



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

APPELLANT: Real Equities Inc.  
DOCKET NO.: 15-35008.001-R-1  
PARCEL NO.: 13-11-319-022-0000

The parties of record before the Property Tax Appeal Board are Real Equities Inc., 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:** \$4,875  
**IMPR.:** \$29,640  
**TOTAL:** \$34,515

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 masonry exterior construction with 3,737 square feet of living area. The dwelling is approximately 102 years old. Features include a full basement, finished as an apartment, two fireplaces and a two-car detached garage. The property has a 3,750-square foot site and is located in Chicago, Jefferson 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 as the basis of the appeal. In support of this argument the appellant submitted information on five equity comparables. Comparables #4 and #5 are located in the same neighborhood code as the subject property. The comparables are improved with one, 3-story and four, 2-story multi-family dwellings that range in age from 59 to 100 years old. The comparables had features with varying degrees of similarity when compared

to the subject. The dwellings range in size from 3,619 to 4,022 square feet of living area and have improvement assessments ranging from \$23,952 to \$30,748 or from \$6.62 to \$7.64 per square foot of living area.

In addition to the equity argument, the appellant's attorney submitted a brief that also suggests the subject's improvement assessment is incorrect due to vacancy. The appellant claims the "entire building was completely vacant and uninhabitable throughout 2015, producing no income of any kind." The appellant argued that a 10% occupancy factor should be applied to the subject's improvement assessment. In support of this claim, the appellant submitted a copy of the Apartment Rent Roll for 2015, the Vacancy-Occupancy Affidavit for 2015, the Income and Operating Statement for 2015 and photographs of the subject property.

Based upon this evidence, the appellant requested the total assessment be reduced to \$7,476.

The board of review submitted its "Board of Review Notes on Appeal" disclosing the total assessment for the subject of \$34,515. The subject property has an improvement assessment of \$29,640 or \$7.93 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 neighborhood code as the subject property. Two of the comparables are located in the same block as the subject property. The comparables are improved with two-story multi-family dwellings that range in age from 92 to 103 years old. The comparables had features with varying degrees of similarity when compared to the subject. The dwellings range in size from 3,583 to 3,882 square feet of living area and have improvement assessments ranging from \$30,706 to \$36,173 or from \$8.57 to \$9.39 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 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 information on a total of nine suggested equity comparables for the Board's consideration. The Board gave less weight to the appellant's comparables #1, #2 and #3 due to their distant location and/or newer age or dissimilar dwelling design when compared to the subject property. The Board finds the appellant's comparables #4 and #5 and the board of review's comparables are similar when compared to the subject in location, age, dwelling size, design, exterior construction and features. These comparables had improvement assessments ranging from \$7.56 to \$9.39 per square foot of living area. The subject's improvement assessment of \$7.93 per square foot of living area falls within the range established by the comparables in this record. 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.

The appellant also submitted documentation showing the property produced no income due to vacancy in 2015. The Board gives the appellant's argument little weight. In Springfield Marine Bank v. Property Tax Appeal Board, 44 Ill.2d 428 (1970), the court stated:

[I]t is the value of the "tract or lot of real property" which is assessed, rather than the value of the interest presently held. . . [R]ental income may of course be a relevant factor. However, it cannot be the controlling factor, particularly where it is admittedly misleading as to the fair cash value of the property involved. . . [E]arning capacity is properly regarded as the most significant element in arriving at "fair cash value".

Many factors may prevent a property owner from realizing an income from property that accurately reflects its true earning capacity; but it is the capacity for earning income, rather than the income actually derived, which reflects "fair cash value" for taxation purposes. Id. at 431.

The appellant cited no authority for the proposition that the subject's assessment should be reduced due to vacancy. As a result, the Property Tax Appeal Board gives this aspect of the appellant's argument no weight and finds no reduction is warranted on this basis.

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: July 17, 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

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