



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

APPELLANT: Daniel Rudolph  
DOCKET NO.: 20-27860.001-R-1  
PARCEL NO.: 14-08-117-021-0000

The parties of record before the Property Tax Appeal Board are Daniel Rudolph, the appellant, by attorney Robert Rosenfeld, of Robert H. Rosenfeld & Associates, LLC in Northbrook; 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:** \$17,250  
**IMPR.:** \$34,454  
**TOTAL:** \$51,704

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 multi-family building of masonry exterior construction with 3,578 square feet of building area. The building is approximately 115 years old. Features of the building include a basement with an apartment and a 2-car garage.<sup>1</sup> The property has a 3,750 square foot site located in Chicago, Lake View 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 four equity comparables that are located within the same neighborhood code as the subject property. The

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<sup>1</sup> The appellant reported in Section III of the Residential Appeal petition that the subject lacks central air conditioning, which was also reported by the board of review in its grid analysis.

comparables are improved with class 2-11, multi-family buildings of masonry exterior construction ranging in size from 5,196 to 6,138 square feet of building area. The buildings range in age from 104 to 115 years old. The comparables have basements, one of which is finished with an apartment, central air conditioning and a 2-car garage. One comparable has two fireplaces. The comparables have improvement assessments ranging from \$40,984 to \$48,645 or from \$7.66 to \$8.03 per square foot of building area. Based on this evidence, the appellant requested that the subject's improvement assessment be reduced to \$28,230 or \$7.89 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 \$51,704. The subject property has an improvement assessment of \$34,454 or \$9.63 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 class 2-11, multi-family buildings of masonry exterior construction ranging in size from 3,612 to 3,935 square feet of building area. The buildings range in age from 110 to 120 years old. Three comparables have each have an unfinished basement, and one comparable has a concrete slab foundation.. One comparable has central air conditioning, one comparable has a fireplace, and three comparables each have a 2-car garage. The comparables have improvement assessments ranging from \$37,685 to \$39,913 or from \$9.68 to \$11.05 per square foot of building area. Based on this evidence, the board of review requested the subject's 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 equity comparables for the Board's consideration. The Board finds the best evidence of assessment equity to be the board of review comparables #1, #3 and #4. These comparables are most similar to the subject in location, age, building size, and some features. These comparables have improvement assessments ranging from \$37,685 to \$39,913 or from \$9.99 to \$11.05 per square foot of building area. The subject's improvement assessment of \$34,454 or \$9.63 per square foot of building area falls below the range established by the best comparables in this record. The subject's lower overall improvement assessment is logical given its smaller building size. The Board gives less weight to the appellant's comparables due to their significantly larger dwelling sizes and the board of review comparable#2 due to its dissimilar foundation type when compared to the subject. Based on this record and 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.



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: \_\_\_\_\_

October 15, 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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