FINAL ADMINISTRATIVE DECISION
ILLINOIS PROPERTY TAX APPEAL BOARD

APPELLANT: Carolyn Aberman
DOCKET NO.: 22-35024.001-R-1
PARCEL NO.: 14-31-403-026-0000

The parties of record before the Property Tax Appeal Board are Carolyn Aberman, the appellant(s), by attorney Nora Devine, of The Devine Law Group, 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:	$20,832
IMPR.:	$78,168
TOTAL:	$99,000

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 2022 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 approximately seven-year-old, two-story dwelling of masonry construction with 2,620 square feet of living area. Features of the home include a full basement and a two-car garage. The property has a 2,976 square foot site and is located in Chicago, West Chicago Township, Cook County. The subject is classified as a class 2-78 property under the Cook County Real Property Assessment Classification Ordinance. The record discloses that the subject property is owner occupied during the lien year.

The appellant contends inequity and overvaluation as the bases of the appeal. In support of the overvaluation argument, the appellant submitted an appraisal estimating the subject property had a market value of $990,000 as of January 1, 2021. The appraisal was prepared by Chris Posey, a licensed certified residential real estate appraiser. The appraiser physically inspected the interior and exterior of the subject property on August 31, 2021. Mr. Posey relied on the sales

comparison approach in which he used sales of five comparable properties in Chicago, IL that took place between March 2018 and October 2020 for amounts ranging from $950,000 to $968,000, or from $346.95 to $456.70 per square foot of living area, land included in the sales prices. The appraiser adjusted the sales prices to account for differences between the subject and the comparables. Photographs of the subject dwelling's exterior and interior were included with the appraisal.

In support of the lack of equity argument, the appellant submitted information on nine suggested equity comparable properties with varying degrees of similarities to the subject. These comparables are described as masonry construction dwellings. They range in age from 17 to 26 years; in size from 2,468 to 2,988 square feet of living area; and an improvement assessment of $24.59 to $32.17 per square foot of living area. The properties have zero- or two-car garages. The properties are located within a .83-mile radius of the subject property. The appellant requested the subject's total assessment be reduced.

The board of review submitted its "Board of Review Notes on Appeal" disclosing the total assessment for the subject of $157,858. The subject's assessment reflects a market value of $1,578,580 or $602.51 per square foot of living area, land included, when using the Cook County Real Estate Classification Ordinance level of assessment for class 2 property of 10%.

In support of the assessment, the board of review submitted information about sales of five suggested comparable properties. The suggested comparables were sold between June 2019 and February 2022 for amounts ranging from $1,700,000 to $1,880,000 or between $636.47 and $711.01 per square foot of living area, land included in the sales prices. The subject property has an improvement assessment of $137,026 or $52.30 per square foot of living area. In support of its contention of the correct assessment, the board of review submitted information on four suggested equity comparable properties with varying degrees of similarities to the subject. These comparables are described as masonry construction, two-story dwellings. They are seven years in age; range in size from 2,616 to 2,650 square feet of living area; and an improvement assessment ranging from $54.50 to $58.10 per square foot of living area. These properties have full basements and two- or 2.5-car garages. The properties are located within a ¼-mile radius of the subject property. The board of review requested that the assessment be confirmed.

In rebuttal, the appellant submitted MLS listings and pointed out characteristic differences in the board of the review's suggested comparables to the subject. The appellant reaffirmed its position that the 2022 assessed value for the subject property is excessive and that the total assessment should be reduced.

The matter proceeded to hearing on November 20, 2025. At hearing, the appellant requested to consolidate docket number 22-35024 with docket numbers 21-23328 and 23-45247 regarding the same subject property and within the same triennial. The board of review voiced no objection. The administrative law judge granted consolidating the three cases for hearing purposes only. The appellant presented the testimony of Mr. Chris Posey, the appraiser. Mr. Posey testified he is an Illinois certified real estate appraiser and prepared the appraisal with no objection from the board of review to Mr. Posey being called as a witness.

Mr. Posey testified that he employed the sales comparison approach to estimate a total market value for the subject of $990,000. Mr. Posey testified that he selected these comparables because they all were single family dwellings like the subject and similar in age, location and property characteristics. Mr. Posey testified to each of the five sales comparables that were utilized in the appraisal and that he made adjustments for condition, amenities, and size. At the hearing, the appellant reaffirmed the evidence previously submitted. At the hearing, the board of review rested on the evidence previously submitted.

Conclusion of Law

The Property Tax Appeal Board finds that the assessment as established by the Board for the 2021 tax year should be carried forward to the tax year at issue subject only to equalization as provided by section 16-185 of the Property Tax Code.

Section 16-185 of the Property Tax Code (35 ILCS 200/16-185) states in part:

If the Property Tax Appeal Board renders a decision lowering the assessment of a particular parcel on which a residence occupied by the owner is situated, such reduced assessment, subject to equalization, shall remain in effect for the remainder of the general assessment period as provided in Sections 9-215 through 9-225, unless that parcel is subsequently sold in an arm's length transaction establishing a fair cash value for the parcel that is different from the fair cash value on which the Board's assessment is based, or unless the decision of the Property Tax Appeal Board is reversed or modified upon review. 35 ILCS 200/16-185.

Additionally, section 10-15 of the Illinois Administrative Procedure Act states: “Standard of proof. Unless otherwise provided by law or stated in the agency’s rules, the standard of proof in any contested case hearing conducted under this Act by an agency shall be the preponderance of the evidence.” 5 ILCS 100/10-15. The Board takes official notice that under 21-33228.001-R-1, it rendered a decision lowering the subject’s assessment for tax year 2021 (86 Ill.Admin.Code §1910.90(i)), and that tax year 2021 and the instant tax year of 2022 are in the same general assessment period for West Chicago Township. The Board further finds that the subject is owner-occupied based on the appellant’s statement in Section II of the 2022 appeal form, which states that the subject is owner-occupied. The record contains no evidence indicating that the subject sold in an arm’s-length transaction subsequent to the Board’s decision for the 2021 tax year, or that the Board’s decision for the 2021 tax year was reversed or modified upon review. For these reasons the Board finds that a reduction in the subject’s assessment is warranted to reflect the assessment as established in the Board’s 2021 tax year decision, plus the application of an equalization factor, if any.

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:

C E R T I F I C A T I O N

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: November 17, 2026

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 9-215 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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