



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

APPELLANT: Barry Alberts
DOCKET NO.: 22-24708.001-R-1
PARCEL NO.: 11-19-203-005-0000

The parties of record before the Property Tax Appeal Board are Barry Alberts, the appellant, by Dora Cornelio, attorney-at-law 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: \$33,000
IMPR.: \$104,127
TOTAL: \$137,127

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 2022 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 is improved with a two-story dwelling of frame and masonry exterior construction that contains 3,868 square feet of living area. The dwelling is approximately 80 years old. Features of the property include a full basement with a recreation room, central air conditioning, two fireplaces, three full bathrooms, two half bathrooms, and a 1-car garage. The property has a 13,200 square foot site located in Evanston, Evanston Township, Cook County. The subject is classified as a class 2-06 property under the Cook County Real Property Assessment Classification Ordinance.

The appellant contends inequity regarding the improvement assessment as the basis of the appeal. In support of this argument the appellant submitted information on five equity comparables composed of class 2-06 properties improved with 2-story dwellings of stucco or frame exterior construction that range in size from 3,781 to 4,181 square feet of living area. The

homes range in age from 106 to 124 years old. Each property has a full basement with a recreation room, one or three fireplaces, 3½ to 4½ bathrooms, and either a 1.5-car or a 2-car garage. One comparable has central air conditioning. These properties have the same assessment neighborhood code as the subject property. Their improvement assessments range from \$84,250 to \$96,163 or from \$22.00 to \$23.00 per square foot of living area. The appellant requested the subject's improvement assessment be reduced to \$86,179.

The board of review submitted its "Board of Review Notes on Appeal" disclosing the total assessment for the subject of \$137,127. The subject property has an improvement assessment of \$104,127 or \$26.92 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 consisting of class 2-06 properties improved with two-story dwellings of frame, masonry, or stucco exterior construction that range in size from 3,667 to 4,064 square feet of living area. The dwellings range in age from 81 to 124 years old. Each property has a full or partial basement with three having a formal recreation room, central air conditioning, two fireplaces, three or four full bathrooms, and one or two half bathrooms. Three comparables have either a 2-car or a 3.5-car garage. The board of review indicated comparable #3 has other improvements but provided no additional descriptive information about the improvements. The comparables have the same assessment neighborhood code as the subject property and are located in the same block or ¼ of a mile from the subject. Comparable #1 is located along the same street as the subject property. These properties have improvement assessments ranging from \$103,593 to \$118,250 or from \$27.50 to \$29.10 per square foot of living area. The board of review asserted that the building assessed value per square foot for all the comparables are equal or higher than the subject, which supports the 2022 assessed value as equitable.

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 information on nine equity comparables with the same classification code and neighborhood code as the subject to support their respective positions. The Board gives less weight to appellant's comparables #1 through #4 as these properties lack central air conditioning, a feature of the subject property. The Board gives less weight to board of review comparable #3 as this property lacks a garage, a feature of the subject property, and has other improvements not otherwise described. The Board gives most weight to appellant's comparable #5 and board of review comparables #1, #2 and #4 as these properties are relatively similar to the subject in size and most features with adjustments necessary for differences in age, basement finish, number of bathrooms, number of fireplaces, and garage size. These four comparables have improvement assessments that range from \$96,163 to \$108,403 or from \$23.00 to \$28.47 per square foot of living area. The overall best comparable is board of review comparable #1, which is most

similar to the subject in location, age, and size along with being similar in features. Board of review comparable #1 has an improvement assessment of \$108,403 or \$28.23 per square foot of living area. The subject's improvement assessment of \$104,127 or \$26.92 per square foot of living area falls within the range established by the best comparables in this record and is below the overall most similar property in the record. 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 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

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: July 15, 2025

Clerk of the Property Tax Appeal Board

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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