



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

APPELLANT: Rodney Gibson
DOCKET NO.: 22-30062.001-R-1
PARCEL NO.: 31-17-310-028-0000

The parties of record before the Property Tax Appeal Board are Rodney Gibson, 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: \$3,686
IMPR.: \$15,839
TOTAL: \$19,525

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 consists of a 19-year-old, two-story, single-family dwelling of frame and masonry construction with 2,343 square feet of living area. Features of the home include a partial basement, central air conditioning, a fireplace, heat, and a two-car garage. The property has a 10,530 square foot site and is located in Matteson, Rich Township, Cook County. The subject is classified as a class 2-78 property under the Cook County Real Property Assessment Classification Ordinance.

The appellant contends assessment inequity as the basis of the appeal. In support of the inequity argument, the appellant's petition lists three equity comparables. These properties are described as two-story dwellings with frame and masonry construction. They range: in age from 18 to 30 years old; in size from 2,173 to 2,343 square feet of living area; and in improvement assessment from \$5.36 to \$6.85 per square foot of living area. The appeal indicated this is an owner-occupied property.

The board of review submitted its "Board of Review Notes on Appeal," disclosing the subject's assessment of \$19,525 with an improvement assessment of \$15,839 or \$6.76 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. These properties are described as two-story dwellings of frame and masonry construction. They range: in age from 16 to 19 years old; contain 2,173 to 2,804 square feet of living area; and have an improvement assessment from \$7.03 to \$8.27 per square foot of living area.

The matter was set for a hearing before an Administrative Law Judge on January 31st, 2025. At the hearing, the appellant testified that he brought his appeal because he felt he was unfairly assessed. The appellant further testified that the comparables he submitted are most similar to his subject property, and two of the comparables are located on the same block as the subject property. The board of review rested on the evidence it submitted.

Conclusion of Law

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); Walsh, 181 Ill. 2d at 234 (1998). Clear and convincing evidence means more than a preponderance of the evidence, but it does not need to approach the degree of proof needed for a conviction of a crime. Bazyldo v. Volant, 164 Ill. 2d 207, 213 (1995). 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 appellant's comparables #1, #2, and #3 and the board of review's comparables #2 and #4. These comparables ranged in improvement assessment from \$5.36 to \$8.27 per square foot of living area. The subject's improvement assessment of \$6.76 per square foot of living area falls within the range established by the best comparables in this record. These comparables were selected due to similarities in living area square footage, age, and location. The Board finds that the appellant did not demonstrate by clear and convincing evidence that the subject was inequitably assessed and, therefore, 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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