



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

APPELLANT: Joseph Brown  
DOCKET NO.: 14-21863.001-R-1  
PARCEL NO.: 14-19-323-025-0000

The parties of record before the Property Tax Appeal Board are Joseph Brown, the appellant, by attorney Joseph G. Kusper, of Storino Ramello & Durkin in Rosemont; 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:** \$11,160  
**IMPR.:** \$27,783  
**TOTAL:** \$38,943

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 2014 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 two improvements situated on one parcel. Dwelling #1 is a two-story multi-family improvement of frame exterior construction. Dwelling #1 is approximately 122 years old and has 1,896 square feet of living area. Features of the building include a full unfinished basement and central air conditioning. Dwelling #2 is a 1.5 story improvement of frame exterior construction. Dwelling #2 is approximately 122 years old and has 1,158 square feet of living area. Features of the home include a full unfinished basement and central air conditioning.<sup>1</sup> The subjects property has a 3,100 square foot site and is located in Chicago, Lake View Township, Cook County. The subjects are classified as class 2-11 and 2-03 properties under the Cook County Real Property Assessment Classification Ordinance.

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<sup>1</sup> It appears the appellant failed to submit information regarding dwelling #2. Assessment information on dwelling #2 was found on the board of review's grid analysis.

The appellant contends assessment inequity as the basis of the appeal. In support of this argument the appellant submitted information on four equity comparables for dwelling #1. The appellant did not present any information regarding dwelling #2. The four equity comparables have the same neighborhood assessment code as the subject property. The comparables are improved with two-story dwellings of frame, masonry and frame and masonry exterior construction that range in age from 85 to 109 years old. The comparables had features with varying degrees of similarity when compared to the subject. The dwellings range in size from 2,250 to 6,507 square feet of living area and have improvement assessments ranging from \$12,200 to \$41,423 or from \$5.42 to \$7.88 per square foot of living area. In the appellant's analysis the entire improvement assessment was attributed to dwelling #1. Based on this evidence, the appellant requested the total assessment be reduced to \$31,475.

The board of review submitted its "Board of Review Notes on Appeal" disclosing the total assessment for the subject of \$38,943. Dwelling #1 has an improvement assessment of \$18,254 or \$9.63 per square foot of living area. Dwelling #2 has an improvement assessment of \$9,529 or \$8.23<sup>2</sup> per square foot of living area. In support of its contention of the correct assessment the board of review submitted information on four equity comparables for dwelling #1 and four equity comparables for dwelling #2. The equity comparables for dwelling #1 had features with varying degrees of similarity when compared to the subject. The dwellings range in size from 2,372 to 2,488 square feet of living area and have improvement assessments ranging from \$32,155 to \$39,629 or from \$13.05 to \$15.93 per square foot of living area.

### **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 parties submitted information on a total of eight suggested equity comparables for dwelling #1 for the Board's consideration. The Board gave less weight to the appellant's comparables #1 and #4 due to their larger dwelling size when compared to the subject property. The Board finds the appellant's comparables #2 and #3 and the board of review's comparables are similar when compared to the subject in location, dwelling size, design and features. These comparables had improvement assessments that ranged from \$5.42 to \$15.93 per square foot of living area. The subject's improvement assessment of \$9.63 per square foot of living area falls within the range established by the best comparables in this record.

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<sup>2</sup> The board of review's grid analysis appears to have switched the square foot of living area for dwelling #1 and #2. The correct improvement assessment per square foot for dwelling #1 is \$9.63. The correct improvement assessment per square foot for dwelling #2 is \$8.23

The Board also finds the appellant failed to present any evidence to dispute the assessment for dwelling #2. Based on this record the Board finds the appellant did not demonstrate with clear and convincing evidence that the subject's improvements were 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.

*Mario Morris*

Chairman

*K. L. Ferr*

Member

*Robert Steffen*

Member

*Dane DeKinis*

Acting Member

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:

April 21, 2017

*A. H. H. H.*

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.