



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

APPELLANT: Andrew Abrams
DOCKET NO.: 20-39070.001-R-1
PARCEL NO.: 04-09-317-004-0000

The parties of record before the Property Tax Appeal Board are Andrew Abrams, 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: \$13,115
IMPR.: \$41,938
TOTAL: \$55,053

Subject only to the State multiplier as applicable.

Statement of Jurisdiction

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 2020 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 an 10,089 square foot parcel of land improved with a 49-year-old, 2-story, frame and masonry dwelling, containing 3,310 square feet of living area. The property is located in Northbrook, Northfield Township, Cook County and is a class 2-78 property under the Cook County Real Property Assessment Classification Ordinance.

Appellant contends assessment inequity and contention of law as the bases of the appeal. In support of its inequity argument, appellant submitted information on five suggested equity comparables. They were each improved with a 2-story dwelling of either frame, masonry, or frame and masonry construction. They ranged in size between 3,361 and 3,569 square feet of living area and in improvement assessment between \$4.82 and \$7.41 per square foot of living area. Appellant also submitted a copy of the board of review's written decision providing for an assessed value for the subject property of \$55,053. Appellant also contends in its brief that the

subject property be assessed lower due to the COVID-19 pandemic's effect on real estate values. Based on this evidence, the appellant requested a reduction in the subject's assessment to \$36,682.

The board of review submitted its "Board of Review Notes on Appeal" depicting a total assessed valuation of \$55,053, with an improvement assessment of \$41,938, or \$12.67 per square foot of living area. In support of its contention of the correct assessment, the board of review submitted four comparable properties. Each of the comparable properties were improved with a 2-story dwelling of frame and masonry construction. They ranged in living area square feet from 2,852 to 3,492 and in assessment from \$14.05 to \$16.70 per square foot of living area. The board of review also included information in its grid analysis indicating the subject property sold in May of 2020 for \$687,500, or \$207.70 per square foot of living area, including land. In its memorandum, the board of review contends appellant failed to include the 2020 sale of the subject property.

Conclusion of Law

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 appellant *has not* met this burden of proof and a reduction in the subject's assessment *is not* warranted.

As an administrative agency, the Property Tax Appeal Board only has the authority that the General Assembly confers on it by statute. *Spiel v. Property Tax Appeal Bd.*, 309 Ill. App. 3d 373, 378 (2d Dist. 1999). Consequently, to the extent that the PTAB acts outside its statutory authority, it acts without jurisdiction. See *Bd. of Educ. of City of Chicago v. Bd. of Trustees of Pub. Sch. Teachers' Pension & Ret. Fund of Chicago*, 395 Ill. App. 3d 735, 739-40 (1st Dist. 2009). The Board has no statutory authority to reduce assessments solely because the pandemic occurred (i.e., to grant "COVID Relief"). However, if an appellant presents evidence demonstrating the pandemic resulted in or contributed to a reduction in the subject property's assessment, that may serve as the basis for a reduction. But the appellant is not entitled to a reduction just because the pandemic occurred. The Board finds the appellant in the instant case did not present evidence demonstrating the pandemic resulted in or contributed to a reduction in the subject property's assessment. Therefore, appellant is not entitled to a reduction on the basis of the COVID-19 pandemic.

The Board finds the best evidence of assessment equity to be appellant's comparable #2 and the board of review's comparables #3 and #4. These comparables were most similar to subject property in construction, living area square footage, and/or closest to it in proximity. The best comparables had improvement assessments that ranged from \$6.82 to \$16.70 per square foot of living area. The subject's improvement assessment of \$12.67 per square foot of living area falls within the range established by the best comparables in this record. Based on this record, the Board finds 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



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:

October 17, 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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