



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

APPELLANT: Terrence Brady  
DOCKET NO.: 21-20470.001-R-1  
PARCEL NO.: 05-21-103-015-0000

The parties of record before the Property Tax Appeal Board are Terrence Brady, 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:** \$29,459  
**IMPR.:** \$74,100  
**TOTAL:** \$103,559

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 2021 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 and masonry exterior construction with 4,032 square feet of living area. The dwelling was built in 1943 and is approximately 78 years old. Features of the home include a partial unfinished basement,<sup>1</sup> central air conditioning, a fireplace and a two-car garage. The property has a 13,093 square foot site and is located in Winnetka, New Trier 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 improvement as the basis of the appeal. In support of this argument the appellant submitted information on four equity comparables that have the same assessment neighborhood code and property classification code as the subject property. The comparables are improved with dwellings of frame and masonry

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<sup>1</sup> The board of review disclosed the subject has an unfinished basement, which was not refuted by the appellant.

exterior construction ranging in size from 3,537 to 4,461 square feet of living area. The homes are from 81 to 105 years old. The comparables each have a full basement.<sup>2</sup> Each comparable has central air conditioning, one or two fireplaces and a two-car garage. The comparables have improvement assessments ranging from \$56,579 to \$69,637 or from \$15.61 to \$16.73 per square foot of living area. Based on this evidence, the appellant requested the subject's improvement assessment be reduced to \$64,956 or \$16.11 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 \$103,559. The subject property has an improvement assessment of \$74,100 or \$18.38 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 that have same assessment neighborhood code and property classification code as the subject property. The comparables are improved with two-story dwellings of frame and masonry exterior construction ranging in size from 3,396 to 4,103 square feet of living area. The homes are from 71 to 95 years old. The comparables each have a full basement, two of which have finished area. Three comparables have central air conditioning. Each comparable has one or two fireplaces and either a one-car or a two-car garage. The comparables have improvement assessments ranging from \$72,459 to \$82,127 or from \$19.96 to \$23.09 per square foot of living 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 all the comparables are similar to the subject in location and have the same property classification code as the subject. However, the Board finds none of the comparables are truly similar to the subject due to differences in dwelling size or age. Of the appellant's four comparables, three are considerably older in age, one is smaller in dwelling size and one is larger in dwelling size when compared to the subject. Of the board of review's four comparables, three are smaller in dwelling size and one is older in age. Additionally, all eight comparables have features with varying degrees of similarity when compared to the subject. These differences suggest adjustments would be required to make the comparables more equivalent to the subject. Nevertheless, the comparables have improvement assessments ranging from \$56,579 to \$82,127 or from \$15.61 to \$23.09 per square foot of living area. The subject's improvement assessment of \$74,100 or \$18.38 per square foot of living area falls within the range established by the

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<sup>2</sup> The appellant did not provide any data regarding basement finish of the comparables.

comparables in the record. Based on this record and after considering adjustments to the 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: \_\_\_\_\_

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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