



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

APPELLANT: CTT Trust #8002380938
DOCKET NO.: 22-50501.001-R-2 through 22-50501.003-R-2
PARCEL NO.: See Below

The parties of record before the Property Tax Appeal Board are CTT Trust #8002380938, the appellant(s), by attorney Jennifer Kanik, of the Law Offices of Terrence Kennedy Jr. 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:

DOCKET NO	PARCEL NUMBER	LAND	IMPRVMT	TOTAL
22-50501.001-R-2	17-10-312-017-1132	122	2,418	\$2,540
22-50501.002-R-2	17-10-312-017-1138	122	2,418	\$2,540
22-50501.003-R-2	17-10-312-017-1234	14,159	280,762	\$294,921

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 is improved with a condominium and two parking spaces in a condominium building containing 232 units. The building is 111 years old, and it is located on a 13,718 square foot site in Chicago, South Chicago, Township, Cook County. The subject is a class 2-99 property under the Cook County Real Property Assessment Classification Ordinance.

The appellant asserts overvaluation as the ground for the appeal. The appellant presented evidence that the subject property was sold on June 3, 2019, for a price of \$3,200,000. The appellant filled out Section IV of the PTAB residential appeal form, which is titled Recent Sales Data, and disclosed that the property was sold by a realtor and it was advertised for sale via the multiple listing. The appellant also disclosed that the sale was not due to a foreclosure action, and the property was not sold using a contract for deed. The appellant further stated that the sale

was not a transfer between family members or related corporations. The appellant's evidence included the first page of the MLS listing form, trust agreement and deed, and the settlement statement for the transaction

The board of review submitted its "Board of Review Notes on Appeal" disclosing the total assessment for the subject as \$421,483. In support of its contention of the correct assessment, the board of review submitted its Condominium Analysis Results for 2021. This included information about 58 sales of condominium units in the subject building. Based on that data, the full value of the building and land was \$62,502.547 indicative of a total assessed value was \$6,250,255. Because appellant's condominium unit represented a 6.5623% ownership interest in the common elements, its value was \$4,101,606 under this analysis.

Conclusion of Law

The appellant asserts overvaluation as a ground for appeal. When market value is the basis of the appeal, the taxpayer must prove the value of the property by a preponderance of the evidence. 86 Ill. Admin. Code §1910.63(e); Winnebago County Bd. of Review v. Property Tax Appeal Bd., 313 Ill. App. 3d 1038, 1043 (2d Dist. 2000). 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 that the appellant met this burden of proof. The Board's task in this case is to determine the correct assessment of the subject property. See 35 ILCS 200/16-180. Under Illinois law, real property must be valued at its fair cash value, meaning the price that would be paid for it at a fair, voluntary sale where the buyer and seller are both ready, willing, and able to buy and sell, but neither is compelled to do so. Bd of Educ of Meridian Community School Dist. No. 223 v. Ill. Property Tax Appeal Bd., 2011 IL App (2d) 100068, ¶ 36. A contemporaneous sale of the subject property between parties dealing at arm'slength is practically conclusive on the issue of whether an assessment reflected the fair cash market value of the property. Gateway-Walden LLC v. Pappas, 2018 IL App (1st) 162714, ¶ 33.

The Board finds that the best evidence of the subject's value is the evidence relating to the June 2019 sale of the appellant's condominium unit, two parking spaces and ownership interest in the common elements. The appellant filled out Section IV of the PTAB residential appeal form, which is titled Recent Sale Data, and disclosed that the property was sold by a realtor, and it was advertised for sale via the Multiple Listing Service (MLS). The appellant also disclosed that the sale was not due to a foreclosure action, and the property was not sold using contract for deed. The appellant further stated that the sale was not a transfer between family members or related corporations. The appellant's evidence included the settlement statement for the transaction and MLS sale form. This evidence shows that the sale was an arm's-length transaction, and the board of review presented no evidence indicating otherwise.

Accordingly, this Board concludes that the subject's sale price of \$3,200,000 also represents its value as of the relevant date. This corresponds with an assessed value of \$320,000 under the 10% level provided in the Cook County Real Property Assessment Classification Ordinance. Because the subject's assessed value is greater than this amount, appellant is entitled to a reduction.

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: _____

October 20, 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

AGENCY

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