



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

APPELLANT: Mark Nagelvoort  
DOCKET NO.: 21-49142.001-R-1  
PARCEL NO.: 17-22-109-111-0000

The parties of record before the Property Tax Appeal Board are Mark Nagelvoort, the appellant, by attorney George N. Reveliotis, of Reveliotis Law, P.C. in Park Ridge, 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:** \$16,112  
**IMPR.:** \$60,888  
**TOTAL:** \$77,000

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 three-story townhouse dwelling of masonry exterior construction with 2,158 square feet of living area. The dwelling is approximately 28 years old. Features include a concrete slab foundation, 2½ bathrooms, central air conditioning, a fireplace, and a 1.5-car garage. The property has an 848 square foot site and is located in Chicago, South Chicago Township, Cook County. The subject is classified as a class 2-95 property under the Cook County Real Property Assessment Classification Ordinance.<sup>1</sup>

The appellant contends assessment inequity concerning the improvement as the basis of the appeal. In support of this argument, the appellant submitted information on eight equity comparables along with property characteristics sheets that were used to correct/add missing bathroom information to the grid analysis. Each comparable is located in the same neighborhood

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<sup>1</sup> Class 2-95 is defined as “Individually owned townhome or row house up to 62 years of age.”

code as the subject and within .06 of a mile from the subject. The comparables consist of class 2-95 three-story "or higher" townhouse dwellings of masonry exterior construction. The dwellings are 28 years old and contain either 2,028 or 2,158 square feet of living area. Features include 2½ bathrooms, central air conditioning, a fireplace, and a 1.5-car garage. The comparables have improvement assessments ranging from \$43,347 to \$57,933 or from \$21.37 to \$26.85 per square foot of living area.

Based on this evidence, the appellant requested a reduced improvement assessment of \$55,007 or \$25.49 per square foot of living area.

The board of review submitted its "Board of Review Notes on Appeal" disclosing the total assessment for the subject of \$77,000. The subject property has an improvement assessment of \$60,888 or \$28.22 per square foot of living area.

In support of its contention of the correct assessment, the board of review submitted information on four equity comparables located in the same neighborhood code as the subject and the subarea, same block or ¼ of a mile from the subject. The comparables consist of class 2-95 three-story townhouse dwellings of masonry exterior construction that are 19 or 28 years old. The homes range in size from 1,970 to 3,180 square feet of living area. The comparables have concrete slab foundations, 2½, 3 or 4 bathrooms, central air conditioning, and either a 1.5-car or a 2-car garage. Two comparables each have a fireplace. The comparables have improvement assessments ranging from \$57,932 to \$75,066 or from \$23.61 to \$32.73 per square foot of living area.

Based on this evidence, the board of review requested confirmation of the subject's assessment.

### **Conclusion of Law**

The taxpayer 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 on this record.

The parties submitted a total of twelve equity comparables to support their respective positions before the Property Tax Appeal Board. The Board has given reduced weight to the appellant's comparables #7 and #8, due to differences in dwelling size when compared to the subject and these comparables also appear to be outliers based on their assessments as compared to the other properties in the record. The Board has given reduced weight to board of review comparables #3 and #4, due to differences in age, bathroom count and/or dwelling size when compared to the subject.

The Board finds the best evidence of assessment equity in the record to be appellant's comparables #1 through #6 along with the board of review comparables #1 and #2, which are

each relatively similar to the subject in age, design, exterior construction, foundation type, bathroom count, fireplace, and garage amenity. The Board finds these comparables have improvement assessments ranging from \$57,174 to \$60,888 or from \$26.49 to \$28.22 per square foot of living area. The subject's improvement assessment of \$60,888 or \$28.22 per square foot of living area is identical to board of review comparable #2 both in terms of overall improvement assessment and on a per-square-foot of living area basis.

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 parties 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.

Based on this record and after considering appropriate adjustments to the best comparables for differences when compared to the subject property, the Board finds 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: June 17, 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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