



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

APPELLANT: Dianne Lipkin  
DOCKET NO.: 17-21060.001-R-1  
PARCEL NO.: 11-07-109-011-0000

The parties of record before the Property Tax Appeal Board are Dianne Lipkin, the appellant, by Amy C. Floyd, 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:** \$10,850  
**IMPR.:** \$56,512  
**TOTAL:** \$67,362

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 2017 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 masonry exterior construction with 2,471 square feet of living area. The dwelling is 90 years old. Features of the home include a full unfinished basement, one fireplace, and a 2-car garage. The property has a 7,750 square foot site and is located in Evanston, Evanston Township, Cook County. The subject is classified as a class 2-06 property under the Cook County Real Property Assessment Classification Ordinance.

The appellant contends assessment inequity with respect to the improvement as the basis of the appeal. In support of this argument, the appellant submitted information on seven equity comparables, but only provided property descriptions for comparables #1 through #4 within their grid analysis. The seven comparables have the same classification code and neighborhood code as the subject property. The comparables #1 through #4 are described in the appellant's grid analysis as two-story dwellings of frame, masonry, or frame and masonry exterior construction containing from 2,430 to 2,867 square feet of living area. These four dwellings range in age

from 87 to 148 years old. In the grid analysis, the appellant reported “Partial” or “Unfinished” for each comparable in the finished basement area, two comparables have central air conditioning, and apparently three dwellings have at least one fireplace since the appellant reported “yes” in the fireplace section. Furthermore, the appellant failed to provide any information regarding the comparables garages in the grid analysis. The appellant’s comparables #1 through #4 have improvement assessments ranging from \$41,719 to \$53,912 or from \$17.17 to \$20.55 per square foot of living area. Based on this evidence, the appellant requested that the subject’s improvement assessment be reduced to \$50,779 or \$20.55 per square foot of living area.

The board of review submitted its "Board of Review Notes on Appeal" disclosing the total assessment for the subject of \$67,362. The subject property has an improvement assessment of \$56,512 or \$22.87 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 that are located within the same neighborhood code and the same block as the subject property. The comparables are improved with two-story dwellings of masonry exterior construction ranging in size from 2,217 to 2,336 square feet of living area. The dwellings are either 88 or 91 years old, have a full unfinished basement, and one fireplace. Three of the comparables have either a 2-car or a 2.5-car garage. The comparables have improvement assessments ranging from \$49,751 to \$58,307 or from \$22.37 to \$24.96 per square foot of living area. Based on this evidence, the board of review requested that the subject’s assessment be confirmed.

### **Conclusion of Law**

The appellant 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.

Both parties submitted eight suggested comparables in their grid analysis for the Board’s consideration. The Board gives reduced weight to the four comparables listed in the appellant’s grid analysis because essential property characteristics are needed to assist the Property Tax Appeal Board in conducting a meaningful analysis to determine their comparability or similarity to the property under appeal. Furthermore, the Board gives reduced weight to the appellant’s comparables #1, #2 and #4 due to their considerably older ages when compared to the age of the subject dwelling.

The Board finds the best evidence of assessment equity to be the board of review comparables, which are similar in location, age, design, and features when compared to the subject. Additionally, these comparables are very similar in property characteristics to the subject property. These comparables have improvement assessments ranging from \$49,751 to \$58,307 or from \$22.37 to \$24.96 per square foot of living area. The subject’s improvement assessment of \$56,512 or \$22.87 per square foot of living area falls within the range established by the best

comparables contained 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: October 20, 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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