



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

APPELLANT: Angela Mark
DOCKET NO.: 22-24933.001-R-1
PARCEL NO.: 05-35-318-007-0000

The parties of record before the Property Tax Appeal Board are Angela Mark, 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: \$13,657
IMPR.: \$60,310
TOTAL: \$73,967

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 masonry exterior construction that contains 2,275 square feet of living area. The dwelling is approximately 95 years old. Features of the property include a full basement with a recreation room, one fireplace, 2½ bathrooms, and a 2.5-car garage. The property has a 5,938 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 two-story dwellings of frame, stucco or frame and masonry exterior construction that range in size from 2,239 to 2,448 square feet of living area. The homes range in age from 71 to 152 years old. Each property has a full

basement with a recreation room, one or two fireplaces, and 1½ or 2½ bathrooms. Two comparables have central air conditioning and four comparables have a 1-car, 1.5-car or 2-car garage. The comparables have the same assessment neighborhood code as the subject property. Their improvement assessments range from \$44,977 to \$50,527 or from \$20.06 to \$20.97 per square foot of living area. The appellant requested the subject's improvement assessment be reduced to \$45,977.

The board of review submitted its "Board of Review Notes on Appeal" disclosing the total assessment for the subject of \$73,967. The subject property has an improvement assessment of \$60,310 or \$26.51 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 masonry or frame and masonry exterior construction that range in size from 2,319 to 2,489 square feet of living area. The homes range in age from 96 to 99 years old. Each property has a full or partial unfinished basement, one or two fireplaces, 2½ bathrooms, and a 1-car, 2-car or 3-car garage. Three comparables have central air conditioning. The comparables have the same assessment neighborhood code as the subject and are located in the same block or ¼ of a mile from the subject. Comparables #1, #2 and #3 are located along the same street as the subject property. The comparables have improvement assessments ranging from \$66,675 to \$80,040 or from \$28.30 to \$32.16 per square foot of living area. The board of review contends 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 Board finds the best evidence of assessment equity to be the board of review comparables that are more similar to the subject in age and location than are the comparables provided by the appellant. The board of review comparables have varying degrees of similarity to the subject which would require adjustments to make them more equivalent to the subject property. Each board of review comparable has an unfinished basement unlike the subject property suggesting upward adjustments to the comparables would be appropriate for this difference. Conversely, three of the board of review comparables have central air conditioning, a feature the subject does not have, necessitating downward adjustments to these properties for this dissimilarity. Nevertheless, these comparables have improvement assessments that range from \$66,675 to \$80,040 or from \$28.30 to \$32.16 per square foot of living area. The subject's improvement assessment of \$60,310 or \$26.51 per square foot of living area falls below the range established by the best comparables in this record. Based on this record, after considering the appropriate adjustments to the best comparables, 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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