



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

APPELLANT: Steve Hotz
DOCKET NO.: 21-47705.001-R-1
PARCEL NO.: 13-13-203-014-0000

The parties of record before the Property Tax Appeal Board are Steve Hotz, the appellant(s), by attorney John P. Brady, of Tully & Associates, 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: \$13,500
IMPR.: \$58,320
TOTAL: \$71,820

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 dwelling of masonry construction with 2,916 square feet of living area. The dwelling was 108 years old. Features of the home include a full basement and a three-car garage. The property has a 5,625 square foot site and is located in Chicago, Jefferson Township, Cook County. The subject is classified as a class 2-11 property under the Cook County Real Property Assessment Classification Ordinance.

The appellant contends assessment inequity as the basis of the appeal. In support of this argument the appellant submitted information on seven class 2-11 equity comparable properties with varying degrees of similarities to the subject which are located within the same neighborhood code as the subject but for which the appellant did not provide proximity to the subject. The improvements ranged: in age from 99 to 109 years; in size from 3,671 to 5,190 square feet of living area; and in improvement assessment from \$13.89 to \$ 17.98 per square foot

of living area. Appellant submitted assessor property cards for suggested comparable properties based on market value. Appellant disclosed that this is an owner-occupied residence. Based on this evidence and testimony at hearing the appellant is seeking a reduction in the subject's assessment.

The board of review submitted its "Board of Review Notes on Appeal" disclosing the total assessment for the subject of \$71,820. The subject property has an improvement assessment of \$58,320 or \$20.00 per square foot of living area. In support of its contention of the correct assessment the board of review submitted information on four class 2-11 equity comparable properties with varying degrees of similarities to the subject which are located within the same block as the subject. The improvements ranged: in age from 106 to 111 years; in size from 2,596 to 3,238 square feet of living area; and in improvement assessment from \$20.07 to \$25.04 per square foot of living area. Based on this evidence the board of review requested confirmation of the subject's assessment.

At hearing, the appellant, through their attorney, asserted that the appellant had presented seven good equity comparable properties that were all on the same block as the subject. The appellant reiterated their request for a reduction in the subject's total assessment to \$54,003.

The board of review representative rested on the evidence presented by the board of review in the record.

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 eleven equity comparable properties for the Board's consideration in determining assessment equity. The Board finds the best evidence of assessment equity to be board of review's comparable #1, #2, and #3. Board of review's comparables #1, #2, and #3 were similar to the subject in design, construction, proximity, age, size, full basement, and no central air conditioning. The suggested comparables offered by the appellant were larger in square feet of living area than the subject and varied in amenities. The board of review's comparables #1, #2, and #3 had improvement assessments that ranged from \$22.06 to \$25.04 per square foot of living area. The subject's improvement assessment of \$20.00 per square foot of living area falls below the range established by the best comparables in this record. The evidence of market value of the subject property based on comparable sales offered by the appellant is given no weight by the Board. Although the appellant offered some evidence of comparables sales, only one of these properties had recent sale dates. The appellant indicated on the Residential Appeal form that the basis of the appeal was 'assessment equity' and the

appellant did not complete the required Comparable Sales Grid Analysis on the Residential Appeal form. According to PTAB rules, section 1910.50(a), "Each appeal shall be limited to the grounds listed in the petition filed with the Board." 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 on that basis 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: _____

September 15, 2026



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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