



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

APPELLANT: Matt Heavin
DOCKET NO.: 15-34821.001-R-1
PARCEL NO.: 13-12-307-007-0000

The parties of record before the Property Tax Appeal Board are Matt Heavin, the appellant, by attorney Timothy E. Moran, of Schmidt Salzman & Moran, Ltd. 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: \$9,187
IMPR.: \$54,117
TOTAL: \$63,304

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 two-story dwelling of frame and masonry construction with 2,117 square feet of living area. The dwelling is 93 years old. Features of the home include a concrete slab foundation, central air conditioning, and a two-car garage. The property has a 4,375 square foot site and is located in Chicago, Jefferson Township, Cook County. The subject is classified as a class 2-05 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 five equity comparables. Two of the comparables are located within the same neighborhood code as the subject. The comparables consist of five two-story dwellings of frame or masonry construction. The comparables are from 99 to 109 years old. Three of the comparables have central air conditioning. Four of the

comparables have a garage. One comparable is on a concrete slab foundation. Two comparables have full unfinished basements. Two comparables have a finished basement with formal recreation room. The comparables have improvement assessments ranging from \$4,270 to \$52,715 or from \$1.95 to \$24.29 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" disclosing the total assessment for the subject of \$63,304. The subject property has an improvement assessment of \$54,117 or \$25.56 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, all located within the same neighborhood code as the subject. The comparables consist of two-story dwellings of masonry, frame, or frame and masonry construction that are 93 to 99 years old. The comparables all have full unfinished basements and multi-car garages. Two of the comparables have central air conditioning. The dwellings range in size from 1,636 to 2,177 square feet of living area, and have improvement assessments ranging from \$42,749 to \$59,370 or from \$26.13 to \$27.86 per square foot of living area. Based on this evidence, the board of review requested confirmation of the subject's assessment.

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 record has nine comparables for the Board's consideration. The Board gave less weight to the appellant's comparables #1 and 2. Comparable #1 is a larger dwelling size compared to the subject. Comparable #2 is an outlier due to its low improvement assessment of \$12,362 or \$1.95 per square feet of living area as compared to the other comparables in the record. The also Board gave less weight to comparable #2 submitted by the board of review due to its smaller dwelling size when compared to the subject.

The Board finds the best evidence of assessment equity to be appellant's comparables #3, #4 and #5, and board of review comparables #1, #3 and #4. These comparables had improvement assessments that ranged from \$47,668 to \$59,370 or \$21.79 to \$27.27 per square foot of living area. The subject's improvement assessment of \$54,117 or \$25.56 per square foot of living fall within the range established by the best comparables in this record. 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. 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: June 19, 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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