



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

APPELLANT: Marilyn J Boyd
DOCKET NO.: 22-57235.001-R-1
PARCEL NO.: 19-11-107-025-0000

The parties of record before the Property Tax Appeal Board are Marilyn J Boyd, the appellant, by attorney Eric Feldman, of Eric Feldman & Assoc. P.C. 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: \$3,780
IMPR.: \$25,678
TOTAL: \$29,458

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 2-story multi-family building of frame exterior construction with 2,732 square feet of gross building area. The building is approximately 95 years old. Features include a concrete slab foundation, 2 bathrooms and a 1-car garage. The property has a 3,780 square foot site and is located in Chicago, Lake Township, Cook County. The subject is classified as a class 2-11 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 equity comparables that are located within the same assessment neighborhood code as the subject property and within 0.45 of a mile from subject. One comparable is located on the same street as the subject. The comparables consist of 2-story class 2-11 multi-family buildings of frame or

masonry exterior construction ranging in size from 2,910 to 3,000 square feet of gross building area. The buildings are 94 to 111 years old. Three comparables have basements finished with an apartment, and two comparables have concrete slab foundations. One comparable has a full attic, one comparable has central air conditioning. Each comparable has from 2 to 3.5 bathrooms and either a 1-car or a 2-car garage. The comparables have improvement assessments ranging from \$20,330 to \$24,220 or from \$6.78 to \$8.24 per square foot of gross building area. Based on this evidence, the appellant requested a reduced improvement assessment of \$21,310 or \$7.80 per square foot of gross building area.

The board of review submitted its "Board of Review Notes on Appeal" disclosing the total assessment for the subject of \$29,458. The subject property has an improvement assessment of \$25,678 or \$9.40 per square foot of gross building area.

In support of its contention of the correct assessment the board of review submitted information on four equity comparables that are located within the same assessment neighborhood code as the subject property. Two comparables are located on the same block and street as the subject, and two comparables are located within a quarter of a mile of the subject. The comparables consist of 2-story class 2-11 multi-family buildings of frame or masonry exterior construction ranging in size from 2,484 to 2,592 square feet of gross building area. The buildings are 92 to 95 years old. Three comparables have full unfinished basements, and one comparable has concrete slab foundation. One comparable has central air conditioning, each comparable has two bathrooms, and two comparables have either a 2-car or a 3.5-car garage. The comparables have improvement assessments ranging from \$25,220 to \$26,850 or from \$10.15 to \$10.36 per square foot of gross building 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 nine equity comparables for the Board's consideration, all of which are relatively similar to the subject in location, age and building size. Nevertheless, the Board gives less weight to the appellant's comparables #1, #2, #3 and #5 as well as the board of review comparable #3 which have larger bathroom count, central air conditioning and/or a basement apartment when compared to the subject, that lacks a basement and central air conditioning.

The Board finds the best evidence of assessment equity to be the parties' remaining comparables which are similar to the subject in location, age, bathroom count and building size but have varying degrees of similarity in other features. These four comparables have improvement assessments ranging from \$23,220 to \$25,625 or from \$7.90 to \$10.27 per square foot of gross

building area. The subject's improvement assessment of \$25,678 or \$9.40 per square foot of gross building area falls somewhat above the range of the best comparables on an overall basis and within the range on a per-square-foot basis. After considering adjustments to the best comparables for differences from the subject, the Board finds the appellant did not demonstrate 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: _____

February 18, 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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