



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

APPELLANT: Carol Anderson
DOCKET NO.: 15-27909.001-R-1
PARCEL NO.: 14-29-227-008-0000

The parties of record before the Property Tax Appeal Board are Carol Anderson, the appellant(s), by attorney Christopher G. Walsh, Jr., Attorney at Law 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: \$18,750
IMPR.: \$53,175
TOTAL: \$71,925

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 2015 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 multi-family dwelling of frame construction with two improvements. Improvement # 1 is a 128 year old, two story dwelling of frame construction with 2,150 square feet of living area. Improvement #2 is a 127 year old, one and one-half story dwelling of frame construction with 809 square feet of living area. The property is located in Chicago, Lake View Township, Cook County.

The appellant contends assessment inequity as the basis of the appeal. In support of this argument, the appellant submitted information on four equity comparables regarding improvement #1. The appellant is only appealing improvement #1, as no comparables and/or grid analysis was submitted regarding improvement #2. The appellant calculated the subject's improvement assessment per square foot based on improvement #1 and not for both improvements.

The board of review submitted its "Board of Review Notes on Appeal" disclosing the total assessment for the subject of \$71,925. The subject property has a total improvement assessment of \$53,175 or \$17.97 per square foot of living area. The board of review and the appellant did not allocate a separate improvement assessment for improvements #1 and #2. In support of the assessment, the board of review submitted four equity comparables for improvement #1 and two equity comparables for improvement #2.

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.

Based on the evidence submitted, the Board is not able to calculate a separate improvement assessment for improvement #1 and improvement #2. Therefore, the Board shall utilize the subject's total improvement assessment of \$53,175 or \$17.97 per square foot of living area based on a total square footage of 2,959 square feet of living area for both improvements in analyzing the appellant's contention of assessment inequity.

Regarding improvement #1, the Board finds the best evidence of assessment equity to be the appellant's comparables. These comparables had improvement assessments that ranged from \$15.68 to \$17.92 per square foot of living area. The subject's total improvement assessment of \$17.97 per square foot of living area falls just slightly above the range established by the best comparables in this record. The Constitution empowers the General Assembly "to determine the method by which property may be valued for tax purposes." Apex Motor Fuel Company v. Barrett, et al., 20 Ill.2d 395, 401 (1960). Constitutional requirement of uniformity does not require a mathematical formula to achieve equality. Rather, a reasonable degree of uniformity is all that is necessary. "A practical uniformity, rather than an absolute one, is the test." *Id.* Although the subject's improvement assessment of \$17.97 falls above the range established by the best comparables in this record, by applying a practical, rather than absolute mathematical, formula in accord with Apex to determine the equitable level of assessment, the Board finds the appellant did not demonstrate with clear and convincing evidence that the subject's improvement was inequitably assessed. Therefore, 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. Pursuant to Section 1910.50(d) of the rules of the Property Tax Appeal Board (86 Ill.Admin.Code §1910.50(d)) the proceeding before the Property Tax Appeal Board is terminated when the decision is rendered. The Property Tax Appeal Board does not require any motion or request for reconsideration.



Chairman



Member



Member

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: November 20, 2018



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 or years of the same general assessment period, as provided in Sections 9-125 through 9-225, 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 such subsequent year or years 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 OR YEARS. A separate petition and evidence must be filed for each of the remaining years of the general assessment period.

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.

PARTIES OF RECORD

AGENCY

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