparables submitted by the appellant and comparables # 1, #2 and #3 submitted by the board of review were more similar to the subject in location, design and age. These comparables had improvement assessments that ranged from $22.85 to $37.23 per square foot of living area. The subject's improvement assessment of $28.66 per square foot of living area falls within the range established by the 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.

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 appellant

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. For the foregoing reasons, the Board finds that the appellant has not proven by clear and convincing evidence that the subject property is inequitably assessed. Therefore, the Property Tax Appeal Board finds that the subject's assessment as established by the board of review is correct and no reduction 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.

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: May 18, 2012

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.