



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

APPELLANT: Jeff Baron
DOCKET NO.: 20-20423.001-R-1
PARCEL NO.: 15-35-202-039-0000

The parties of record before the Property Tax Appeal Board are Jeff Baron, 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: \$14,463
IMPR.: \$59,648
TOTAL: \$74,111

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 2020 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 2-story dwelling of masonry exterior construction with 4,654 square feet of living area. The dwelling is approximately 65 years old. Features of the home include an unfinished basement, central air conditioning, three fireplaces, and a 3-car garage. The property has a 15,225 square foot site and is located in Riverside, Riverside 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 subject's improvement as the basis of the appeal. In support of this argument the appellant submitted information on five comparable properties with the same neighborhood code as the subject. For clarity in the record, the single comparable on the second grid was renumbered #5. The comparables are improved with 2-story, class 2-06 dwellings of frame or frame and masonry exterior construction ranging

in size from 4,214 to 4,662 square feet of living area. The homes range in age from 69 to 142 years old. Each comparable has a basement, two of which have finished area, from one to three fireplaces, and from a 2-car to a 3.5-car garage. Three comparables each have central air conditioning. The comparables have improvement assessments ranging from \$31,451 to \$47,930 or from \$6.75 to \$10.64 per square foot of living area. Based on this evidence the appellant requested that the subject's improvement assessment be reduced.

The board of review submitted its "Board of Review Notes on Appeal" disclosing the total assessment for the subject of \$74,111. The subject property has an improvement assessment of \$59,648 or \$12.82 per square foot of living area. In support of its contention of the correct assessment, the board of review submitted information on four comparable properties with the same neighborhood code as the subject. The comparables are 2-story, class 2-06 dwellings of frame, stucco, or frame and masonry exterior construction ranging in size from 3,242 to 4,719 square feet of living area. The homes range in age from 96 to 132 years old. Each comparable has a basement, two of which have finished area, central air conditioning, and either a 2-car or a 3-car garage. Three comparables have either one or three fireplaces. The comparables have improvement assessments ranging from \$44,096 to \$71,065 or from \$13.60 to \$16.62 per square foot of living area. Based on this 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, with the appellant's comparable #2 being the only comparable similar to the subject in age and dwelling size. Nevertheless, the Board gives most weight to the appellant's comparables and board of review comparable #1 which are most similar to the subject in location in dwelling size with varying degrees of similarity in age and/or other features. These six comparables have improvement assessments ranging from \$31,451 to \$71,065 or from \$6.75 to \$15.06 per square foot of living area. The subject's improvement assessment of \$59,648 or \$12.82 per square foot of living area falls within the range established by the six remaining comparables in the record. After considering adjustments to the six remaining comparables for differences when compared to the subject including age and/or other features, the Board finds the subject's improvement assessment is supported. The Board finds board of review comparables #2, #3, and #4 to be considerably smaller homes relative to the subject. Based on this record, 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 commensurate with the appellant's request is not warranted.

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

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: July 16, 2024



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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