



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

APPELLANT: Yun Kim
DOCKET NO.: 21-41932.001-R-1
PARCEL NO.: 13-14-227-034-0000

The parties of record before the Property Tax Appeal Board are Yun Kim, 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: \$8,750
IMPR.: \$25,374
TOTAL: \$34,124

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 mixed-use building of masonry exterior construction with 3,274 square feet of building area. The building is approximately 57 years old. Features of the building include a partial unfinished basement, four full bathrooms and central air conditioning. The property has a 3,125 square foot site and is located in Chicago, Jefferson Township, Cook County. The subject is classified as a class 2-12 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 that have the same assessment neighborhood code as the subject. The comparables are class 2-12 properties that are improved with mixed use buildings of masonry exterior construction, each containing 3,982 square feet of building area. The buildings are 98 or 102

years old. The comparables each have a partial basement. However, the appellant did not address whether there was basement finish. The appellant reported that each comparable has central air conditioning, four full bathrooms and one half bathroom. The comparables have improvement assessments of \$20,175 and \$26,900 or \$5.07 and \$6.76 per square foot of building area. Based on this evidence, the appellant requested the subject's improvement assessment be reduced to \$20,299 or \$6.20 per square foot of building area.

The board of review submitted its "Board of Review Notes on Appeal" disclosing the total assessment for the subject of \$34,124. The subject property has an improvement assessment of \$25,374 or \$7.75 per square foot of building 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. The comparables are class 2-12 properties that are improved with two-story mixed-use buildings of masonry exterior construction ranging in size from 2,900 to 3,696 square feet of building area. The buildings are from 62 to 90 years old. The comparables each have a full or partial basement, two of which are finished with either an apartment or a formal recreation room. Comparable #4 has central air conditioning. Each comparable has from two to four full bathrooms and three comparables each have one or two half bathrooms. Two comparables have a 1.5-car or a 2-car garage. The comparables have improvement assessments ranging from \$25,250 to \$36,500 or from \$8.37 to \$9.88 per square foot of building area. Based on this evidence, the board of review requested confirmation of the subject's assessment.

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 seven comparable properties for the Board's consideration. The Board has given less weight to the appellant's comparables and board of review comparables #3 and #4 which are less similar to the subject building in age and/or building size.

The Board finds the best evidence of assessment equity to be board of review comparables #1 and #2, which are similar to the subject in location and overall, more similar to the subject in building size and age. However, board of review comparable has a basement apartment and a garage, unlike the subject, suggesting downward adjustments would be required to make this comparable more equivalent to the subject. Conversely, both comparable buildings lack central air conditioning, a feature of the subject, suggesting upward adjustments would be necessary. Nevertheless, the comparables have improvement assessments of \$30,250 and \$36,500 or \$9.26 and \$9.88 per square foot of building area. The subject's improvement assessment of \$25,374 or \$7.75 per square foot of building area falls below the two best comparables in the record. 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: _____

December 17, 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

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