



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

APPELLANT: Earl Talbot
DOCKET NO.: 21-40490.001-R-1
PARCEL NO.: 14-28-120-008-0000

The parties of record before the Property Tax Appeal Board are Earl Talbot, the appellant, by attorney Abby L. Strauss of Schiller Law P.C. 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: \$35,400
IMPR.: \$42,600
TOTAL: \$78,000

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 two-story row house/townhome of masonry exterior construction with 1,888 square feet of living area. The dwelling is approximately 133 years old. The home features a full unfinished basement, one full bathroom and a 2.5-car garage. The property has a 2,360 square foot site and is located in Chicago, Lake View Township, Cook County. The subject is classified as a class 2-10 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 three equity comparables, none of which have the same assessment neighborhood code as the subject. The comparables are class 2-10 properties that are improved with row houses/townhomes of masonry or frame and masonry exterior construction ranging in size from 2,070 to 2,116 square feet of

living area. The dwellings are from 123 to 126 years old. The comparables each have a full basement. No data was provided by the appellant concerning finished basement area. Each comparable has one or two full bathrooms, two comparables have central air conditioning, one comparable has a fireplace and two comparables each have either a 1.5-car or a 2-car garage. The comparables have improvement assessments that range from \$31,088 to \$34,830 or from \$15.02 to \$16.73 per square foot of living area. Based on this evidence, the appellant requested the subject's improvement assessment be reduced to \$29,534 or \$15.64 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 \$78,000. The subject property has an improvement assessment of \$42,600 or \$22.56 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 the same assessment neighborhood code as the subject and are located within the same block as the subject property. The comparables are class 2-10 properties improved with two-story row houses/townhomes of masonry exterior construction ranging in size from 1,568 to 2,529 square feet of living area. The dwellings are 130 or 133 years old. The comparables each have a full basement, one of which is finished with a formal recreation room. Each comparable has two bathrooms, a fireplace and either a 1-car or a 2-car garage. Three comparables have central air conditioning. The comparables have improvement assessments that range from \$41,432 to \$69,095 or from \$24.00 to \$28.72 per square foot of living area. Based on this evidence, the board of review requested confirmation of the subject's assessment.

In written rebuttal, counsel for the appellant argued that board of review comparables #3 and #4 differ from the subject in living area.

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 a total of seven comparable properties for the Board's consideration. The Board has given less weight to the appellant's comparables which are less similar to the subject in location than the comparables submitted by the board of review and they have a different neighborhood code, when compared to the subject. The Board has given reduced weight to board of review comparables #3 and #4, due to their larger dwelling sizes when compared to the subject.

The Board finds the best evidence of assessment equity to be board of review comparables #1 and #2, which are overall more similar to the subject in location, dwelling size, age and some features. These two comparables have improvement assessments of \$41,432 and \$41,880 or for \$26.42 and \$24.93 per square foot of living area, respectively. The subject's improvement assessment of \$42,600 or \$22.56 per square foot of living area is greater than the two best comparables in the record in total improvement assessment but below the comparables on a per square foot basis. The subject's higher total improvement assessment appears to be logical given the subject's superior dwelling and garage sizes. 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: _____

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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