



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

APPELLANT: Hedwig Golant
DOCKET NO.: 15-33032.001-R-1
PARCEL NO.: 14-33-422-046-0000

The parties of record before the Property Tax Appeal Board are Hedwig Golant, the appellant, by attorney Timothy E. Moran, 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:

LAND: \$25,839
IMPR.: \$82,252
TOTAL: \$108,091

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 2015 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 multi-family dwelling of frame and masonry exterior construction with 3,762 square feet of living area. The dwelling is approximately 127 years old and has a full basement with finished area. The property has a 2,871 square foot site and is located in Chicago, North Chicago Township, Cook County. The subject is classified as a class 2-11 apartment building under the Cook County Real Property Assessment Classification Ordinance.

The appellant contends improvement assessment inequity as the basis of the appeal. The subject's land assessment was not contested. In support of this argument the appellant submitted information on five equity comparables, three of which are located within a different assessment neighborhood code than the subject property. The comparables were improved with one, two-story multi-family dwelling and four, three-story multi-family dwellings of frame or masonry

exterior construction containing from 3,696 to 3,780 square feet of living area. The comparables range in age from 86 to 137 years old. Two comparables have full basements, one of which has an apartment. Other features had varying degrees of similarity when compared to the subject property. The comparables have improvement assessments ranging from \$50,643 to \$74,377 or from \$13.53 to \$20.05 per square foot of living area. Based on this evidence, the appellant requested that the improvement assessment be reduced to \$71,286 or \$18.95 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 \$82,252. The subject property has an improvement assessment of \$108,091 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 located within the same assessment neighborhood code and subdivision areas as the subject property. The comparables were improved with two, two-story multi-family dwellings and two, three-story multi-family dwellings of masonry exterior construction containing from 3,132 to 3,726 square feet of living area. The comparables are either 123 or 127 years old and have full basements, one of which has an apartment. Other features had varying degrees of similarity when compared to the subject property. The comparables have improvement assessments ranging from \$72,861 to \$81,525 or from \$21.88 to \$23.70 per square foot of living area. Based on this evidence, the board of review requested that the 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 nine suggested comparables for the Board's consideration. The Board gave less weight to the appellant's comparables along with the board of review comparables #1 and #2 due to their different assessment neighborhood codes, dissimilar three-story designs, considerably newer ages, and/or lack of basements when compared to the subject property.

The Board gave greater weight and finds the best evidence of assessment equity to be the board of review comparables #3 and #4. Although these comparables are slightly smaller in dwelling size, they are identical to the subject's age and most similar to the subject in location, design, exterior construction, foundation and features. The comparables had improvement assessments of \$72,861 and \$80,242 or \$23.12 and \$23.22 per square foot of living area. The subject's improvement assessment of \$82,252 or \$21.86 per square foot of living area is below the range of the two best comparables contained in this record on a per-square-foot basis. The subject is slightly above the range with its total improvement assessment which appears to be justified given its slightly larger dwelling size. Accepted real estate valuation theory provides that all factors being equal, as the size of the property increases, the per unit value decreases. In

contrast, as the size of a property decreases, the per unit value increases. After considering adjustments to the comparables for differences when compared to the subject, the Board finds the subject's improvement assessment is supported. Based on this record, 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: June 19, 2018



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

State of Illinois
Property Tax Appeal Board
William G. Stratton Building, Room 402
401 South Spring Street
Springfield, IL 62706-4001

APPELLANT

Hedwig Golant, by attorney:
Timothy E. Moran
Schmidt Salzman & Moran, Ltd.
111 West Washington Street
Suite 1300
Chicago, IL 60602

COUNTY

Cook County Board of Review
County Building, Room 601
118 North Clark Street
Chicago, IL 60602