



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

APPELLANT: Domonique Holt-Robinson  
DOCKET NO.: 17-22600.001-R-1  
PARCEL NO.: 28-01-315-056-0000

The parties of record before the Property Tax Appeal Board are Domonique Holt-Robinson, the appellant(s); 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:** \$ 1,266  
**IMPR.:** \$ 18,888  
**TOTAL:** \$ 20,154

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 (the "Board") finds that it has jurisdiction over the parties and the subject matter of the appeal.

**Findings of Fact**

The subject consists of a two-story dwelling of frame and masonry construction. The dwelling is seven years old. Features of the home include a full basement with a formal recreation room, central air conditioning, a fireplace, and a two-car garage. The property has a 4,606 square foot site, and is located in Blue Island, Bremen Township, Cook County. The subject is classified as a class 2-78 property under the Cook County Real Property Assessment Classification Ordinance. No evidence was submitted as to whether the subject was owner occupied.

The appellant contends assessment inequity as the basis of the appeal. In support of this argument, the appellant submitted information on four equity comparables.

The appellant also contends overvaluation as the basis of the appeal. In support of this argument the appellant submitted information for three of the equity comparables. These comparables sold

from January 2013 to September 2016 for \$115,300 to \$306,000, or \$58.77 to \$155.96 per square foot of living area, including land. The appellant's evidence states that the subject's improvement size is 1,962 square feet of living area. No evidence was submitted in support of this assertion. Based on this evidence, the appellant requested that the subject's assessment be reduced to \$16,929.

The board of review submitted its "Board of Review Notes on Appeal" disclosing the total assessment for the subject of \$20,154. The subject property has an improvement assessment of \$18,888. The subject's assessment reflects a market value of \$201,540 when applying the 2017 statutory level of assessment for class 2 property under the Cook County Real Property Assessment Classification Ordinance of 10.00%.

In support of its contention of the correct assessment, the board of review submitted information on four equity comparables and two sale comparables. The sale comparables sold from May 2015 to March 2016 for \$130,000 and \$220,000, or \$66.26 to \$100.69 per square foot of living area, including land. The board of review's evidence also states that the subject was purchased in May 2016 for \$204,000. The board of review's evidence states that the subject's improvement size is 2,400 square feet of living area. No evidence was submitted in support of this assertion.

### **Conclusion of Law**

Initially, the Board finds that the subject's improvement size is 2,400 square feet of living area. "Standard of proof. Unless otherwise provided by law or stated in the agency's rules, the standard of proof in any contested case hearing conducted under this Act by an agency shall be the preponderance of the evidence." 5 ILCS 100/10 15. The appellant submitted no evidence in support of the assertion that the subject's improvement size was 1,962 square feet of living area. Therefore, the Board finds that the appellant has failed to prove, by a preponderance of the evidence, that the subject's improvement size is 1,962 square feet of living area. The Board further finds that the subject's improvement size is 2,400 square feet of living area, which results in an assessment of \$7.87 per square foot of living area, and a market value of \$83.98 per square foot of living area, including land.

The appellant contends the market value of the subject property is not accurately reflected in its assessed valuation. When market value is the basis of the appeal the value of the property must be proved by a preponderance of the evidence. 86 Ill.Admin.Code §1910.63(e). Proof of market value may consist of an appraisal of the subject property, a recent sale, comparable sales or construction costs. 86 Ill.Admin.Code §1910.65(c). The Board finds the appellant did not meet this burden of proof and a reduction in the subject's assessment is not warranted.

Initially, the Board notes that appellant sale comparable #2 and board of review sale comparable #1 represent the same property and the same sale transaction. The Board finds the best evidence of market value to be appellant's comparables #1, #2, and #4, and board of review comparables #1 and #3. These comparables sold for prices ranging from \$66.26 to \$155.96 per square foot of living area, including land. The subject's assessment reflects a market value of \$83.98 per square foot of living area, including land, which is within the range established by the best comparables

in this record. Based on this record, the Board finds the appellant did not demonstrate, by a preponderance of the evidence, that the subject is overvalued.

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.

Initially, the Board notes that appellant equity comparable #2 and board of review equity comparable #1 represent the same property. The Board finds the best evidence of assessment equity to be appellant comparables #1, #2, #3, and #4, and board of review comparables #1, #2, #3, and #4. These comparables had improvement assessments that ranged from \$7.78 to \$9.29 per square foot of living area. The subject's assessment of \$7.87 per square foot of living area falls 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.

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Chairman



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Member



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Member



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Member



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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: May 21, 2019



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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

State of Illinois  
Property Tax Appeal Board  
William G. Stratton Building, Room 402  
401 South Spring Street  
Springfield, IL 62706-4001

APPELLANT

Domonique Holt-Robinson  
2909 142nd Pl  
Blue Island, IL 60406

COUNTY

Cook County Board of Review  
County Building, Room 601  
118 North Clark Street  
Chicago, IL 60602