



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

APPELLANT: Tim and Sherry Becker
DOCKET NO.: 23-52661.001-R-1
PARCEL NO.: 04-10-108-022-0000

The parties of record before the Property Tax Appeal Board are Tim and Sherry Becker, the appellants, 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: \$8,053
IMPR.: \$35,741
TOTAL: \$43,794

Subject only to the State multiplier as applicable.

Statement of Jurisdiction

The appellants 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 two-story dwelling of stucco exterior construction with 1,635 square feet of living area. The dwelling is approximately 99 year old. Features of the property include a full basement, central air conditioning and a 2.5-car garage. The property has a 6,195 square foot site and is located in Northbrook, Northfield Township, Cook County. The subject is classified as a class 2-05 property under the Cook County Real Property Assessment Classification Ordinance.

The appellants contend assessment inequity with respect to the improvement as the basis of the appeal. In support of this argument the appellants submitted information on four equity comparables that have the same assessment neighborhood code as the subject and are located from 367 feet to 1.4 miles from the subject property. The comparables are class 2-05 properties improved with two-story dwellings of frame exterior construction ranging in size from 1,618 to

2,075 square feet of living area. The dwellings range in age from 66 to 139 years old. Each comparable has a full basement, central air conditioning and either a 1.5-car or a 2-car garage. Two comparables each have one or three fireplaces. The comparables have improvement assessments that range from \$31,246 to \$43,225 or from \$18.93 to \$20.83 per square foot of living area. Based on this evidence, the appellants requested the subject's improvement assessment be reduced to \$31,964 or \$19.55 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 \$43,794. The subject property has an improvement assessment of \$35,741 or \$21.86 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 and are located within the same block or approximately $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile from the subject property, one of which is also along the same street as the subject. The comparables are class 2-05 properties improved with two-story dwellings of frame, masonry or frame and masonry exterior construction ranging in size from 1,140 to 1,792 square feet of living area. The dwellings range in age from 80 to 98 years old. The comparables each have a full basement, two with finished area. Two comparables have central air conditioning. Each comparable has one or two fireplaces and either a 1-car, a 1.5-car or a 2-car garage. The comparables have improvement assessments that range from \$33,953 to \$48,250 or from \$26.78 to \$29.78 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 taxpayers contend 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 appellants 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 appellants' comparables, as well as board of review comparables #2 and #3 due to differences from the subject dwelling in size or age. Additionally, the appellants' comparables #1, #2 and #3 are located a mile or more from the subject property.

The Board finds the best evidence of assessment equity to be board of review comparables #1 and #4, which are located proximate to the subject and are similar to the subject in dwelling size, design and some features. However, board of review comparable #1 is 19 years newer than the subject, suggesting a downward adjustment would be necessary to make this comparable more equivalent to the subject. Nevertheless, these two comparables have improvement assessments of \$37,358 and \$48,250 or \$26.78 and \$26.93 per square foot of living area, respectively. The subject's improvement assessment of \$35,741 or \$21.86 per square foot of living area falls below

the two best comparables in the record. After considering adjustments to the best comparables for differences from the subject, the Board finds the appellants did not demonstrate with clear and convincing evidence that the subject's improvement was inequitably assessed. Therefore, based on this record the Board finds 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: _____

July 21, 2026



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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