



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

APPELLANT: Vazgen Gasparyan
DOCKET NO.: 21-30427.001-R-1
PARCEL NO.: 16-04-403-023-0000

The parties of record before the Property Tax Appeal Board are Vazgen Gasparyan, the appellant, by Noah J. Schmidt, attorney-at-law 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: \$3,591
IMPR.: \$23,536
TOTAL: \$27,127

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 2021 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 is improved with a three-story multi-family building of masonry exterior construction containing 4,057 square feet of building area. The building is approximately 89 years old. Features of the property include a full unfinished basement, three bathrooms, and a 2-car garage. The property has a 3,780 square foot site located in Chicago, West Chicago Township, Cook County. The subject is classified as a class 2-11 apartment building under the Cook County Real Property Assessment Classification Ordinance.

The appellant contends assessment inequity regarding the improvement as the basis of the appeal. In support of this argument the appellant submitted information on five equity comparables composed of class 2-11 properties improved with 2-story or 3-story buildings of masonry or frame and masonry exterior construction that range in size from 3,912 to 4,067 square feet of building area. The buildings range in age from 100 to 123 years old. Each

comparable has a full or partial basement with one having finished area. Each comparable has three full bathrooms and three comparables have an additional one or three ½ bathrooms. Two comparables have two or three fireplaces and two comparables have a 3.5-car garage.¹ These properties have the same assessment neighborhood code as the subject property. Their improvement assessments range from \$5,548 to \$8,725 or from \$1.38 to \$2.16 per square foot of building area. The appellant requested the subject's improvement assessment be reduced to \$8,722.

The board of review submitted its "Board of Review Notes on Appeal" disclosing the total assessment for the subject of \$27,127. The subject property has an improvement assessment of \$23,536 or \$5.80 per square foot of building area. In support of its contention of the correct assessment the board of review submitted information on four equity comparables composed of class 2-11 properties improved with three-story multi-family buildings of masonry exterior construction that have either 3,867 or 3,924 square feet of building area. The buildings range in age from 91 to 94 years old. Each property has a full unfinished basement and two comparables have a 2-car garage. The comparables have three full bathrooms and one comparable has an additional three ½ bathrooms. The comparables have the same assessment neighborhood code as the subject and are located approximately ¼ of a mile from the subject. Three comparables are located along the same street as the subject. Their improvement assessments range from \$31,409 to \$33,409 or from \$8.00 to \$8.64 per square foot of building area. The board of review asserted that the building assessed value per square foot for all the comparables are equal or higher than the subject, which supports the 2021 assessed value as equitable.

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 Board finds the best evidence of assessment equity to be the board of review comparables which are overall more similar to the subject property in location, age, style, and features than are the comparables submitted by the appellant. The board of review comparables have improvement assessments that range from \$31,409 to \$33,409 or from \$8.00 to \$8.64 per square foot of building area. The subject's improvement assessment of \$23,536 or \$5.80 per square foot of building area falls below the range established by the best comparables in this record. 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.

¹ The appellant submitted copies of the property characteristic sheets from the Cook County Assessor's Office for the comparables from which the descriptive information was verified, added or corrected on the appellant's grid analysis by this Board.

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 17, 2025



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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