



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

APPELLANT: Caroline Talch
DOCKET NO.: 21-35357.001-R-1
PARCEL NO.: 14-18-418-043-0000

The parties of record before the Property Tax Appeal Board are Caroline Talch, the appellant, by attorney Jason W. Newton, of Schoenberg Finkel Beederman Bell Glazer LLC 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: \$30,510
IMPR.: \$91,490
TOTAL: \$122,000

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 consists of a 3-story multi-family building of masonry exterior construction containing 6,919 square feet of gross building area. The building is approximately 141 years old. Features of the building include a full unfinished basement and 6 full bathrooms. The property has a 3,390 square foot site and is located in Chicago, 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 with respect to the improvement as the basis of the appeal. In support of this argument the appellant submitted information on three comparables that are located within the subject's same assessment neighborhood code and from 276 feet to 1.1 miles of the subject property. The comparables consist of class 2-11, 3-story multi-family buildings of masonry exterior construction ranging in size from 6,411 to 6,609 square feet of

gross building area and are 109 or 118 years old. The buildings each have a full basement, but no data was provided if the basements have finished area. Each comparable has 6 full bathrooms, and two comparables have either a 2-car or a 3-car garage. The comparables have improvement assessments that range from \$75,555 to \$75,940 or from \$11.47 to \$11.79 per square foot of gross building area. Based on this evidence, the appellant requested the subject's improvement assessment be reduced to \$80,676 or \$11.66 per square foot of gross building area.

The board of review submitted its "Board of Review Notes on Appeal" disclosing the total assessment for the subject of \$122,000. The subject property has an improvement assessment of \$91,490 or \$13.22 per square foot of gross building area.

In support of its contention of the correct assessment the board of review submitted information on four comparables that are located within the same assessment neighborhood code and subarea as the subject. The comparables consist of class 2-11, 2-story or 3-story multi-family buildings of masonry exterior construction ranging in size from 5,250 to 6,240 square feet of gross building area and are 108 to 129 years old. The buildings each have a full basement, one of which is finished with an apartment. Each comparable has either 4 full and 4 half or 6 full bathrooms. One comparable has a fireplace, and two comparables each have a 3-car garage. The comparables have improvement assessments that range from \$70,555 to \$85,246 or from \$13.29 to \$13.66 per square foot of gross building area. Based on this evidence, the board of review requested confirmation of the subject's assessment.

Conclusion of Law

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 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 seven comparable properties for the Board's consideration. The Board gives less weight to the appellant's comparables #1 and #2 and the board of review comparables #2, #3 and #4 which differ from the subject in design, building size, age, and/or garage amenity.

The Board finds the best evidence of assessment equity to be the appellant's comparable #3 and board of review comparable #1 which are overall more similar to the subject in location, design, building size, and features. These two comparables have improvement assessments of \$75,940 and \$85,246 or \$11.73 and \$13.66 per square foot of gross building area, respectively. The subject's improvement assessment of \$91,490 or \$13.22 per square foot of gross building area falls above the two best comparables in the record on an overall basis but is bracketed by them on a per-square-foot basis which is logical given the subject's larger building size. After considering adjustments to the two best comparables for differences when compared to the subject, 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.

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: _____

May 20, 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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