



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

APPELLANT: Julian Cheng
DOCKET NO.: 21-51141.001-R-1
PARCEL NO.: 10-15-326-024-0000

The parties of record before the Property Tax Appeal Board are Julian Cheng, the appellant, by attorney Ciarra 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: \$6,708
IMPR.: \$23,931
TOTAL: \$30,639

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 1-story dwelling of masonry exterior construction with 1,635 square feet of living area. The home is approximately 64 years old. Features of the home include a partial unfinished basement, 2.5 bathrooms, central air conditioning, one fireplace, and a 1-car garage. The property has an 8,132 square foot site and is located in Skokie, Niles 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 five comparables located in the same assessment neighborhood code as the subject. No data was provided in the appellant's grid analysis regarding the comparables' proximity to the subject or foundation type. However, some of the information not found in the grid analysis was gleaned from the property

information sheets provided by the appellant. The comparables consist of class 2-03, 1-story dwellings of masonry or frame and masonry exterior construction ranging in size from 1,622 to 1,649 square feet of living area. The comparables are approximately 61 to 69 years old. Each comparable has a full basement, two of which have finished area, from 1.5 to 2.5 bathrooms, and either a 1-car or a 2-car garage. Four comparables each have central air conditioning, and two comparables each have one fireplace. The comparables have improvement assessments ranging from \$12,609 to \$16,166 or from \$7.69 to \$9.95 per square foot of living area. Based on this evidence, the appellant requested that the improvement assessment be reduced to \$14,257 or \$8.72 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 \$30,639. The subject property has an improvement assessment of \$23,931 or \$14.64 per square foot of living area.

In support of its contention of the correct assessment, the board of review submitted information on four comparables located in the same assessment neighborhood code as the subject and within the subject's same block or a quarter of a mile from the subject. The comparables consist of class 2-03, 1-story dwellings of masonry exterior construction ranging in size from 1,514 to 1,657 square feet of living area. The comparables are 65 years old. Each comparable has a partial or a full unfinished basement, 1.5 or 2.5 bathrooms, central air conditioning, and either a 1-car or a 2-car garage. Three comparables each have one or two fireplaces. The comparables have improvement assessments ranging from \$22,852 to \$24,866 or from \$14.18 to \$16.42 per square foot of living area. The board of review commented the "...comparables are very close to the subject in age, construction, BSF and proximity (all comps located within ¼ mile of the subject)." 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 equity comparables for the Board's consideration. The Board gives less weight to the appellant's comparables #1, #2 and #5 which differ from the subject in basement finish or central air conditioning amenity.

The Board finds the best evidence of assessment equity to be the appellant's comparables #3 and #4 as well as the board of review comparables that are similar to the subject in age, dwelling size, location, foundation type and some features. These comparables have improvement assessments ranging from \$14,338 to \$24,866 or from \$8.72 to \$16.42 per square foot of living area. The subject's improvement assessment of \$23,931 or \$14.64 per square foot of living area

falls within the range established by the best comparables in this record. Based on this record and after considering adjustments to the best 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



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: _____

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

AGENCY

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