



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

APPELLANT: Jonathan Klein
DOCKET NO.: 19-20709.001-R-1 through 19-20709.002-R-1
PARCEL NO.: See Below

The parties of record before the Property Tax Appeal Board are Jonathan Klein, the appellant, 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:

DOCKET NO	PARCEL NUMBER	LAND	IMPRVMT	TOTAL
19-20709.001-R-1	10-11-312-004-0000	6,742	22,696	\$29,438
19-20709.002-R-1	10-11-312-005-0000	6,742	22,696	\$29,438

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 2019 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 dwelling of frame and masonry construction with 2,061 square feet of living area. The dwelling is approximately 70 years old. Features of the home include a slab foundation, central air conditioning and a 1-car attached garage. The property has two parcels of land that total 8,700 square feet of land area and is located in Evanston, Evanston Township, Cook County. The subject is classified as a class 2-05 property under the Cook County Real Property Assessment Classification Ordinance.

The appellant contends assessment inequity with respect to the improvement as the basis of the appeal. In support of this argument, the appellant submitted information on five comparable properties that are not located within the same neighborhood code as the subject. The comparables are class 2-05 dwellings of frame or frame and masonry construction that range in size from 1,722 to 1,912 square feet of living area. The homes range in age from 65 to 101 years

old. Three of the comparables have full unfinished basements, one comparable has central air conditioning and one comparable has a 1-car garage.¹ The comparables have improvement assessments ranging from \$17,303 to \$22,180 or from \$10.03 to \$11.74 per square foot of living area.

Based on this evidence the appellant requested that the subject's total improvement assessment be reduced to \$23,102 or \$11.21 per square foot of living area.

The board of review submitted its "Board of Review Notes on Appeal" that reflected the incorrect assessment for the subject property. Based on the copy of the board of review final decision submitted by the appellant, the subject has a total assessment of \$58,876 and a total improvement assessment of \$45,392 or \$22.02 per square foot of living area. In support of its contention of the correct assessment the board of review submitted information on four comparable properties that are located within the same neighborhood code as the subject. Comparable #1 is also located on the same block as the subject. The comparables are class 2-04 and class 2-05 dwellings of masonry or frame and masonry construction that range in size from 1,659 to 2,207 square feet of living area. The homes range in age from 64 to 92 years old and have full or partial basements, two of which have finished area. Three of the comparables have central air conditioning, three comparables have either one or two fireplaces and each comparable has a 1-car garage. The comparables have improvement assessments ranging from \$42,644 to \$53,154 or from \$20.85 to \$25.97 per square foot of living area. The board of review grid analysis contained the incorrect assessment for the subject property.

Based on this evidence, the board of review requested confirmation of the subject's assessment.

Conclusion of Law

The appellant 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 a total of nine comparable properties for the Board's consideration. The Board finds seven of the comparables submitted by the parties have basement foundations, unlike the subject's slab foundation. Nevertheless, the Board gives less weight to the appellant's comparables due to their location outside of the subject's neighborhood code. In addition, comparables #4 and #5 are considerably older than the subject and all, but comparable #2, lack a garage. The Board also gives less weight to the board of review's comparable #1 due to its different building classification and older age, when compared to the subject. The Board finds the board of review's remaining comparables are similar to the subject in location, building

¹ The appellant's supporting documentation reveals that the appellant's comparables #1, #3, #4 and #5 do not have a garage.

classification, age, size and many features. These comparables have improvement assessments ranging from \$42,644 to \$53,154 or from \$24.34 to \$25.97 per square foot of living area. The subject's total improvement assessment of \$45,392 or \$22.02 per square foot of living area falls within the range established by the best comparables in the record on a total improvement assessment basis but below the range on a per square foot basis. However, after considering adjustments to the best comparables for differences when compared to the subject, such as their basement foundation, the Board finds the subject's lower per square foot improvement assessment is justified. Based on this record, the Board finds the appellant did not demonstrate with clear and convincing evidence that the subject's improvement is inequitably assessed and a reduction in the subject's assessment is not warranted.

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: January 18, 2022



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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