



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

APPELLANT: Ross Reinhart
DOCKET NO.: 21-32851.001-R-1
PARCEL NO.: 14-19-212-011-0000

The parties of record before the Property Tax Appeal Board are Ross Reinhart, the appellant(s), by attorney Joanne Elliott, of Elliott & Associates Attorneys, PLLC in Des Plaines; 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: \$58,588
IMPR.: \$78,412
TOTAL: \$137,000

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 15-year-old, two-story, single-family dwelling of frame construction with 3,392 square feet of living area. Features of the home include a full basement with a formal recreation room. The property has a 4,687 square foot site and is located in Chicago, Lake View 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 overvaluation as the basis of the appeal. In support of this argument the appellant submitted an appraisal estimating the subject property had a market value of \$1,370,000 as of January 1, 2021. The appraisal utilized the sales comparison approach analyzing and adjusting four comparable sales. This appraisal was prepared and signed by certified appraiser DaShawn Weaver-Drew.

The appellant is also seeking a reduction based on a “contention of law.” In support of this contention, the appellant submitted a legal brief arguing that the level of assessment should be below the 10% typically used by Cook County. The appellant argues that “Class 2 property in Cook County is supposed to be assessed by law at 10% of market value; however, the recent sales ratio studies performed by the Illinois Department of Revenue conclude that Class 2 property in Cook County experienced a three-year median level of assessment of 8.91% of recent sales prices. We submit, therefore, that in order to ensure uniformity of assessment, the subject property should be assessed at no more than 8.91% of market value.” In furtherance of this position, the appellant submitted an Illinois Department of Revenue press release dated June 14, 2022, entitled “2021 Cook County Tentative Multiplier Announced.” The press release indicated an average level of assessment for residential properties for the previous three years of 8.91%. Based on this, the appellant requested a reduction of total assessment to \$187,110.

The board of review submitted its "Board of Review Notes on Appeal" disclosing the total assessment of the subject of \$137,000. The subject's total assessment reflects a market value of \$1,370,000, when using the Cook County Real Estate Classification Ordinance level of assessment for class 2 property of 10%.

In support of its contention of the correct assessment, the board of review submitted information on four comparable sales. Based on this evidence the board of review requested confirmation of the subject's assessment.

This matter proceeded to hearing on January 7, 2025, via the WebEx platform. Participating in the hearing were Melissa Whitley (Whitley), attorney for the appellant, and John Lartz (Lartz), representatives for the Cook County Board of Review. No witnesses were sworn.

The parties entered into a stipulation of facts. The appellant and the board of review agreed that the market value of the subject property, as of the lien date of January 1, 2021, was \$1,370,000. This was based on the appraised value submitted by the appellant and the fact that the board of review reduced the assessment commensurate with the appraised price. The administrative law judge (ALJ) accepted the stipulation, and the parties continued with argument on what the correct level of assessment should be.

The appellant's attorney argued that the 2021 Illinois Department of Revenue press release which indicated that a three-year average of assessment level for residential Cook County of 8.91% should be the correct level of assessment. The appellant also argued that the Board had granted a reduction in level of assessment in previous decisions¹ and that the Board should follow suit here. Whitley cited 86 Ill. Admin. Code 1910.50(c)(2) as the authority to grant a reduction on this basis.

The board of review objected to the inclusion of sales ratio study as a basis for granting a lower level of assessment. The board of review cited a number of concerns as a basis for their objection: that the study was prepared by a third party who was not present to testify so it constituted hearsay, there were foundation objections raised, and that the factors for developing the study are not within the record. The board of review also argued that the previous decision

¹ Specifically: 2019-30259, 2019-28562, 2019-30255, 2020-33748, and 2021-31526.

cited by the appellant are not binding precedent and argued that the sales ratio studies could have been admitted in error or absent an objection from the board of review. The ALJ reserved ruling on the objection.²

Conclusion of Law

After reviewing the record and considering the evidence submitted, the Property Tax Appeal Board finds that it has jurisdiction over the parties and the subject matter of this Cook County appeal. The appellant submitted into evidence an appraisal prepared by a certified appraiser without objection. Based on this evidence, the Property Tax Appeal Board further finds that the factual agreement of the parties is proper, and the correct market value of the property is \$2,100,000 as of January 1, 2021.

The appropriate level of assessment is therefore the only remaining issue, raised by the appellant as a contention of law.

“Standard of proof. Unless otherwise provided by law or stated in the agency’s rules, the standard of proof in any contested case hearing conducted under this Act by an agency shall be the preponderance of the evidence.” 5 ILCS 100/10-15. The Board finds the appellant did not meet this burden of proof and a reduction in the subject's assessment is not warranted.

With respect to application of the 2021 level of assessment for class 2 property in Cook County of 8.91%, the Board finds the appellant’s evidence of an Illinois Department of Revenue tentative multiplier announcement (i.e. press release) is insufficient to establish the use of a level of assessment different from the ordinance.

Section 1910.50(c)(2) of the Board’s procedural rules. (See 86 Ill. Admin. Code 1910.50(c)(2) states in part:

In Cook County, for residential property of six units or less currently designated as Class 2 real estate according to the Cook County Real Property Assessment Classification Ordinance, as amended, when sufficient probative evidence indicating the estimate of full market value of the subject property on the relevant assessment date is presented, the Board may consider evidence of the appropriate level of assessment for property in that class. The evidence may include:

A) the Department of Revenue's annual sales ratio studies for Class 2 property for the previous three years; and

B) competent assessment level evidence, if any, submitted by the parties pursuant to this Part.

The Board accords no weight to the appellant’s argument that the Illinois Department of Revenue's recent sales-ratio study median level of assessment of “8.91%” of recent sales prices should apply to the subject. The appellant did not provide any supplemental reports, material, or any evidence beyond a press release that confirmed their assertion that the median level of assessment was what they purported it to be. Scant argument alone, without supporting evidence,

² The Board overrules the board of review’s objection as to admissibility and give the evidence its proper weight.

is insufficient to grant a reduction based on the level of assessment. Accordingly, the Board finds that the appellant failed to provide sufficient evidence that would allow this Board to apply anything other than the class 2 level of assessment of 10% as established by the Cook County Real Property Assessment Classification Ordinance, which is the only appropriate level of assessment to be considered herein. (See 86 Ill. Admin. Code Sec. 1910.50(c)(2)).

As to the appellant's argument regarding prior decisions, the Board examined the prior decisions cited by the appellant, namely: 2019-30259, 2019-28562, 2019-30255, 2020-33748, and 2021-31526. The Property Tax Appeal Board (PTAB) does not treat its prior decisions as binding precedent in the same way that a court would. As a quasi-judicial administrative body, the Board's decisions are based on the specific evidence presented in each case. The ultimate outcome of any appeal will depend on the evidence and arguments submitted for the tax year in question as such, except in very specific situations³, any prior PTAB decision has no bearing on the Board's decision on a pending appeal. Additionally, these decisions are distinguishable from the present case in that they were all "write on evidence" cases where the board of review did not object to the admission of the appellant's evidence regarding a lower level of assessment nor did the board of review specifically object to the use of a level of assessment lower than 10%.

³ The Board recognizes that in a "Rollover" the Board's final decision on a previous owner-occupied residential appeal from the same general assessment period is binding on this Board pursuant to 35 ILCS 200/16-185.

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 21, 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

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