



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

APPELLANT: George & Julia Leroy  
DOCKET NO.: 11-31464.001-R-1  
PARCEL NO.: 17-06-111-015-0000

The parties of record before the Property Tax Appeal Board are George & Julia Leroy, the appellants, by attorney Mary Ann Connelly, of the Law Offices of Terrence Kennedy Jr. in Chicago; and the Cook County Board of Review.

Based on the facts and exhibits presented in this matter, 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:** \$14,843  
**IMPR.:** \$36,406  
**TOTAL:** \$51,249

Subject only to the State multiplier as applicable.

**Statement of Jurisdiction**

The appellant timely filed the appeal from a decision of the Cook County Board of Review pursuant to section 16-160 of the Property Tax Code (35 ILCS 200/16-160) challenging the assessment for the 2011 tax year. The Property Tax Appeal Board finds that it has jurisdiction over the parties and the subject matter of the appeal.

**Findings of Fact**

The subject property consists of a three-story, multi-family dwelling of masonry construction with 2,445 square feet of living area and two units therein. Features include two full and one-half baths and a two-car garage. The property has a 3,125 square foot site and is located in West Chicago Township, Cook County. The subject is classified as a class 2-11, residential property under the Cook County Real Property Assessment Classification Ordinance.

The appellant contends assessment inequity as the basis of the appeal. In support of this argument, the appellant submitted information on three equity comparables. In addition, the appellant's brief asserted that the subject had qualified for the New Homes for Chicago program designed to provide affordable housing for moderate income families. In support, copies of: a

certificate of compliance, an assumption of mortgage, a covenant of residency, and a letter regarding income qualifications.

The board of review submitted its "Board of Review Notes on Appeal" disclosing the total assessment for the subject of \$51,249. The subject property has an improvement assessment of \$36,406 or \$14.89 per square foot of living area. In support of its contention of the correct assessment, the board of review submitted information on three suggested equity comparables.

### **Conclusion of Law**

The taxpayer contends assessment inequity as the basis of the appeal. When unequal treatment in the assessment process is the basis of the appeal, the inequity of the assessments must be proved by clear and convincing evidence. 86 Ill.Admin.Code §1910.63(e). Proof of unequal treatment in the assessment process should consist of documentation of the assessments for the assessment year in question of not less than three comparable properties showing the similarity, proximity and lack of distinguishing characteristics of the assessment comparables to the subject property. 86 Ill.Admin.Code §1910.65(b). The Board finds the appellant *did not meet* this burden of proof and a reduction in the subject's assessment *is not* warranted.

The Board finds the best evidence of assessment equity to be *appellant's comparables #1 and #3 as well as the board of review's comparables #1 and #3*. These comparables had improvement assessments that ranged from \$6.60 to \$25.74 per square foot of living area. The subject's improvement assessment of \$14.89 per square foot of living area falls within the range established by the best comparables in this record. Moreover, the Board finds the appellant failed to submit sufficient evidence to demonstrate that the subject's inclusion in the City's program relates to real estate value. Rather, the appellant's evidence related to income compliance in the City's program. Further, the Board finds the subject's improvement assessment at the low end of the comparables' range may account for inclusion in this program; and therefore, this argument is unpersuasive.

Based on this record, the Board finds the appellant *did not* demonstrate with clear and convincing evidence that the subject's improvement was inequitably assessed and a reduction in the subject's assessment *is not* justified.

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



Acting Member

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

CERTIFICATION

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: \_\_\_\_\_

February 24, 2017



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.