



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

APPELLANT: Bucktown Corner Condominium  
DOCKET NO.: 19-36005.001-R-1 through 19-36005.010-R-1  
PARCEL NO.: See Below

The parties of record before the Property Tax Appeal Board are Bucktown Corner Condominium, the appellant(s), 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:

<b>DOCKET NO</b>	<b>PARCEL NUMBER</b>	<b>LAND</b>	<b>IMPRVMT</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>
19-36005.001-R-1	14-31-430-046-1001	3,465	30,824	\$ 34,289
19-36005.002-R-1	14-31-430-046-1002	2,713	24,139	\$ 26,852
19-36005.003-R-1	14-31-430-046-1003	3,548	31,566	\$ 35,114
19-36005.004-R-1	14-31-430-046-1004	3,548	31,566	\$ 35,114
19-36005.005-R-1	14-31-430-046-1005	4,300	38,251	\$ 42,551
19-36005.006-R-1	14-31-430-046-1006	2,797	24,882	\$ 27,679
19-36005.007-R-1	14-31-430-046-1007	4,884	43,450	\$ 48,334
19-36005.008-R-1	14-31-430-046-1008	4,383	38,994	\$ 43,377
19-36005.009-R-1	14-31-430-046-1009	4,300	38,251	\$ 42,551
19-36005.010-R-1	14-31-430-046-1010	4,467	39,737	\$ 44,204

Subject only to the State multiplier as applicable.

**Statement of Jurisdiction**

The appellant timely filed the appeal pursuant to section 16-160 of the Property Tax Code (35 ILCS 200/16-160) after receiving a decision from the Cook County Board of Review. The instant appeal challenges the assessment for tax year 2019. The Property Tax Appeal Board (the "Board") finds that it has jurisdiction over the parties and the subject matter of this appeal.

**Findings of Fact**

The subject consists of 10 condominium units with a 100.00% total ownership interest in the common elements. The property is located in West Chicago Township, Cook County. The subject units are all 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 a condominium analysis showing that the subject unit with the PIN ending in -1002, or 6.50% of ownership in the common elements, sold in July 2018 for \$320,000. The appellant then calculated the “aggregate purchase price” for each of the ten subject units by dividing the purchase price of \$320,000 by 8.3%, which results in \$3,855,422. The appellant does not explain why the purchase price was divided by 8.3%. For each of the ten subject units, the appellant then calculated an “allocated sale price” by multiplying the “aggregate purchase price” of \$3,855,422 by each unit’s percentage of ownership interest in the common elements. The appellant deducted 10.00% from the “allocated sale price” from each unit to account for personal property. In Section II of the appeal form, the appellant stated that the subject is owner-occupied. Based on this evidence, the appellant requested a reduction in the subject’s assessment to \$319,230.

The board of review submitted its “Board of Review Notes on Appeal” disclosing that the total assessment for the subject is \$380,065. The subject’s assessment reflects a market value of \$3,800,650 when applying the 2019 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 three units in the subject’s building, or 25.30% of ownership in the common elements, sold between February 2016 and July 2018 for an aggregate price of \$1,105,000. This analysis included three of the subject units. The aggregate sale price was then divided by the percentage of ownership interest in the common elements of the units sold to arrive at a total market value for the building of \$4,367,589.

### **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 proven 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.

“Real property taxes . . . which are authorized by law to be assessed against and levied upon real property shall be assessed against and levied upon each unit and the owner’s corresponding percentage of ownership in the common elements as a tract, and not upon the property as a whole.” 765 ILCS 605/10(a).

Initially, the Board notes that the appellant’s sale comparable and board of review sale comparable #1 represent the same property and sale transaction. The Board finds the best evidence of market value to be all of the sale comparables submitted by the parties. In taking the aggregate sales price of the most similar sales (\$1,105,000) and dividing by the total percentage of ownership in the common elements of the units sold (25.30%), the Board finds that the subject’s building has a market value of \$4,367,589. The subject’s current assessment reflects a market value below the market value established by the best comparables in this record. The

Board further finds that there was no evidence submitted to show that personal property was included in any of the sale transactions, and that no deduction is warranted for this factor. 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.

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: February 20, 2024



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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