



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

APPELLANT: Robert Gecht  
DOCKET NO.: 21-37505.001-R-1  
PARCEL NO.: 14-29-222-017-0000

The parties of record before the Property Tax Appeal Board are Robert Gecht, the appellant, by attorney Dora Cornelio 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:** \$82,022  
**IMPR.:** \$36,503  
**TOTAL:** \$118,525

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 two-story multi-family building of masonry exterior construction with 2,476 square feet of building area. The building is approximately 133 years old. Features of the building include a full unfinished basement, 2 bathrooms and a 2-car garage. The property has a 4,687 square foot site and is located in Chicago, Lakeview 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 five equity comparables that have the same assessment neighborhood code as the subject. The submission included copies of the property characteristic printouts for each comparable that contain additional descriptive details. The comparables are class 2-11 properties that are improved with

two-story multi-family buildings of frame or masonry exterior construction ranging in size from 2,421 to 2,678 square feet of building area. The buildings are from 125 to 132 years old. The comparables each have a full or partial basement, two of which are finished with an apartment. Three comparables have central air conditioning and each comparable has either 2, 3 or 3½ bathrooms. Comparable #5 has a fireplace and a 3.5-car garage. The comparables have improvement assessments that range from \$20,862 to \$32,700 or from \$8.28 to \$12.21 per square foot of building area. Based on this evidence, the appellant requested the subject's improvement assessment be reduced to \$22,407 or \$9.05 per square foot of building area.

The board of review submitted its "Board of Review Notes on Appeal" disclosing the total assessment for the subject of \$118,525. The subject property has an improvement assessment of \$36,503 or \$14.74 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 that have the same assessment neighborhood code as the subject and are located within the same block or approximately ¼ of a mile from the subject property, two of which are on the same street as the subject. The comparables are class 2-11 properties that are improved with two-story multi-family buildings of masonry exterior construction ranging in size from 2,218 to 2,912 square feet of building area. The buildings are from 122 to 129 years old. Three comparables each have a full basement, one of which is finished with a formal recreation room and one comparable has a crawl space foundation. Each comparable has two or three bathrooms. Three comparables have central air conditioning and a 2-car garage. Comparable #1 has two fireplaces. The comparables have improvement assessments that range from \$34,350 to \$63,312 or from \$15.49 to \$21.80 per square foot of 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 nine comparable properties for the Board's consideration. The Board has given less weight to the appellant's comparables #1 and #4, which have basement apartments, unlike the subject. The Board has given reduced weight to board of review comparables #1, #2 and #3, due to their lack of a basement or their larger building sizes, when compared to the subject. Additionally, board of review comparable #2 has a basement recreation room, unlike the subject.

The Board finds the best evidence of assessment equity to be the appellant's comparables #2, #3 and #5, along with board of review comparable #4, which have unfinished basements like the subject and are overall more similar to the subject in location, building size, design and age.

However, three of the four comparables have central air conditioning, unlike the subject, three comparables have more bathrooms than the subject and one comparable has a larger garage capacity, when compared to the subject, suggesting downward adjustments would be required to make the comparables more equivalent to the subject. Conversely, two comparables lack a garage, a feature of the subject, suggesting upward adjustments would be necessary for this difference. Nevertheless, the comparables have improvement assessments ranging from \$21,521 to \$46,362 or from \$8.77 to \$18.27 per square foot of building area. The subject's improvement assessment of \$36,503 or \$14.74 per square foot of building area falls within the range established by the best comparables in the record. Based on this record and after considering adjustments to the 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: \_\_\_\_\_

February 18, 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

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