



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

APPELLANT: Katherine Hancock
DOCKET NO.: 24-50298.001-R-1
PARCEL NO.: 10-18-121-003-0000

The parties of record before the Property Tax Appeal Board (PTAB) are Katherine Hancock, 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, PTAB hereby finds **No Change** in the Cook County Board of Review's assessment of the property is warranted. The correct assessed valuation of the property is:

LAND: \$8,704
IMPR.: \$36,702
TOTAL: \$45,406

Subject only to the State multiplier as applicable.

Statement of Jurisdiction

The appellant timely filed the appeal from a Cook County Board of Review decision pursuant to section 16-160 of the Property Tax Code (35 ILCS 200/16-160) contesting 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

A 2,808 square feet, two-story structure of frame-and-masonry construction on a 6,695 square feet parcel in Morton Grove, Niles Township, Cook County comprises the subject property. The 70-year-old, class 2-06 residence per the Cook County Real Property Assessment Classification Ordinance featured 3.5 bathrooms, air conditioning, a two-car garage, and a partial basement.

The appellant pleads assessment inequity and requests the assessment be lowered to \$12.41 per improvement square foot instead. To show the subject assessment is inequitably high, the appellant chose four class 2-06 properties within 1.1 miles of the subject as comparators for assessment equity. These suggested comparables included two to 3.5 bathrooms, air conditioning, and a two- to three-car garage. The appellant's selections spanned 73 to 83 years in building age; 2,392 to 3,420 square feet in improvement area; and \$12.03 to \$12.70 per square foot in improvement assessment.

The board of review countered that the subject improvement assessment of \$36,702, or \$13.07 per living square foot, was equitable in its “Notes on Appeal.” In defense of the \$45,406 total subject assessment, the county board of review proposed four frame-and-masonry improvements within a quarter mile of the subject as evidence of equitable assessment. The county board of review’s preferred comparators included air conditioning, two to three bathrooms, and a one- or two-car garage. These nearby properties were 67 to 72 years in building age; 2,340 to 3,053 in improvement area; and \$13.16 to \$16.38 per living square foot in improvement assessment.

Conclusion of Law

The taxpayer contends assessment inequity as the basis of the appeal. The Illinois Constitution requires real estate taxes “be levied uniformly by valuation ascertained as the General Assembly shall provide by law.” Ill. Const., art. IX, § 4 (1970); Walsh v. Property Tax Appeal Board, 181 Ill. 2d 228, 234 (1998). Yet this uniformity provision of the Illinois Constitution does not mandate absolute equality in taxation; instead, a reasonable degree of uniformity in the taxing authority’s assessments suffices. Peacock v. Property Tax Appeal Board, 339 Ill. App. 3d 1060, 1070 (4th Dist. 2003).

When a property tax appeal is based on unequal treatment in the assessment, the appellant must prove the inequity of the assessments by clear and convincing evidence. 86 Ill.Admin.Code §1910.63(e); Walsh, 181 Ill. 2d at 234 (1998). Clear and convincing evidence means more than a preponderance of the evidence, but it does not need to approach the degree of proof required for a criminal conviction. Bazyldo v. Volant, 164 Ill. 2d 207, 213 (1995). Proof of unequal treatment in the assessment process should consist of documentation for the year in question of similarly situated properties of compelling proximity to, and with a lack of distinguishing characteristics from, the subject property. 86 Ill.Admin.Code §1910.65(b). The Property Tax Appeal Board (PTAB) finds the appellant did not satisfy this burden of proof.

Of the properties in evidence, board of review comparables #3 and #4 and appellant comparable #4 most resembled the subject improvement and therefore circumscribe the range of acceptable assessments for the subject. Board of review comparable #3 featured more living area than the subject, which partially offset its lack of a half bathroom and some garage space. Board of review comparable #2, by contrast, was inferior to the subject in that it lacked some of the subject’s living and basement area as well as one full bathroom. Similarly, appellant comparable #4 had a larger improvement than the subject, though it lacked the subject’s bathroom utility, which the comparator mitigated with a fireplace and larger garage. Given these comparators, the subject would be equitably assessed between \$12.70 and \$13.29 per living square foot, which the subject’s current assessment of \$13.07 per improvement square foot is. As such, PTAB concludes the appellant did not provide sufficiently clear and convincing evidence that the subject assessment was inequitable or that a reduction thereof is 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: March 17, 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

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