



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

APPELLANT: George Poozhikunnel
DOCKET NO.: 22-48003.001-R-1 through 22-48003.002-R-1
PARCEL NO.: See Below

The parties of record before the Property Tax Appeal Board are George Poozhikunnel, the appellant, by attorney Brian S. Maher, of Weis, DuBrock, Doody & Maher 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:

DOCKET NO	PARCEL NUMBER	LAND	IMPRVMT	TOTAL
22-48003.001-R-1	10-18-307-001-0000	4,909	32,435	\$37,344
22-48003.002-R-1	10-18-307-002-0000	3,835	32,436	\$36,271

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 consists of two parcels improved with a 2-story dwelling of masonry exterior construction with 3,680 square feet of living area that is approximately 16 years old.¹ The features of the subject include 4½ baths, a full unfinished basement, central air conditioning, a fireplace, and a 2-car garage. The property has a combined 6,726 square foot site and is located in Morton Grove, Niles Township, Cook County. The subject is classified as a class 2-78 property² under the Cook County Real Property Assessment Classification Ordinance.

The appellant contends assessment inequity with respect to the improvement as the basis of the appeal. In support of this argument, the appellant submitted information on four equity

¹ From the limited information contained in the record, it appears that although the subject has two parcels, there is only one improvement with the improvement assessment divided between the two parcel numbers.

² Two-or-more story residence, up to 62 years of age, with 2,001 to 3,800 square feet of living area.

comparables located within the same assessment neighborhood code as the subject property. The comparables consist of 2-story, class 2-78 dwellings of masonry exterior construction ranging in size from 3,221 to 3,749 square feet of living area and being either 17 or 19 years old. Each comparable features a full basement with undisclosed finished area, central air conditioning, one fireplace, and a 2-car or a 2.5-car garage. The comparables have improvement assessments that range from \$50,643 to \$59,484 or from \$13.51 to \$16.30 per square foot of living area. The appellant's counsel also submitted a brief requesting a reduction to the subject's improvement assessment.

The board of review submitted its "Board of Review Notes on Appeal." The appellant submitted the final decision of the board of review disclosing the combined total assessment for both parcels of \$73,615. The appellant also disclosed that the subject has a combined improvement assessment of \$64,871 or \$17.63 per square foot of living area.

In support of its contention of the correct assessment, the board of review submitted a grid analysis with information on three equity comparables which are located within ¼ of a mile from the subject and within the same assessment neighborhood code as the subject property. The comparables consist of 2-story, class 2-78 dwellings of masonry exterior construction ranging in size from 3,217 to 3,674 square feet of living area and ranging in age from 15 to 17 years old. The comparables each feature a partial or a full basement (one of which is finished with a recreation room), central air conditioning, a fireplace, and a 2-car garage. The comparables have improvement assessments ranging from \$63,741 to \$71,330 or from \$17.66 to \$22.17 per square foot of living area.

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.

The parties submitted a total of seven equity comparables in support of their positions. The Board gave less weight to appellant's comparable #3 and board of review comparable #2 due to their significantly smaller dwelling sizes relative to the subject dwelling. On this record, the Board finds the best evidence of equity in assessment to be appellant's comparables #1, #2, and #4, along with board of review comparables #1 and #3 which are overall most similar to the subject in location, age, dwelling size, and features. The best comparables in this record have improvement assessments ranging from \$50,643 to \$65,097 or from \$13.51 to \$17.72 per square foot of living area. The subject's combined improvement assessment of \$64,871 or \$17.63 per square foot of living area falls within the range established by the best comparables in this record 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. 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.

After considering adjustments to the comparables in this record for differences from the subject, the Board finds that the appellant did not establish by clear and convincing evidence that the subject's improvement is inequitably assessed and, therefore, a reduction in the subject's improvement assessment is not warranted.

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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