



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

APPELLANT: Kevin Laud
DOCKET NO.: 24-27430.001-R-1
PARCEL NO.: 17-18-105-014-0000

The parties of record before the Property Tax Appeal Board are Kevin Laud, 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: \$20,435
IMPR.: \$42,612
TOTAL: \$63,047

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 2-story dwelling of masonry exterior construction with 2,424 square feet of living area. The dwelling is approximately 151 years old. Features of the home include a basement with finished area, central air conditioning, 3 bathrooms, central air conditioning, and a 1-car garage. The property has a 3,296 square foot site and is located in Chicago, West Chicago Township, Cook County. The subject is classified as a class 2-10 old style row house (townhome) property under the Cook County Real Property Assessment Classification Ordinance.

The appellant contends assessment inequity with respect to the improvement assessment as the basis of the appeal. In support of this argument, the appellant submitted information on four equity comparables located within the same assessment neighborhood and within 447 feet of the subject property. The comparables consist of class 2-10, 2-story dwellings of masonry exterior

construction ranging in size from 2,126 to 2,592 square feet of living area. The homes are 136 to 146 years old. Each comparable has a basement, central air conditioning, and either 1½ or 2 bathrooms. Three comparables have either a 1-car or a 2-car garage. The comparables have improvement assessments ranging from \$32,267 to \$43,566 or from \$13.65 to \$16.81 per square foot of living area. Based on this evidence, the appellant requested that the improvement assessment be reduced.

The board of review submitted its “Board of Review Notes on Appeal” disclosing the total assessment for the subject property of \$63,047. The subject property has an improvement assessment of \$42,612 or \$17.58 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 located within the same assessment neighborhood as the subject property. Three comparables are located within the subject’s block or approximately 0.25 of a mile from the subject. The comparables consist of class 2-06, 2-story dwellings of masonry exterior construction ranging in size from 2,260 to 2,556 square feet of living area. The homes are 135 or 152 years old. Each comparable has a basement with one having finished area, and either 2, 2½ or 3½ bathrooms. Three comparables each have central air conditioning, and three comparables each have a 2-car garage. The comparables have improvement assessments ranging from \$42,737 to \$50,385 or from \$17.97 to \$20.17 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 appellant 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 record contains eight equity comparables for the Board’s consideration. The Board gives less weight to the appellant’s comparables #1 and #2 which are less similar in age to the subject dwelling. The Board also gives less weight to the board of review’s comparables due to their dissimilar classification codes and the newer age of the board of review’s comparable #4 when compared to the subject property.

The Board finds the best evidence of assessment equity to be the appellant’s comparables #3 and #4 which are located in the subject’s assessment neighborhood within 443 feet of the subject property and are also class 2-10 properties which are similar to the subject in classification, age, dwelling size and some features. However, these comparables have a fewer number of bathrooms and/or lack a garage amenity, unlike the subject, suggesting upward adjustments are needed to make them more equivalent to the subject. These two comparables have improvement assessments of \$35,110 and \$43,566 or \$15.24 and \$16.81 per square foot of living area, respectively. The subject’s improvement assessment of \$42,612 or \$17.58 per square foot of

living area is bracketed by the two best comparables in the record on an overall basis and falls above these two comparables on a per square foot of living area basis. The subject's higher per square foot value appears to be logical given the subject's superior bathroom count and garage amenity. After considering adjustments to the two 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 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: _____

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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