



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

APPELLANT: David Taylor
DOCKET NO.: 16-21326.001-R-1 through 16-21326.002-R-1
PARCEL NO.: See Below

The parties of record before the Property Tax Appeal Board are David Taylor, the appellant, by attorney Robert Rosenfeld, of Robert H. Rosenfeld and Associates, LLC 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:

DOCKET NO	PARCEL NUMBER	LAND	IMPRVMT	TOTAL
16-21326.001-R-1	05-18-215-025-0000	4,000	0	\$4,000
16-21326.002-R-1	05-18-215-015-0000	8,720	45,700	\$54,420

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 2016 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 contains two land parcels that are improved with an 87-year old, one and one-half story, single-family dwelling of masonry construction with 2,457 square feet of living area. Features of the home include: a full basement, central air conditioning, one fireplace and a two-car garage. The subject is site of one unimproved land parcel and one improved land parcels consists of 5,450 square feet of land in total and is located in New Trier Township, Cook County. The subject is classified as a class 2, 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. They are improved

with a masonry or frame and masonry, single-family dwelling. The improvements range: in age from 58 to 66 years; in size from 2,175 to 2,385 square feet of living area; and in improvement assessments from \$16.76 to \$17.84 per square foot. Amenities include: one fireplace, and a two-car garage.

At hearing, the appellant's attorney asserted that the subject's second parcel was an unimproved parcel.

The board of review submitted its "Board of Review Notes on Appeal" disclosing the total assessment for the subject of \$54,420. The subject property has an improvement assessment of \$45,700 or \$18.60 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. They are improved with a one-story or one and one-half story, single-family dwelling with either frame, masonry or frame and masonry exterior construction. Each are located within a two-block radius of the subject. The improvements range: in age from 64 to 94 years; in size from 2,240 to 2,732 square feet of living area; and in improvement assessments from \$19.33 to \$20.96 per square foot. Amenities include: a full or partial basement, central air conditioning, from one to two fireplaces, and from a one and one-half car to a two and one-half car garage.

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 comparable #3 as well as the board of review's comparables #1, #2 and #4*. These four comparables had improvement assessments that ranged from \$17.84 to \$20.96 per square foot of living area. The subject's improvement assessment of \$18.60 per square foot of living area falls at the low end of 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: April 21, 2020



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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