



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

APPELLANT: Andrew Robertson
DOCKET NO.: 23-39483.001-R-1
PARCEL NO.: 14-33-112-036-0000

The parties of record before the Property Tax Appeal Board are Andrew Robertson, the appellant, by attorney Dora Cornelio, 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: \$44,800
IMPR.: \$79,412
TOTAL: \$124,212

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 2023 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 dwelling of masonry exterior construction with 2,052 square feet of living area. The dwelling is approximately 142 years old. Features of the home include a basement with finished area,¹ central air conditioning, a fireplace, and a 2-car garage. The property has a 3,584 square foot site and is located in Chicago, North Chicago Township, Cook County. The subject is classified as a class 2-05 property under the Cook County Real Property Assessment Classification Ordinance.

The appellant contends assessment inequity regarding the improvement as the basis of the appeal. In support of this argument the appellant submitted information on five equity comparables located within the same assessment neighborhood code as the subject, one of which

¹ The Board finds the best evidence of basement finish is found in the appellant's evidence, where the appellant reported the subject has finished basement area in the grid analysis and in Section III of the petition.

is on the same street as the subject. The appellant did not disclose the distances of these comparables from the subject. The comparables are improved with 2-story, class 2-05 homes of frame or masonry exterior construction ranging in size from 2,068 to 2,180 square feet of living area. The dwellings range in age from 127 to 145 years old. Three comparables each have a basement with finished area and two comparables each have a slab foundation. Four homes have central air conditioning, three homes each have one or three fireplaces, and two homes each have a 2-car garage. The comparables have improvement assessments ranging from \$46,625 to \$63,000 or from \$22.55 to \$28.94 per square foot of living area. Based on this evidence the appellant requested a reduction in the subject's improvement assessment to \$52,531.

The board of review submitted its "Board of Review Notes on Appeal" disclosing the total assessment for the subject of \$124,212. The appellant reported the subject has an improvement assessment of \$79,412 or \$38.70 per square foot of living area.

In support of its contention of the correct assessment the board of review submitted information on three equity comparables located within the same assessment neighborhood code as the subject and on the same block or 0.25 of a mile from the subject. The comparables are improved with 2-story, class 2-05 or 2-06 homes of masonry exterior construction ranging in size from 2,022 to 2,552 square feet of living area. The dwellings range in age from 105 to 128 years old. Each home has a basement, two of which have finished area, central air conditioning, and a 1-car or a 2-car garage. Two homes each have three fireplaces. The comparables have improvement assessments ranging from \$80,170 to \$120,403 or from \$39.60 to \$47.18 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.Adm.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.Adm.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 record contains a total of eight equity comparables for the Board's consideration. The Board gives less weight to the appellant's comparables #2, #3, and #5 and the board of review's comparables #1 and #2, due to substantial differences from the subject in dwelling size, foundation type, age, garage amenity, and/or central air conditioning amenity

The Board finds the best evidence of assessment equity to be the appellant's comparables #1 and #4 and the board of review's comparable #3, which are more similar to the subject in dwelling size, age, location, and most features, although one comparable lacks finished basement area that is a feature of the subject, suggesting an upward adjustment to this comparable would be needed to make it more equivalent to the subject. These comparables have improvement assessments that range from \$46,625 to \$82,209 or from \$22.55 to \$39.60 per square foot of living area. The

subject's improvement assessment of \$79,412 or \$38.70 per square foot of living area falls within the range established by the best comparables in this record. The Board gave most weight to the board of review's comparable #3, which is located more proximate to the subject than these other comparables and has an improvement assessment of \$82,209 or \$39.60 per square foot of living area.

Based on this record and after considering appropriate adjustments to the best comparables for differences from 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: _____

April 15, 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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