



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

APPELLANT: Michael Rothchild
DOCKET NO.: 09-29558.001-R-1 through 09-29558.002-R-1
PARCEL NO.: See Below

The parties of record before the Property Tax Appeal Board are Michael Rothchild, the appellant, by attorney Mitchell L. Klein of Schiller Klein PC in Chicago; and the Cook County Board of Review.

Based on the facts and exhibits presented, 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:

DOCKET NO	PARCEL NUMBER	LAND	IMPRVMT	TOTAL
09-29558.001-R-1	05-06-308-008-0000	14,070	129,887	\$143,957
09-29558.002-R-1	05-06-308-009-0000	3,591	63,974	\$67,565

Subject only to the State multiplier as applicable.

ANALYSIS

The subject property consists of two parcels that are improved with a two-story dwelling of masonry construction. The dwelling is approximately one year old and contains 5,345 square feet of living area. Features of the home include a full finished basement, central air conditioning, two fireplaces, and a two-car garage. The subject property is classified as a class 2-09 residential property under the Cook County Real Property Assessment Classification Ordinance and is located in Glencoe, New Trier Township, Cook County.¹

The appellant's appeal is based on unequal treatment in the assessment process. In sections III and IV of the residential appeal form, the appellant indicated that the subject property sold in May 2009 for \$2,350,000. In section V of the residential appeal form, the appellant submitted information on

¹ Class 2-09 is a two or more story residence, any age, 5,000 square feet and over.

three suggested equity comparables that have the same assigned neighborhood and classification codes as the subject. The comparable dwellings are from four to thirteen years old and contain from 5,570 to 5,688 square feet of living area. Each comparable has central air conditioning, a garage, two or three fireplaces, and a finished basement, either full or partial. The comparables have improvement assessments ranging from \$120,434 to \$176,726 or from \$21.62 to \$31.37 per square foot of living area. The subject's improvement assessment is \$193,861 or \$36.26 per square foot of living area. Based on this evidence, the appellant requested that the subject's improvement assessment be reduced to \$149,749 or \$28.02 per square foot of living area.

The board of review submitted its "Board of Review Notes on Appeal" wherein the subject's final assessment of \$211,522 was disclosed. The board of review presented descriptions and assessment information on four suggested comparable properties consisting of two-story dwellings of masonry or frame and masonry construction. The comparable properties have the same classification code as the subject property, and two of the comparable properties have the same assigned neighborhood code. One of the two comparable properties with a different assigned neighborhood code than the subject is located one-quarter mile from the subject. The dwellings are from one to seven years old and contain from 5,148 to 5,693 square feet of living area. Each of the comparables has a full finished basement, central air conditioning, a garage, and from one to three fireplaces. These properties have improvement assessments ranging from \$203,104 to \$218,877 or from \$36.27 to \$41.14 per square foot of living area. The board of review also provided information indicating that the subject property sold in May 2009 for \$2,350,000. Based on this evidence, the board of review requested confirmation of the subject's assessment.

After reviewing the record and considering the evidence, the Property Tax Appeal Board finds that it has jurisdiction over the parties and the subject matter of this appeal. The Board further finds a reduction in the subject's assessment is not warranted.

The appellant contends unequal treatment in the subject's improvement assessment as the basis of the appeal. Taxpayers who object to an assessment on the basis of lack of uniformity bear the burden of proving the disparity of assessment valuations by clear and convincing evidence. Kankakee County Board of Review v. Property Tax Appeal Board, 131 Ill.2d 1

(1989). After an analysis of the assessment data, the Board finds the appellant has not met this burden.

Both parties presented assessment data on a total of seven suggested comparables. The appellant's comparables #2 and #3 were somewhat older than the subject and received reduced weight in the Board's analysis. The board of review's comparable #4 was also somewhat older than the subject and likewise received reduced weight. The Board finds the appellant's comparable #1 and the board of review's comparables #1 through #3 were most similar to the subject in age. They were also similar to the subject in almost all other respects as well. Due to their similarities to the subject, these comparables received the most weight in the Board's analysis. These comparables had improvement assessments that ranged from \$120,434 to \$214,175 or from \$21.62 to \$41.14 per square foot of living area. The subject's improvement assessment of \$193,861 or \$36.27 per square foot of living area falls within the range established by the most similar comparables. After considering adjustments and the differences in both parties' comparables when compared to the subject, the Board finds the subject's improvement assessment is equitable and a reduction in the subject's assessment is not warranted.

The constitutional provision for uniformity of taxation and valuation does not require mathematical equality. The requirement is satisfied if the intent is evident to adjust the taxation burden with a reasonable degree of uniformity and if such is the effect of the statute enacted by the General Assembly establishing the method of assessing real property in its general operation. A practical uniformity, rather than an absolute one, is the test. Apex Motor Fuel Co. v. Barrett, 20 Ill. 2d 395 (1960). Although the comparables presented by the appellant disclosed that properties located in the same area are not assessed at identical levels, all that the constitution requires is a practical uniformity which appears to exist on the basis of the evidence. For the foregoing reasons, the Board finds that the appellant has not proven by clear and convincing evidence that the subject property is inequitably assessed. Therefore, the Property Tax Appeal Board finds that the subject's assessment as established by the board of review is correct and no reduction is warranted.

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.



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: February 21, 2014



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 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 the subsequent year 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.

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.