FINAL ADMINISTRATIVE DECISION
ILLINOIS PROPERTY TAX APPEAL BOARD

APPELLANT: Samantha Torres
DOCKET NO.: 21-44857.001-R-1
PARCEL NO.: 18-25-103-047-0000

The parties of record before the Property Tax Appeal Board are Samantha Torres, the appellant, by attorney John J. Piegore of Sanchez, Daniels & Hoffman LLP 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 ***a reduction*** 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:	$3,823
IMPR.:	$13,082
TOTAL:	$16,905

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 1½-story dwelling of masonry exterior construction with 1,656 square feet of living area. The dwelling is approximately 82 years old. The home features a full unfinished basement, 1½ bathrooms, a fireplace and a 2-car garage. The property has a 9,558 square foot site and is located in Bridgeview, Lyons Township, Cook County. The subject is classified as a class 2-03 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 four equity comparables that have the same assessment neighborhood code and property classification code as the subject. According to the property characteristic printouts and exterior photographs provided by the appellant, the comparables are improved with 1-story dwellings of masonry

exterior construction ranging in size from 1,608 to 1,788 square feet of living area. The dwellings are from 69 to 83 years old. Two comparables each have a crawl space foundation and two comparables each have a full or partial basement. No data was provided by the appellant concerning finished basement area. Each comparable has 1 or 1½ bathrooms, two comparables have central air conditioning, one comparable has two fireplaces and three comparables each have a 2-car or a 2½-car garage. The comparables have improvement assessments that range from $12,307 to $13,628 or from $7.55 to $7.96 per square foot of living area. Based on this evidence, the appellant requested the subject's improvement assessment be reduced to $12,668 or $7.65 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 $18,915. The subject property has an improvement assessment of $15,092 or $9.11 per square foot of living area.

In support of its contention of the correct assessment the board of review submitted information on eight equity comparables that have the same assessment neighborhood code and property classification code as the subject.[1] The comparables are either located on the same block as the subject, approximately ¼ of a mile from the subject property or within the subject's subarea. The comparables are improved with 1-story dwellings of masonry or frame and masonry exterior construction ranging in size from 1,260 to 1,705 square feet of living area. The dwellings are from 4 to 66 years old. Three comparables each have a crawl space foundation and five comparables each have a full basement, one of which has finished area. Each comparable has 1½ or 2 bathrooms and either a 1-car, a 2-car or a 2½-car garage. Seven comparables have central air conditioning and four comparables each have a fireplace. The comparables have improvement assessments that range from $12,238 to $24,164 or from $9.12 to $14.83 per square foot of living 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 met this burden of proof and a reduction in the subject's assessment is warranted.

The parties submitted twelve comparable properties for the Board's consideration. The Board has given less weight to board of review comparables which are less similar to the subject dwelling in age and/or size than are the comparables submitted by the appellant.

[1] The board of review provided two separate grid analyses, each containing information on four comparables. For ease of reference, the Board has renumbered the second set of four comparables as #5 through #8.

The Board finds the best evidence of assessment equity to be appellant's comparables, which have the same assessment neighborhood code and property classification code as the subject. The comparables are overall more similar to the subject dwelling in size and age. However, each comparable has varying degrees of similarity when compared to the subject in foundation type, story height and features, suggesting adjustments would be required to make the comparables more equivalent to the subject. Nevertheless, these four comparables have improvement assessments ranging from $12,307 to $13,628 or from $7.55 to $7.96 per square foot of living area. The subject's improvement assessment of $15,092 or $9.11 per square foot of living area falls above the range established by the best comparables in this record. After considering adjustments to the best comparables for differences from the subject, the Board finds the subject's improvement assessment is excessive. Therefore, based on this record the Board finds a reduction in the subject's improvement assessment is 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:

C E R T I F I C A T I O N

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: May 20, 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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