



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

APPELLANT: Burling House Chicago, LLC
DOCKET NO.: 19-54564.001-R-1
PARCEL NO.: 14-28-311-062-0000

The parties of record before the Property Tax Appeal Board are Burling House Chicago, LLC, 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 **A Reduction** 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: \$ 22,680
IMPR.: \$ 90,914
TOTAL: \$ 113,594

Subject only to the State multiplier as applicable.

Statement of Jurisdiction

The appellant timely filed the appeal pursuant to section 16-185 of the Property Tax Code (35 ILCS 200/16-185) after receiving a favorable decision from the Property Tax Appeal Board (the "Board") in the prior year. The instant appeal challenges the assessment for tax year 2019. The Board finds that it has jurisdiction over the parties and the subject matter of this appeal.

Findings of Fact

The subject consists of a three-story multi-family dwelling of masonry construction with 4,086 square feet of living area. The dwelling is 100 years old. Features of the home include a full unfinished basement. The property's site is 3,150 square feet, and it is located in Lake View 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.

The subject property was the subject matter of an appeal before the Board in 2018 under docket number 18-27412. In that appeal, the Board rendered a decision lowering the subject's assessment to \$113,594. The appellant requests that the subject's assessment for tax year 2018

as determined by the Board be carried forward to the instant tax year of 2019 based on section 16-185 of the Property Tax Code. Based on this evidence, the appellant requested a reduction in the subject's assessment to \$113,594.

The board of review submitted its "Board of Review Notes on Appeal" disclosing that the total assessment for the subject is \$121,414. The subject property has an improvement assessment of \$98,734, or \$24.16 per square foot of living area.

The board of review did not submit any evidence in support of the subject's current assessment.

Conclusion of Law

The appellant raised a contention of law asserting that the assessment of the subject property as established by the Board for tax year 2018 should be carried forward to the instant tax year pursuant to section 16-185 of the Property Tax Code. When a contention of law is raised, the burden of proof is a preponderance of the evidence. 5 ILCS 100/10-15. The Board finds the appellant did not meet this burden of proof and a reduction in the subject's assessment is not warranted.

Section 16-185 of the Property Tax Code provides, in relevant part:

If the Property Tax Appeal Board renders a decision lowering the assessment of a particular parcel on which a residence occupied by the owner is situated, such reduced assessment, subject to equalization, shall remain in effect for the remainder of the general assessment period as provided in Sections 9-215 through 9-225, unless that parcel is subsequently sold in an arm's-length transaction establishing a fair cash value for the parcel that is different from the fair cash value on which the Board's assessment is based, or unless the decision of the Property Tax Appeal Board is reversed or modified upon review.

35 ILCS 200/16-185. The Board finds that the subject is owned by a business entity, and, therefore, it is not owner-occupied. See Proviso Township High School District No. 209 v. Hynes, 84 Ill.2d 229, 240-41 (1980) ("In connection with the question under consideration, the plaintiffs assert that a homestead exemption cannot be validly granted where the owner is a corporation, since the latter cannot 'reside' in a building. We agree that the owner-occupant must be a natural person."). Thus, the Board finds that the appellant has not proven, by a preponderance of the evidence, that the subject is owner-occupied. For these reasons, the Board finds that the appellant has not proven, by a preponderance of the evidence, that the subject's assessment should be carried forward, pursuant to section 16-185 of the Property Tax Code, and that a reduction in the subject's assessment is not warranted.

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 proven 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 meet this burden of proof, and that a reduction in the subject's assessment is warranted.

The Board finds the best evidence of assessment equity to be appellant's equity comparables #1, #2, #3, and #4. These equity comparables had improvement assessments ranging from \$20.89 to \$22.44 per square foot of living area. The subject's improvement assessment of \$24.16 per square foot of living area falls above the range established by the best comparables in this record. Based on this record, the Board finds the appellant has proven, with clear and convincing evidence, that the subject is inequitably assessed, and that a reduction in the subject's assessment is 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: June 27, 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

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