



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

APPELLANT: David Goone
DOCKET NO.: 22-24746.001-R-1
PARCEL NO.: 04-12-201-026-0000

The parties of record before the Property Tax Appeal Board are David Goone, the appellant, by Abby L. Strauss, attorney-at-law of Schiller Law P.C. 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 **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: \$20,726
IMPR.: \$76,273
TOTAL: \$96,999

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 one-story dwelling of frame exterior construction containing 3,163 square feet of living area. The dwelling is approximately 53 years old. Features of the property include a partial unfinished basement, central air conditioning, one fireplace, three bathrooms, and a 2-car garage. The property has a 12,192 square foot site and is located in Glencoe, New Trier Township, Cook County. The subject is classified as a class 2-04 property under the Cook County Real Property Assessment Classification Ordinance.

The appellant contends inequity regarding the improvement assessment as the basis of the appeal. In support of this argument the appellant submitted information on eight equity comparables composed of class 2-04 properties improved with dwellings of frame exterior construction that range in size from 2,901 to 3,278 square feet of living area. The dwellings range in age from 25 to 125 years old. Six comparables have a full or partial basement, one

comparable has a crawl space foundation, and one comparable has a slab foundation. Six comparables have central air conditioning, and seven comparables have 1, 2 or 3 fireplaces. Each comparable has 2, 3 or 4 bathrooms and a 2-car or 2.5-car garage. The comparables have different assessment neighborhood codes than the subject property and the appellant did not disclose their proximity to the subject property. These properties have improvement assessments ranging from \$33,336 to \$64,576 or from \$10.72 to \$20.22 per square foot of living area. The appellant requested the subject's improvement assessment be reduced to \$52,537.

The board of review submitted its "Board of Review Notes on Appeal" disclosing the total assessment for the subject of \$96,999. The subject property has an improvement assessment of \$76,273 or \$24.11 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 consisting of class 2-04 properties improved with 1-story or 1.5-story dwellings of masonry or frame and masonry exterior construction that range in size from 3,058 to 3,504 square feet of living area. The dwellings range in age from 13 to 66 years old. Each property has a partial or full basement with one having finished area, central air conditioning, and a 2-car garage. The comparables have 1, 2 or 3 fireplaces. These properties also have three or four full bathrooms and two comparables have an additional one or two half bathrooms. These properties have the same neighborhood code as the subject and are in the same block or ¼ of a mile from the subject property. The comparables have improvement assessments ranging from \$72,380 to \$135,138 or from \$23.67 to \$38.57 per square foot of living area.

The board of review contends the comparables are very close to the subject in age, construction, building square footage and proximity. The board of review asserted the building assessed value per square foot for the comparables average is higher than the subject, which supports the 2022 assessed value as equitable.

In rebuttal the appellant's counsel asserted the subject dwelling is 53 years old while board of review comparable #3 is 13 years old. Counsel also pointed out the differences in exterior construction between the subject and the board of review comparables.

Conclusion of Law

The appellant 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 parties submitted information on twelve assessment equity comparables to support their respective positions. The Board finds the best evidence of assessment equity to be board of review comparables #1, #2 and #4 that are most similar to the subject in location, style, age, size and features. These three comparables have improvement assessments that range from \$72,380 to \$87,804 or from \$23.67 to \$28.66 per square foot of living area. The subject's improvement

assessment of \$76,273 or \$24.11 per square foot of living area falls within the range established by the best comparables in this record. Less weight is given the comparables submitted by the appellant due to differences from the subject in location, age, and/or foundation. Less weight is given board of review comparable #3 due to differences from the subject in style, age, and size. Based on this record 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: September 16, 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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