



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

APPELLANT: Matthew & Carolyn Cashion
DOCKET NO.: 21-38978.001-R-2
PARCEL NO.: 14-20-301-012-0000

The parties of record before the Property Tax Appeal Board are Matthew & Carolyn Cashion, the appellants, by attorney Herbert B. Rosenberg, of Rock Fusco & Connelly, 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 **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: \$69,750
IMPR.: \$110,250
TOTAL: \$180,000

Subject only to the State multiplier as applicable.

Statement of Jurisdiction

The appellants 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 dwelling of frame exterior construction with 4,274 square feet of living area that is approximately 118 years old. Features of the home include a basement with finished area, central air conditioning, one fireplace and a 3-car garage. The property has a 4,650 square foot site and is located in Chicago, Lake View Township, Cook County. The subject is classified as a class 2-06 property under the Cook County Real Property Assessment Classification Ordinance.

The appellants contend overvaluation as the basis of the appeal. In support of this argument the appellants submitted a restricted appraisal estimating the subject property had a market value of \$1,150,000 as of January 1, 2021. The appraisal was prepared by Lilie Toshev, a Certified Residential Real Estate Appraiser. The intended use of the report was to develop the retrospective opinion of market value for the subject for ad valorem tax purposes.

In estimating the market value of the subject property, the appraiser developed the sales comparison approach to value selecting five comparable sales located from 0.18 to 0.73 of a mile from the subject property. The comparables have sites that range in size from 2,820 to 5,115 square feet of land area and are improved with dwellings described as traditional, brownstone, grey stone, Victorian and bungalow in design that have a mixture of frame, brick or stone exterior construction. The dwellings are reported to be good in condition and range in size from 2,244 to 4,416 square feet of living area that range in age from 96 to 132 years old. Each comparable has a basement with finished area, central air conditioning and either a 2-car or a 3-car garage. Two properties have a private roof top deck. The comparables sold from November 2018 to December 2020 for prices ranging from \$1,100,000 to \$1,175,000 or from \$266.08 to \$490.20 per square foot of living area, land included.

After adjusting comparable #3 for sales or financing concessions, the appraiser adjusted the comparables for differences with the subject in site size, exterior materials, room count, dwelling size and other features arriving at adjusted sale prices of the comparables ranging from \$1,063,000 to \$1,233,000 and an opinion of market value for the subject of \$1,150,000.

Based on this evidence, the appellants requested the subject's assessment be reduced to reflect the appraised value when applying the level of assessment for class 2 property under the Cook County Real Property Assessment Classification Ordinance of 10%.

The board of review submitted its "Board of Review Notes on Appeal" disclosing the total assessment for the subject of \$255,784. The subject's assessment reflects a market value of \$2,557,840 or \$598.47 per square foot of living area, including land, when applying the level of assessment for class 2 property under the Cook County Real Property Assessment Classification Ordinance of 10%.

In support of its contention of the correct assessment the board of review submitted information on four comparables located in the same assessment neighborhood code and subarea as the subject property. The comparables have sites that range in size from 3,100 to 3,720 square feet of land area and are improved with 2-story or 3-story dwellings of frame or masonry exterior construction ranging in size from 2,402 to 3,860 square feet of living area. The homes range in age from 115 to 123 years old. Each comparable has a basement, with two having finished area. Two homes have central air conditioning, one dwelling has two fireplaces and three properties have from a 1-car to a 2.5-car garage. The comparables sold from April to September 2021 for prices ranging from \$1,315,000 to \$1,890,000 or from \$448.19 to \$572.44 per square foot of living area, land included. Based on this evidence, the board of review requested the subject's assessment be confirmed.

In rebuttal, the appellants argued the Property Tax Appeal Board should give no weight to the board of review's comparables as each of these properties sold after the January 1, 2021 assessment date. In support of this argument, the appellants submitted Multiple Listing Service printouts for each of the board of review comparables.

Conclusion of Law

The appellants contend the market value of the subject property is not accurately reflected in its assessed valuation. When market value is the basis of the appeal the value of the property must be proved by a preponderance of the evidence. 86 Ill.Admin.Code §1910.63(e). Proof of market value may consist of an appraisal of the subject property, a recent sale, comparable sales, or construction costs. 86 Ill.Admin.Code §1910.65(c). The Board finds the appellants met this burden of proof and a reduction in the subject's assessment is warranted.

The appellants submitted an appraisal and the board of review submitted four comparable sales for the Board's consideration. The Board finds four of the five appraisal comparables selected by the appraiser are substantially smaller than the subject in dwelling size and/or sold in 2018 and 2019, less proximate to the January 1, 2021 assessment date than other properties in the record. As a result, less weight is given to the opinion of value for the subject as presented in the appraisal. The Board shall, however, consider the raw sales submitted in the appraisal.

The Board gives less weight to appraisal comparables #2 through #5 along with board of review comparables #1, #2 and #4 which are less similar to the subject in dwelling size and/or sold in 2018 or 2019, less proximate in time to the January 1, 2021 assessment date.

The Board finds the best evidence of market value to be appraisal comparable #1 and board of review comparable #3 which sold proximate in time to the assessment date at issue and are more similar to the subject in location, age, design, dwelling size and other features. The appellants argued PTAB should give no weight to the board of review comparables which sold after January 1, 2021, however, PTAB notes that, based on information submitted by the appellants in rebuttal, board of review comparable #3 was listed in January 2021, had a contract date in February 2021 and closed in April 2021. Furthermore, this sale occurred prior to the appraisal report date, indicating the sale was available for the appraiser to utilize.

These two best comparables sold in February 2020 and April 2021 for prices of \$1,148,750 and \$1,850,000 or \$273.51 and \$479.27 per square foot of living area, including land. The subject's assessment reflects a market value of \$2,557,840 or \$598.74 per square foot of living area, including land, which falls above the two best comparable sales in the record. After considering adjustments to the comparables for differences with the subject, the Board finds a reduction in the subject's assessment is 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: _____

April 15, 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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