



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

APPELLANT: Robert Goodsell  
DOCKET NO.: 19-28844.001-R-1  
PARCEL NO.: 09-11-105-056-0000

The parties of record before the Property Tax Appeal Board are Robert Goodsell, the appellant(s), by attorney Dominick DiMaggio, of the Law Offices of Dominick DiMaggio in Palatine; 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:** \$4,908  
**IMPR.:** \$29,135  
**TOTAL:** \$34,043

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 2019 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 59-year-old, one-story, single-family dwelling of frame construction with 1,603 square feet of living area. The property has a 7,552 square foot site and is located in Glenview, Maine Township, Cook County. Features include a slab foundation and a one-car garage. The subject is classified as a class 2-03 property under the Cook County Real Property Assessment Classification Ordinance.

The appellant contends assessment inequity as the basis of the appeal. In support of this argument, the appellant submitted information on five suggested equity comparables. The appellant also indicated that they were proceeding based on overvaluation, specifically

comparable sales. In support of this argument, the appellant submitted information on nine suggested sales comparables.<sup>1</sup>

The board of review submitted its "Board of Review Notes on Appeal" disclosing the total assessment for the subject of \$34,043. The subject's assessment reflects a market value of \$340,430 or \$212.37 per square foot of living area, including land, when applying the 10% assessment for a class 2 property under the Cook County Real Property Assessment Classification Ordinance. The subject property has an improvement assessment of \$29,135 or \$18.18 per square foot of living area. In support of its contention of the correct assessment the board of review submitted information on four comparables, all of which had equity information and only comparable #3 had sales data.

### **Conclusion of Law**

The appellant contends 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 appellant did not meet their burden of proof and a reduction in the subject's assessment is not warranted.

The Board finds the best evidence of market value to be the appellant's sales comparables #2, #3, #4, and #5 and the board of review's comparable #3. These comparables sold for prices ranging from \$154.63 to \$229.52 per square foot of living area, including land. The subject's assessment reflects a market value of \$212.37 per square foot of living area, including land, which is within the range established by the best comparable sales in this record. Based on this evidence the Board finds a reduction in the subject's assessment based on the overvaluation argument is not justified.

The appellant also 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 Board finds the best evidence of assessment equity to be the appellant's comparables #1, #2, #3, #4, and #5 and the board of review's comparable #1, #2, #3, and #4. These comparables had improvement assessments that ranged from \$13.68 to \$23.48 per square foot of living area. The subject's improvement assessment of \$18.18 per square foot of living area falls within the range

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<sup>1</sup> The number of the appellant's sales comparables, for the purposes of this decision, shall be sales comparable #1 (09-11-105-037-0000), sales comparable #2 (09-10-201-010-0000), sales comparable #3 (09-11-106-002-0000), sales comparable #4 (09-11-102-010-0000), sales comparable #5 (09-11-104-015-0000), sales comparable #6 (09-11-103-011-0000), sales comparable #7 (09-11-105-034-0000), sales comparable #8 (09-11-104-006-0000), and sales comparable #9 (09-11-102-004-0000).

established by the best comparables in this record. Based on this record the Board finds, as to the equity argument, 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:

April 16, 2024



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

AGENCY

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