



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

APPELLANT: Blue Chair Capital, LLC
DOCKET NO.: 21-38792.001-R-1
PARCEL NO.: 25-04-328-018-0000

The parties of record before the Property Tax Appeal Board are Blue Chair Capital, LLC, the appellant, by Robert Rosenfeld, attorney-at-law 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: \$2,343
IMPR.: \$11,442
TOTAL: \$13,785

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 is improved with a one-story dwelling of masonry exterior construction containing 1,060 square feet of living area. The dwelling is approximately 57 years old. Features of the property include a full basement with a formal recreation room and 1½ bathrooms.¹ The property has a 3,125 square foot site located in Chicago, Lake Township, Cook County. The subject is classified as a class 2-03 property under the Cook County Real Property Assessment Classification Ordinance.

¹ In Section V - Assessment Grid Analysis of the appeal the appellant indicated the subject had central air conditioning, however, in Section III of the appeal the appellant indicated the subject did not have central air conditioning. The board of review described the home as not having central air conditioning, which was not refuted by the appellant in rebuttal.

The appellant contends assessment inequity regarding the improvement as the basis of the appeal. In support of this argument the appellant submitted information on four equity comparables composed of class 2-03 properties of masonry exterior construction that have either 1,060 or 1,080 square feet of living area. The dwellings range in age from 56 to 58 years old. Each comparable has a full basement, central air conditioning, and 1½ bathrooms. Each comparable has the same assessment neighborhood code as the subject property. The comparables have improvement assessments that range from \$9,656 to \$10,656 or from \$8.94 to \$9.87 per square foot of living area. The appellant requested the subject's improvement assessment be reduced to \$10,187.

The board of review submitted its "Board of Review Notes on Appeal" disclosing the total assessment for the subject of \$13,785. The subject property has an improvement assessment of \$11,442 or \$10.79 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 composed of class 2-03 properties improved with one-story dwellings of frame or masonry exterior construction that range in size from 1,056 to 1,114 square feet of living area. The dwellings range in age from 56 to 60 years old. Two comparables have full basements with one having finished area, two comparables have slab foundations, one comparable has central air conditioning, and three comparables have a 1-car or a 2-car garage. Each comparable has one full bathroom and comparable #1 has an additional ½ bathroom. The comparables have the same assessment neighborhood code as the subject property and are located within the same block as the subject. Comparables #1 and #2 are located along the same street as the subject property. These properties have improvement assessments that range from \$12,187 to \$13,656 or from \$10.94 to \$12.88 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 parties submitted information on eight comparables to support their respective positions. The comparables are similar to the subject in age, style and size. Although each comparable has the same assessment neighborhood code as the subject property the Board finds, based on the addresses and the property index numbers, the comparables submitted by the board of review are most similar to the subject in location, therefore, the Board finds the best evidence of assessment to be the board of review comparables. The board of review comparables have varying degrees of similarity to the subject in features which would require adjustments to make them more equivalent to the subject for such amenities as number of bathrooms, finished basement area, central air conditioning and/or garage area. The comparables have improvement assessments that range from \$12,187 to \$13,656 or from \$10.94 to \$12.88 per square foot of living area. The subject's improvement assessment of \$11,442 or \$10.79 per square foot of living area falls below

the range established by the best comparables in this record. 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: _____

February 18, 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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