



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

APPELLANT: Paul Williams
DOCKET NO.: 22-34207.001-R-1
PARCEL NO.: 13-12-302-009-0000

The parties of record before the Property Tax Appeal Board are Paul Williams, the appellant, by attorney Robert Rosenfeld of Robert H. Rosenfeld & Associates, LLC in Northbrook; 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: \$19,409
IMPR.: \$46,590
TOTAL: \$65,999

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 two-story dwelling of masonry exterior construction with 3,596 square feet of living area. The dwelling is approximately 109 years old. Features of the home include a full unfinished basement, 3½ bathrooms, a fireplace and a 2-car garage. The property has a 6,932 square foot site and is located in Chicago, Jefferson 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 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 that have the same assessment neighborhood code as the subject. The comparables are class 2-06 properties that are improved with two-story dwellings of masonry exterior construction ranging in size from 2,568 to 3,156 square feet of living area. The dwellings are

from 107 to 111 years old. The comparables each have a full basement. However, the appellant did not address whether there was basement finish and only reported “n/a” in the finished basement area section of the grid analysis. Each comparable has from 2 to 4 bathrooms and either a 2-car or a 2½-car garage. Three comparables each have a fireplace. The comparables have improvement assessments that range from \$25,693 to \$39,250 or from \$9.71 to \$12.44 per square foot of living area. Based on this evidence, the appellant requested the subject’s improvement assessment be reduced to \$39,268 or \$10.92 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 \$65,999. The subject property has an improvement assessment of \$46,590 or \$12.96 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 that have the same assessment neighborhood code as the subject. The comparables are class 2-06 properties that are improved with two-story dwellings of frame or masonry exterior construction ranging in size from 2,554 to 2,790 square feet of living area. The dwellings are from 97 to 114 years old. The comparables each have a full basement, three of which have finished area. Three comparables have central air conditioning. Each comparable has from 2½ to 3½ bathrooms and a 2-car garage. The comparables have improvement assessments that range from \$44,508 to \$58,165 or from \$16.30 to \$21.52 per square foot of living area. Based on this evidence, the board of review requested confirmation of the subject’s assessment.

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 comparable properties for the Board’s consideration. The Board has given less weight to the appellant’s comparables #1 and #2, as well as board of review comparables #1, #2 and #4, which are less similar to the subject in dwelling size than the other comparables in the record and/or they have basement finish and central air conditioning, unlike the subject.

The Board finds the best evidence of assessment equity to be the appellant’s comparables #3 and #4, along with board of review comparable #3, which have unfinished basements, like the subject and are similar to the subject in location, design and age. However, the Board finds these three comparables are 12% to 23% smaller in dwelling size and two of the three comparables have a fewer number of bathrooms, when compared to the subject, suggesting upward adjustments would be required to make the comparables more equivalent to the subject. Nevertheless, the comparables have improvement assessments ranging from \$31,833 to \$45,477

or from \$11.52 to \$16.30 per square foot of living area. The subject's improvement assessment of \$46,590 or \$12.96 per square foot of living area falls above the range of the best comparables in the record in total improvement assessment but within the range on a price per square foot basis. The subject's higher total improvement assessment appears to be logical given the subject's superior dwelling size. After considering adjustments to the best comparables for differences in dwelling size and other features when compared to 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: _____

December 17, 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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