



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

APPELLANT: Travis Raypole  
DOCKET NO.: 21-33132.001-R-1  
PARCEL NO.: 14-18-321-052-0000

The parties of record before the Property Tax Appeal Board are Travis Raypole, the appellant, by attorney Daniel J. Heywood, of Maher, Brannigan & Heywood, P.C. in Orland Park; 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:** \$28,125  
**IMPR.:** \$31,875  
**TOTAL:** \$60,000

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 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 61-year-old, two-story, building of masonry construction. The property has a 3,125-square-foot site and is located in Chicago, Lake View Township, Cook County. The subject is classified as a class 2-78 property under the Cook County Real Property Assessment Classification Ordinance.

The appellant asserts overvaluation as the basis of the appeal. In support of this argument, the appellant submitted an appraisal estimating that the subject property had a market value of \$600,000 as of January 1, 2021. The appraiser undertook the sales comparison approach in valuing the property. The appraiser inspected the property on April 18, 2022, and found its highest and best use to be its current improvement. The petition disclosed the subject is an owner-occupied residence.

Under the sales approach, the appraiser relied on five suggested sales comparables that sold between March 2019 and December 2020, for amounts ranging from \$507,500 to \$665,000, or between \$203.00 and \$277.08 per square foot of building area, land included in the sale prices. The appraiser adjusted the sales prices to account for differences between the comparables and the subject.

The board of review submitted its "Board of Review Notes on Appeal," disclosing the total assessment for the subject of \$87,500. The subject's assessment reflects a market value of \$875,000, or \$280.00 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 four equity comparables. The board of review also submitted two sales comparables. The sales occurred in July 2020 and November 2021 for \$1.

In rebuttal, the appellant argued that the evidence submitted by the board of review appears to make a uniformity argument. He further argued that the comparables submitted by the board of review have not been adjusted relative to the subject property, nor do they derive a final value for the subject.

The matter was set for a hearing before an Administrative Law Judge on March 5, 2025.

At the hearing, the appellant's attorney called the witness to testify. The witness was asked how much the property was worth, and the witness stated it was worth \$600,000. The board of review asked the witness if he had any appraiser or real estate licenses, and the witness stated he did not. The board of review then went on to state that his opinion about the value of his property is strictly based on the fact that he is the homeowner of the subject property. The appellant's attorney also called the appraiser to testify. The appraiser testified that the highest and best use of the property is in its present form. He also stated he used the sales comparison approach to estimate the value of the subject property. The appraiser used five sale comparables that are all single-family homes. The sales comparables were all within a mile of the subject property. The appellant's attorney testified that the board of review failed to produce any evidence of market value for the subject property and instead made an equity argument. The appellant's attorney further testified that the comparables submitted by the board of review have not been adjusted relative to the subject property. The board of review rested on the evidence.

### **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 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 the appellant met this burden of proof, and a reduction in the subject's assessment is warranted.

The Board finds the best evidence of market value to be the appraisal submitted by the appellant. The subject's assessment reflects a market value above the best evidence of market value in the record. The appellant's appraiser utilized the sales comparison approach to value in determining the subject's market value. The Board finds this appraisal to be persuasive because the appraisal discloses that the appraiser inspected the subject, reviewed the property's history, and used similar properties in the sales comparison approach while providing adjustments that were necessary. Therefore, the Board finds the subject property had a market value of \$600,000 as of the assessment date at issue. Since market value has been established the Cook County Real Estate Classification Ordinance level of assessment for class 2 property of 10% shall apply.

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: \_\_\_\_\_

August 19, 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

AGENCY

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