



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

APPELLANT: Paul Krantz  
DOCKET NO.: 20-20695.001-R-1  
PARCEL NO.: 02-14-313-006-0000

The parties of record before the Property Tax Appeal Board are Paul Krantz, 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:** \$2,974  
**IMPR.:** \$37,856  
**TOTAL:** \$40,830

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 two-story dwelling of frame construction with 2,695 square feet of living area. The dwelling is approximately 31 years old. Features of the home include a partial unfinished basement, 3.5 bathrooms, central air conditioning, one fireplace and a two-car garage. The board of review indicated "yes" in the grid analysis for other improvements but did not provide a description of the improvements. The property has an 8,498 square foot site and is located in Palatine, Palatine Township, Cook County. The subject is classified as a class 2-78 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 four equity comparables located in the same neighborhood code as the subject property. The comparables are improved with two-story dwellings of frame or frame and masonry exterior construction ranging in size from 2,244 to 2,716 square feet of living area. The comparables range in age

from 28 to 33 years old. Each comparable has a basement, two of which have finished area, 2.5 bathrooms, and one fireplace. Three comparables each have central air conditioning. The appellant did not provide data for the garage amenities; although the exterior photographs provided by the appellant shows comparable #3 has a garage. The comparables have improvement assessments ranging from \$23,814 to \$28,713 or from \$10.57 to \$11.59 per square foot of living area. Based on this evidence, the appellant requested that the improvement assessment be reduced to \$28,944 or \$10.74 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 \$40,830. The subject property has an improvement assessment of \$37,856 or \$14.05 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 located within the same neighborhood code as the subject property. Two comparables are also located on the same block and street as the subject. The comparables are improved with class 2-78 two-story dwellings of frame exterior construction ranging in size from 2,301 to 2,480 square feet of living area. The comparables range in age from 26 to 33 years old. Each comparable has an unfinished basement, 2 or 2.5 bathrooms, central air conditioning, one fireplace, and either a two-car or a three-car garage. The board of review indicated "yes" in the grid analysis that comparables #1 and #2 have other improvements but did not provide a description for the improvements. The comparables have improvement assessments ranging from \$33,856 to \$36,827 or from \$14.37 to \$14.95 per square foot of living 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 eight suggested comparables for the Board's consideration. The Board finds the best evidence of assessment equity to be the board of review comparables #1 and #2 that are located on the same block and street as the subject and are similar to the subject in design, age, and dwelling size, but have varying degrees of similarity to the subject in other features. These two comparables have improvement assessments of \$36,827 and \$35,630 or \$14.95 and \$14.37 per square foot of living area, respectively. The subject's improvement assessment of \$37,856 or \$14.05 per square foot of living area falls above the two best comparables in the record on an overall improvement assessment basis but below on a per-square-foot basis which is logical given the subject's larger dwelling size and larger bathroom count relative to the two best comparables in the record. The Board gave less weight to the appellant's comparables and the board of review comparables #3 and #4 due to differences in location, dwelling size, and/or basement finish when compared to the subject. After considering

the economies of scale and the adjustments to the two best comparables for differences from 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.



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: \_\_\_\_\_

April 15, 2025



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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