



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

APPELLANT: Trevor Robison
DOCKET NO.: 18-42976.001-R-1
PARCEL NO.: 14-31-425-060-1002

The parties of record before the Property Tax Appeal Board are Trevor Robison, the appellant(s), by attorney Noah J. 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: \$6,914
IMPR.: \$57,030
TOTAL: \$63,944

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 a 16-year-old condominium unit, located in a 2-unit condominium building on a 2,904 square foot site, in Chicago, West Chicago Township, Cook County. The subject has a 52.33% ownership interest in the common elements. The subject is classified as a class 2-99 property under the Cook County Real Property Assessment Classification Ordinance.

The appellant contends overvaluation as the basis of the appeal. In support of this argument, the appellant submitted the sales prices of five comparable sales. The seven units sold between January 2017 and July 2018 for prices ranging between \$365,000 and \$445,000. The percentage of ownership was not provided for any of the comparable properties. All five of the comparable sales had three bedrooms and none were located within the subject's condominium building. In Section II of the appeal form, the appellant stated that the subject is owner-occupied. The

appellant also contends assessment inequity as the basis of the appeal. In support of this argument, the appellant submitted information on five suggested equity comparables. They were each improved with a three-bedroom condominium unit. No assessment amounts were provided for any of the of the equity comparables. Based on this evidence, the appellant requested a reduction in the subject's assessment to \$41,400.

The board of review submitted its Condominium Analysis Results for 2019 depicting a total assessed valuation of \$63,944. The subject's assessment reflects a market value of \$639,440 when applying the 2018 statutory level of assessment for class 2 property of 10.00% under the Cook County Real Property Assessment Classification Ordinance. In support of its contention of the correct assessment, the board of review submitted a condominium analysis showing that the one other unit in the subject's building, or 47.67% of ownership in the common elements, sold in September 2014 for \$582,500. The sale price was then divided by the percentage ownership interest in the common elements of the unit sold to arrive at a total market value for the building of \$1,221,942. The board of review also submitted an additional four sales comparables not in the same building as the subject property. Each were improved with a three-bedroom condominium. The comparables sold between December 2018 and August 2020 for prices ranging between \$685,000 and \$881,500. The only equity comparable is the comparable condo in the same building as the subject property.

Conclusion of Law

The appellant contends the market value of the subject property is not accurately reflected in its assessed valuation. When market value is the basis of the appeal the value of the property must be proved by a preponderance of the evidence. 86 Ill.Admin.Code §1910.63(e). Proof of market value may consist of an appraisal of the subject property, a recent sale, comparable sales or construction costs. 86 Ill.Admin.Code §1910.65(c). 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 market value to be the board of review's sale comparable that is in the same building as the subject property. In taking the sale price of the most similar sale (\$582,500) and dividing by the total percentage of ownership in the common elements of the units sold (47.67%), the Board finds that the subject's building has a market value of \$1,221,942. Multiplying this market value by the subject's percentage of ownership in the common elements of 52.33% results in a market value for the subject of \$639,442. The subject's current assessment reflects a market value below the market value established by the best comparables in this record. This is also supported by the other four sales comparables submitted by the board of review. Based on this record, the Board finds the appellant has not proven, by a preponderance of the evidence, that the subject is overvalued, and that a reduction in the subject's assessment is not warranted.

The taxpayer also 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 Board finds the evidence for determining assessment inequity by both parties to be insufficient. The appellant did not include assessment values for any of the comparables and the board of review submitted only one equity comparable. As a result, the board cannot establish a range for determining assessment inequity. 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

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



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

Trevor Robison, by attorney:
Noah J. Schmidt
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