



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

APPELLANT: Perry Phillips
DOCKET NO.: 20-32025.001-R-1
PARCEL NO.: 27-22-108-002-0000

The parties of record before the Property Tax Appeal Board are Perry Phillips, 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: \$1,655
IMPR.: \$18,212
TOTAL: \$19,867

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 is improved with a two-story dwelling of frame construction containing 1,428 square feet of living area. The dwelling is approximately 42 years old. Features of the home include an unfinished full basement, central air conditioning, 1½ bathrooms, and an attached two-car garage. The property has a 3,895 square foot site located in Orland Hills, Orland Township, Cook County. The subject is classified as a class 2-07 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 improved with two-story dwellings of frame construction that range in size from 1,652 to 1,921 square feet of living area. The homes range in age from 38 to 48 years old. Two comparables have slab foundations, two comparables have crawl space foundations, two comparables have central air conditioning, the comparables have one or two full bathrooms and

two comparables have an additional ½ bathroom. The appellant did not disclose whether the comparables having garages although copies of photographs of the comparables provided by the appellant appear to depict two as have garages. The comparables have the same classification code and neighborhood code as the subject. Their improvement assessments range from \$16,473 to \$17,465 or from \$8.64 to \$10.57 per square foot of living area. The appellant requested the subject's improvement assessment be reduced to \$13,423.

The board of review submitted its "Board of Review Notes on Appeal" disclosing the total assessment for the subject of \$19,867. The subject property has an improvement assessment of \$18,212 or \$12.75 per square foot of living area. In support of its contention of the correct assessment the board of review submitted information on three equity comparables improved with two-story dwellings of frame construction that have either 1,295 or 1,394 square feet of living area. The homes are 41 or 42 years old. Two comparables have unfinished full basements and one comparable has a crawl space foundation. Each property has central air conditioning, 1½ bathrooms, and a two-car garage. Two comparables have one fireplace. The comparables have the same classification code and neighborhood code as the subject property. The board of review provided copies of photographs of the comparables with comparable #3 appearing to be a mirror image of the subject property, although this property has a crawl space foundation. The comparables have improvement assessments ranging from \$17,979 to \$19,155 or from \$13.35 to \$14.79 per square foot of living area.

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 Board finds the best evidence of assessment equity to be the board of review comparables which are more similar to the subject property in dwelling size, age and most features with the exception comparable #3 has a crawl space foundation while the subject has a full unfinished basement, and comparables #2 and #3 have one fireplace while the subject has no fireplace, suggesting that some adjustments to these two comparables may appropriate to make them more equal to the subject. The board of review comparables have improvement assessments that range from \$17,979 to \$19,155 or from \$13.35 to \$14.79 per square foot of living area. The subject's improvement assessment of \$18,212 or \$12.75 per square foot of living area falls within the overall range but below the range on a square foot basis as established by the best comparables in this record, indicating the subject is being equitably assessed. Based on this record 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: June 18, 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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