



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

APPELLANT: Lisa Cox
DOCKET NO.: 24-27426.001-R-1
PARCEL NO.: 13-25-325-026-0000

The parties of record before the Property Tax Appeal Board are Lisa Cox, 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: \$21,080
IMPR.: \$58,978
TOTAL: \$80,058

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 a 3-story multi-family building of masonry exterior construction with 3,447 square feet of gross building area. The subject is approximately 110 years old. Features include an unfinished full basement, 4 bathrooms, and a 2-car garage. The property has a 3,400 square foot site 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 four equity comparables that are located within the subject's assessment neighborhood and 0.90 of a mile or 1.5 miles from the subject property. The comparables are improved with class 2-11, "2 or more story" multi-family buildings of masonry exterior construction containing 3,158 or 3,752 square

feet of gross building area and in age from 117 to 119 years old. The comparables each have a full basement, three which are finished with an apartment. Each comparable has 3 or 4 bathrooms, and a 2-car garage. The comparables have improvement assessments ranging from \$42,606 to \$50,470 or from \$13.45 to \$13.81 per square foot of gross building area. Based on this evidence, the appellant requested that the subject's improvement assessment be reduced to \$47,017 or \$13.64 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 \$80,058. The subject property has an improvement assessment of \$58,978 or \$17.11 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 which are located within the subject's assessment neighborhood and three of which are located within the subject's block or approximately 0.25 of a mile from the subject property. The comparables are improved with class 2-11, 3-story multi-family buildings of masonry exterior construction ranging in size from 3,417 to 3,582 square feet of gross building area and in age from 117 to 130 years old. Each comparable has a partial or full basement, one of which is finished with a recreation room. One comparable has central air conditioning, and three comparables each have a 2-car garage. The comparables have improvement assessments ranging from \$66,625 to \$85,625 or from \$19.50 to \$24.82 per square foot of gross building area. Based on this evidence, the board of review requested the subject's assessment be confirmed.

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 suggested equity comparables for the Board's consideration. The Board gives less weight to the appellant's comparables #2, #3 and #4 due to their location of 1.5 miles from the subject property. The Board also gives less weight to the board of review's comparables #3 and #4 due to differences in their older age or present central air conditioning when compared to the subject. Moreover, four of these comparables have basement finish relative to the subject's unfinished basement area.

The Board finds the best evidence of assessment equity to be parties' remaining comparables which are overall most similar to the subject in location, age, building size, and some features. These comparables have improvement assessments ranging from \$50,470 to \$70,625 or from \$13.45 to \$20.45 per square foot of gross building area. The subject property's improvement assessment of \$58,978 or \$17.11 per square foot of gross building area falls within the range established by the best comparables in the record both on an overall basis and on a per square

foot gross building area basis. After considering adjustments to the best comparables for differences 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 improvement assessment is not warranted.

The constitutional provision for uniformity of taxation and valuation does not require mathematical equality. The requirement is satisfied if the intent is evident to adjust the taxation burden with a reasonable degree of uniformity and if such is the effect of the statute enacted by the General Assembly establishing the method of assessing real property in its general operation. A practical uniformity, rather than an absolute one, is the test. Apex Motor Fuel Co. v. Barrett, 20 Ill. 2d 395 (1960). Although the comparables presented by the parties disclosed that properties located in the same area are not assessed at identical levels, all that the constitution requires is a practical uniformity which appears to exist on the basis of the evidence.

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: _____

September 15, 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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