



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

APPELLANT: Salloum Abou-Saleh
DOCKET NO.: 22-34767.001-R-1
PARCEL NO.: 14-31-404-012-0000

The parties of record before the Property Tax Appeal Board are Salloum Abou-Saleh, the appellant, by Dora Cornelio, attorney-at-law of Schmidt Salzman & Moran, Ltd. 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: \$21,000
IMPR.: \$87,332
TOTAL: \$108,332

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 two-story dwelling of masonry exterior construction containing 2,194 square feet of living area. The dwelling is approximately 23 years old. Features of the property include a full basement with a recreation room, central air conditioning, two fireplaces, 3½ bathrooms, and a 2-car garage. The property has a 3,000 square foot site is located in Chicago, West Chicago Township, Cook County. The subject is classified as a class 2-78 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 five equity comparables composed of class 2-78 properties improved with two-story dwellings of frame or masonry exterior construction that range in size from 2,079 to 2,400 square feet of living area. The dwellings range in age from 23 to 33 years old. Each comparable has a full basement with a

recreation room. Four of the comparables have central air conditioning and one to three fireplaces. Each comparable has two or three full bathrooms and three comparables have an additional one or two half bathrooms. Three comparables have either a 2-car or 3-car garage. The comparables have the same assessment neighborhood code as the subject. Their improvement assessments range from \$67,358 to \$83,201 or from \$32.28 to \$34.67 per square foot of living area. The appellant requested the subject's improvement assessment be reduced to \$74,310.

The board of review submitted its "Board of Review Notes on Appeal" disclosing the total assessment for the subject of \$108,332. The subject property has an improvement assessment of \$87,332 or \$39.80 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 2-78 properties improved with two-story dwellings of masonry or frame and masonry exterior construction that range in size from 2,010 to 2,660 square feet of living area. The dwellings are either 16 or 22 years old. Each property has a full basement with three having finished area, central air conditioning, two to four fireplaces, and a 2-car or 2.5-car garage. The comparables have 1½, 2½ or 3½ bathrooms. These comparables have the same assessment neighborhood code as the subject and are located in the same block or ¼ of a mile from the subject property. Comparables #1 and #2 are located along the same street as the subject property. The board of review comparables have improvement assessments that range from \$88,000 to \$116,162 or from \$40.33 to \$45.27 per square foot of living area.

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 nine equity comparables with the same classification code and neighborhood code as the subject property to support their respective positions. The Board gives less weight to appellant's comparable #1 as this property has no central air conditioning, no fireplace and no garage, which are features of the subject property. The Board gives less weight to appellant's comparable #3 as this property has no garage, which is unlike the subject property. The Board gives less weight to board of review comparables #3 and #4 due to differences from the subject in dwelling size. The Board finds the best evidence of assessment equity to be that appellant's comparables #2, #4 and #5 along with board of review comparables #1 and #2. These five comparables range in size from 2,010 to 2,400 square feet of living area and in age from 22 to 33 years old. The comparables have varying degrees of similarity to the subject in features that would require adjustments to make them more equivalent to the subject property. These comparables have improvement assessments that range from \$70,600 to \$91,000 or from \$33.78 to \$45.27 per square foot of living area. Board of review comparables #1 and #2 are most similar to the subject in location and have improvement assessments of \$88,000 and

\$91,000 or \$40.33 and \$45.27 per square foot of living area, respectively. The subject's improvement assessment of \$87,332 or \$39.80 per square foot of living area falls within the range established by the best comparables in this record and is below the two comparables most similar to the subject property in location. 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: _____

November 25, 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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