



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

APPELLANT: Tom Koltun  
DOCKET NO.: 18-42837.001-R-1  
PARCEL NO.: 14-33-308-035-0000

The parties of record before the Property Tax Appeal Board are Tom Koltun, the appellant, by attorney Ciarra Schmidt, 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:** \$47,124  
**IMPR.:** \$200,794  
**TOTAL:** \$247,918

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 2018 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 two improvements. Improvement #1 is a 121-year old, three-story, single-family dwelling of frame and masonry construction with 4,248 square feet of living area. Features of the home include a full basement utilized as a recreation room, air conditioning and three fireplaces. The property has a 4,284 square foot site and is located in Chicago, North Chicago Township, Cook County. The subject is classified as a class 2-06 property under the Cook County Real Property Assessment Classification Ordinance.

The appellant contends assessment inequity for improvement #1 as the basis of the appeal. In support of this argument the appellant submitted information on five equity comparables. Three of the comparables were improved with a three-story, single-family dwelling of masonry construction; one comparable was improved with a three-story, single-family dwelling of frame and masonry construction; and one comparable was improved with a two-story, single-family

dwelling of masonry construction. The improvements ranged in age from 120 to 136 years; in size from 3,803 to 4,443 square feet; and in improvement assessment from \$31.92 to \$37.89 per square foot of living area. Based on this evidence the appellant is requesting an assessment for the subjects of \$227,414, without identifying what they have labeled as "Line Item #3." Nor did the appellant explain how they arrived at their valuation assessments for "Line Item #2" and "Line Item #3."

The board of review submitted its "Board of Review Notes on Appeal" disclosing the total assessment for the subject of \$247,918. These notes allocate an improvement assessment for improvement #1 of \$179,159 or \$42.17 per square foot of living area.

In support of its contention of the correct assessment the board of review submitted information on three equity comparables, all of which contained sales data. All were improved with three-story, single-family dwellings of masonry construction. The improvements ranged in age from 92 to 130 years; in size between 3,873 and 4,191 square feet of living area; and in improvement assessment from \$47.10 to \$73.26 per square foot of living area.

### **Conclusion of Law**

The taxpayer asserts assessment inequity as the basis of the appeal. The Illinois Constitution requires that 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). This uniformity provision of the Illinois Constitution does not require absolute equality in taxation, however, and it is sufficient if the taxing authority achieves a reasonable degree of uniformity. Peacock v. Property Tax Appeal Board, 339 Ill. App. 3d 1060, 1070 (4<sup>th</sup> Dist. 2003).

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); 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 needed for a conviction of a crime. Bazyldo v. Volant, 164 Ill. 2d 207, 213 (1995). 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 Board finds the best evidence of assessment equity to be the appellant's comparable #2 and #3 and the board of review's comparables #1 and #3. These comparables had improvement assessments that ranged from \$34.87 to \$64.15 per square foot of living area. The subject's improvement #1 allocated assessment of \$47.17 per square foot of living area falls within the range established by the best comparables in this record. The remaining comparables were given less weight due to differences in age, construction and design. 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.



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Chairman



\_\_\_\_\_  
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: February 21, 2023



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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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