



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

APPELLANT: Edward Bogus
DOCKET NO.: 21-50803.001-R-1
PARCEL NO.: 19-01-316-009-0000

The parties of record before the Property Tax Appeal Board are Edward Bogus, the appellant; 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: \$3,528
IMPR.: \$16,472
TOTAL: \$20,000

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 2-story multi-family dwelling of masonry exterior construction with 1,692 square feet of living area. The dwelling was built in 1923 and is approximately 98 years old. Features of the home include an unfinished basement and a 486 square foot 2-car garage. The property has an approximately 3,528 square foot site and is located in Chicago, Lake 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 with respect to the improvement as the basis of the appeal. In support of this argument the appellant submitted information on four equity comparables located in the same assessment neighborhood code and within nine blocks from the subject property. The comparables are improved with class 2-11 multi-family dwellings of

masonry exterior construction ranging in size from 1,720 to 1,826 square feet of living area.¹ The homes range in age from approximately 97 to 108 years old. Each comparable has a basement, one of which is finished with an apartment. Each dwelling has a 486 square foot garage. The comparables have improvement assessments ranging from \$14,535 to \$14,776 or from \$8.09 to \$8.55 per square foot of living area. Based on this evidence, the appellant requested the subject's improvement assessment be reduced to \$14,472 or \$8.55 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 \$20,000. The subject property has an improvement assessment of \$16,472 or \$9.74 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 located in the same assessment neighborhood code and on the same block as the subject property. The comparables are improved with 2-story class 2-11 multi-family dwellings of masonry exterior construction ranging in size from 1,680 to 2,082 square feet of living area. The homes range in age from 95 to 100 years old. Three comparables have an unfinished basement and one comparable has a concrete slab foundation. Each property has from a 1-car to a 2.5-car garage. The comparables have improvement assessments ranging from \$16,472 to \$21,346 or from \$9.74 to \$12.41 per square foot of living area. Based on this evidence, the board of review requested the subject's assessment be confirmed.

In rebuttal, the appellant critiqued the board of review's evidence, asserting the board of review's comparables do not demonstrate the inequity in the assessed value between the subject property compared to "similar style buildings just a few blocks away."

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 eight equity comparables for the Board's consideration. The Board gives less weight to appellant comparable #1 which has a finished basement apartment in contrast to the subject's unfinished basement. The Board gives less weight to board of review comparables #2 and #3 which are less similar to the subject in dwelling size and/or foundation type.

The Board finds the best evidence of assessment equity to be appellant comparables #2 through #4 along with board of review comparables #1 and #4 which are more similar to the subject in location, age, design, dwelling size and most features. These best comparables have

¹ The Board finds the best source of information for the appellant comparables' age and building size was found in the Property Details for each property which were submitted by the appellant.

improvement assessments ranging from \$14,535 to \$20,850 or from \$8.45 to \$12.41 per square foot of living area. The Board further finds board of review comparable #4 is nearly identical to the subject in location, age, dwelling size and other features and is considered most similar to the subject. Board of review comparable #4 has an improvement assessment of \$16,472 or \$9.74 per square foot of living area. The subject's improvement assessment of \$16,472 or \$9.74 per square foot of living area falls within the range established by the best comparables in this record and is further supported by the most similar comparable in the record. After considering appropriate adjustments to the comparables for differences from 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

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: _____

July 16, 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

AGENCY

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