



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

APPELLANT: Daniel Taylor
DOCKET NO.: 21-41795.001-R-1
PARCEL NO.: 17-33-308-019-0000

The parties of record before the Property Tax Appeal Board are Daniel Taylor, the appellant, by attorney Noah J. Schmidt, of Schmidt Salzman & Moran, Ltd. 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: \$14,731
IMPR.: \$47,717
TOTAL: \$62,448

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 2-story dwelling of masonry exterior construction with 2,322 square feet of living area. The home is approximately 4 years old. Features include a partial basement with finished area,¹ central air conditioning, one fireplace, and a 2-car garage. The property has a 3,348 square foot site and is located in Chicago, South Chicago Township, Cook County. The subject is classified as a class 2-78 property under the Cook County Real Property Assessment Classification Ordinance.

The appellant, through counsel, marked contention of law and lack of assessment equity concerning the improvement as the bases of the appeal. However, no contention of law was raised. In support of this argument, the appellant submitted information on five equity comparables with the same assessment neighborhood code as the subject, along with property

¹ The board of review disclosed the subject has a basement with finished area, which was unrefuted by the appellant.

characteristics sheets that were used by the Board to verify, add, or correct some data in the grid analysis. The comparables are improved with 2-story, class 2-78 dwellings of masonry exterior construction ranging in size from 2,116 to 2,462 square feet of living area. The homes range in age from 31 to 55 years old. Four comparables each have a full or partial basement and one comparable has a slab foundation. The appellant did not disclose whether the basements have finished area. Three comparables each have central air conditioning. Three comparables have from a 1-car to a 2-car garage. The comparables have improvement assessments ranging from \$28,544 to \$30,241 or from \$12.28 to \$13.49 per square foot of living area. Based on this evidence, the appellant requested that the improvement assessment be reduced to \$29,326 or \$12.63 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 \$62,448. The subject property has an improvement assessment of \$47,717 or \$20.55 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 with the same assessment neighborhood code as the subject. The comparables are improved with 2-story, class 2-78 dwellings of masonry exterior construction ranging in size from 2,004 to 2,394 square feet of living area. The homes range in age from 7 to 13 years old. The comparables each have a full basement with finished area and central air conditioning. One comparable has one fireplace. Three comparables each have a 2-car garage. The comparables have improvement assessments ranging from \$46,936 to \$54,883 or from \$20.59 to \$24.12 per square foot of living area. Based on this evidence, the board of review requested that the subject's assessment be confirmed.

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 nine suggested comparables for the Board's consideration. The appellant's comparables and board of review comparable #1 are accorded diminished weight due to disparities from the subject in age and/or garage amenity. Further, the appellant's comparable #4 lacks a basement foundation, which is a feature of the subject.

The Board finds the best evidence of assessment equity to be the board of review comparables #2, #3, and #4 which are overall more similar to the subject in location, design/class, age, dwelling size, and most features. These comparables have improvement assessments ranging from \$49,905 to \$54,883 or from \$20.85 to \$24.12 per square foot of living area. The subject's improvement assessment of \$47,717 or \$20.55 per square foot of living area falls below the range established by the best comparables in this record. After considering appropriate adjustments to the best comparables for differences from the subject, the Board finds the subject's improvement is supported and a reduction 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 17, 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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