



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

APPELLANT: Amin and Masthipur, LLC
DOCKET NO.: 24-27220.001-R-1 through 24-27220.002-R-1
PARCEL NO.: See Below

The parties of record before the Property Tax Appeal Board are Amin and Masthipur, LLC, 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:

DOCKET NO	PARCEL NUMBER	LAND	IMPRVMT	TOTAL
24-27220.001-R-1	16-13-232-005-0000	6,614	73,386	\$80,000
24-27220.002-R-1	16-13-232-007-0000	6,614	62,386	\$69,000

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 2024 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 two parcels each of which contains a 3-story apartment building of masonry exterior construction. Improvement #1 contains 7,038 square feet of gross building area. The building is approximately 138 years old and features a concrete slab foundation and central air conditioning. Improvement #2 contains 3,483 square feet of gross building area. The building is approximately 7 years old and features a concrete slab foundation and central air conditioning. Each property has a 2,544 square foot site and is located in Chicago, West Chicago 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 located within the subject's assessment neighborhood. The comparables consist of

3-story class 2-11 buildings of masonry exterior construction ranging in size from 8,085 to 8,782 square feet of gross building area. The buildings range in age from 13 to 21 years old. Each building has a full basement and four comparables have central air conditioning. The comparables have improvement assessments ranging from \$66,836 to \$93,322 or from \$8.27 to \$10.63 per square foot of gross building area. Based on this evidence, the appellant requested a reduced improvement assessment.

The board of review submitted its "Board of Review Notes on Appeal" disclosing the total assessment for the subject of \$149,000. The subject property has a combined improvement assessment of \$135,772 or \$12.90 per square foot of gross building area. Improvement #1 has an improvement assessment of \$73,386 or \$10.43 per square foot of gross building area and Improvement #2 has an improvement assessment of \$62,386 or \$17.91 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 for Improvement #1 and three equity comparables for Improvement #2. Regarding Improvement #1, the comparables are located within the subject's assessment neighborhood, three of which are within .25 of a mile of the subject. The comparables consist of 3-story class 2-11 buildings of masonry exterior construction ranging in size from 6,292 to 7,038 square feet of gross building area. The buildings are 8 to 20 years old. One building has a full basement and three comparables each have a concrete slab foundation. Each building has central air conditioning and one comparable has a 2-car garage. The comparables have improvement assessments ranging from \$69,086 to \$86,626 or from \$10.98 to \$12.83 per square foot of gross building area. Regarding Improvement #2, the comparables are located within the subject's assessment neighborhood. The comparables consist of 3-story class 2-11 buildings of frame or masonry exterior construction containing either 3,044 or 3,483 square feet of gross building area. The buildings are 2 or 7 years old. Each building has a concrete slab foundation and central air conditioning. The comparables have improvement assessments ranging from \$54,641 to \$63,386 or from \$17.95 to \$19.76 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.

With respect to Improvement #1, the parties submitted a total of nine equity comparables to support their respective positions before the Property Tax Appeal Board. The Board finds that the parties' comparables are not truly similar to the subject due to differences in age. Nevertheless, the Board has given reduced weight to the comparables submitted by the appellant, which are from 15% to 25% larger than the subject and which differ from the subject in

foundation. The Board also gives less weight to the board of review's comparable #1, which differs from the subject in foundation. The Board finds the board of review's three remaining comparables are more similar to the subject in location, building size, and features. These comparables have improvement assessments that range from \$69,086 to \$86,626 or \$10.98 and \$12.31 per square foot of gross building area. The subject's improvement assessment of \$73,386 or \$10.43 per square foot of gross building area falls within the range established by the best comparables in this record overall and is below the range on a per-square-foot basis. Based on this record, and after considering adjustments to the best comparables for differences from the subject, the Board finds the appellant did not demonstrate with clear and convincing evidence that Improvement #1 was inequitably assessed and a reduction in the subject's assessment is not justified.

With respect to Improvement #2, the parties submitted a total of eight equity comparables to support their respective positions before the Property Tax Appeal Board. The Board has given reduced weight to the comparables submitted by the appellant, which are from 132% to 152% larger than the subject and which differ from the subject in foundation. The Board finds the comparables presented by the board of review are similar to the subject in age, building size and features. These comparables have improvement assessments that range from \$54,641 to \$63,386 or from \$17.95 to \$19.76 per square foot of gross building area. The subject's improvement assessment of \$62,386 or \$17.91 per square foot of gross building area falls within the range established by the best comparables in this record overall and is below the range on a per-square-foot basis. Based on this record, and after considering adjustments to the best comparables for differences from the subject, the Board finds the appellant did not demonstrate with clear and convincing evidence that Improvement #2 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: June 16, 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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