

FINAL ADMINISTRATIVE DECISION ILLINOIS PROPERTY TAX APPEAL BOARD

APPELLANT: Salvador Lopez
DOCKET NO.: 18-24995.001-R-1
PARCEL NO.: 19-09-124-007-0000

The parties of record before the Property Tax Appeal Board are Salvador Lopez, the appellant, by attorney Noah J. Schmidt, 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: \$3,118 **IMPR.:** \$13,532 **TOTAL:** \$16,650

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 1.5-story building of frame exterior construction with 1,455 square feet of building area. The building is approximately 90 years old. Features of the property include an unfinished full basement and central air conditioning. The property has a 4,158 square foot site and is located in Chicago, Stickney Township, Cook County. The subject is classified as a class 2-11 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 the same neighborhood code as the subject. The comparables are improved with four, 1.5-story and one, 2-story class 2-11 buildings of frame or frame and masonry exterior construction ranging in size from 1,756 to 3,049 square feet of

building area. The buildings range in age from 70 to 93 years old. Four comparables lack basements and one comparable has a full basement finished with an apartment. The comparables have improvement assessments ranging from \$10,824 to \$21,678 or from \$6.16 to \$8.35 per square foot of building area. Based on this evidence, the appellant requested that the subject's improvement assessment be reduced to \$10,345 or \$7.11 per square foot of building area.

The board of review submitted its "Board of Review Notes on Appeal" disclosing the total assessment for the subject of \$16,650. The subject property has an improvement assessment of \$13,532 or \$9.30 per square foot of building 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 as the subject property. The comparables are improved with 2-story class 2-11 buildings of masonry exterior construction ranging in size from 2,665 to 3,908 square feet of building area. The buildings range in age from 9 to 28 years old. Each comparable has a full basement, three of which are each finished with an apartment. One comparable has central air conditioning. The comparables have improvement assessments ranging from \$27,266 to \$38,445 or from \$9.44 to \$10.23 per square foot of building area. Based on the foregoing evidence, the board of review requested confirmation of the subject's assessment.

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.

The parties submitted a total of nine comparable properties for the Board's consideration. The Board gives less weight to the appellant's comparables #3 and #5, as well as the board of review comparables due to their differences in design, significantly larger building sizes and/or significantly newer ages when compared to the subject.

The Board finds the best evidence of assessment equity to be the appellant's comparables #1, #2 and #4 which are relatively similar to the subject in design, age and building size but have varying degrees of similarity in other features, Nevertheless, these comparables have improvement assessments ranging from \$10,824 to \$16,221 or from \$6.16 to \$8.16 per square foot of building area. The subject's improvement assessment of \$13,532 or \$9.30 per square foot of building area falls within the range established by the comparables in this record on an overall basis but above on a per square foot basis. However, the subject's assessment appears to logical when considering economies of scale due to the subject's smaller building size as compared to the three best comparables. After considering adjustments to the 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 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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Ch	airman
R	Sovet Stoffen
Member	Member
Dane De Kinin	Sarah Bokley
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:	January 18, 2022
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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 <u>PETITION AND EVIDENCE</u> 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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APPELLANT

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COUNTY

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