



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

APPELLANT: Hann Funeral Home
DOCKET NO.: 18-24710.001-R-1
PARCEL NO.: 18-36-214-055-0000

The parties of record before the Property Tax Appeal Board are Hann Funeral Home, the appellant, by attorney Ellen G. Berkshire, of Verros Berkshire, PC 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: \$19,683
IMPR.: \$65,667
TOTAL: \$85,350

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 2018 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 mixed-use building of frame and masonry exterior construction with 10,401 square feet of building area. The building is approximately 39 years old. Features of the building include a concrete slab foundation, central air conditioning and a 3-car garage. The property has a 52,490 square foot site located in Bridgeview, Lyons Township, Cook County. The subject is classified as a class 2-12 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 five equity comparables that are located within different neighborhood codes than the subject. The comparables are improved with class 2-12 mixed-use buildings of masonry exterior construction ranging in size from 4,052 to 10,420 square feet of building area. The buildings range in age

from 57 to 83 years old and have partial unfinished basements. Four comparables each have central air conditioning, one comparable has one fireplace and two comparables have either a 2-car to a 2.5-car garage. The comparables have improvement assessments ranging from \$12,247 to \$53,496 or from \$2.80 to \$5.71 per square foot of building area. Based on this evidence, the appellant requested that the subject's improvement assessment be reduced to \$45,617 or \$4.39 per square foot of building area.

The appellant included two sales comparables but did not provide the necessary assessment information for the Board's decision. As result, these comparables will not be included in the Board's analysis.

The board of review submitted its "Board of Review Notes on Appeal" disclosing the total assessment for the subject of \$85,350. The subject property has an improvement assessment of \$65,667 or \$6.31 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 different neighborhood codes than the subject property. The comparables are improved with class 2-12 mixed-use buildings of masonry or frame and masonry exterior construction ranging in size from 12,256 to 12,256 square feet of building area. The buildings range in age from 16 to 92 years old. Two comparables each have full basements, one of which has finished area, one comparable has a crawl space foundation and one comparable has a concrete slab foundation. Each comparable has central air conditioning. The comparables have improvement assessments ranging from \$86,692 to \$121,775 or from \$9.44 to \$11.05 per square foot of building area. Based on this evidence, the board of review requested the assessment be confirmed.

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 parties submitted nine suggested comparables for the Board's consideration. The Board gives less weight to the appellant's comparables and the board of review comparables #1 and #4. These properties have basements when compared to the subject's lack of basement.

The Board finds the best evidence of assessment equity to be the board of review comparables #2 and #3. These comparables are similar to the subject in building size and some features. These comparables have improvement assessments of \$102,588 and \$121,775 or \$9.56 and \$9.94 per square foot of building area. The subject's improvement assessment of \$65,667 or \$6.31 per square foot of building area falls below the assessments of the two best comparables in this record. After considering adjustments to the two best comparables for differences when compared to the subject, the Board finds the appellant did not demonstrate with clear and

convincing evidence that the subject's improvement is 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: December 21, 2021



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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