



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

APPELLANT: Nancy Taylor
DOCKET NO.: 22-49896.001-R-1
PARCEL NO.: 10-07-305-027-0000

The parties of record before the Property Tax Appeal Board are Nancy Taylor, the appellant, by attorney Abby L. Strauss, 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: \$11,813
IMPR.: \$23,186
TOTAL: \$34,999

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 consists of a 1-story dwelling of masonry exterior construction with 1,219 square feet of living area. The dwelling is approximately 67 years old. Features of the home include a crawl space foundation, 1 full bathroom and a 2-car garage. The property has a 9,087 square foot site and is located in Glenview, Niles Township, Cook County. The subject is classified as a class 2-03 property 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 comparables located within the subject's assessment neighborhood in Glenview or Morton Grove, Illinois and from 0.14 of a mile to 1.18 miles from the subject property. The comparables consist of class 2-03, 1-story dwellings of masonry exterior construction ranging in size from 1,074 to 1,492

square feet of living area. The dwellings are 66 to 69 years old. Three comparables have crawl space foundations, and one comparable has a full basement. Each comparable has 1 or 1½ bathrooms, one comparable has central air conditioning, and three comparables have either a 1-car or a 2-car garage. The comparables have improvement assessments ranging from \$13,000 to \$20,440 or from \$11.43 to \$13.70 per square foot of living area. Based on this evidence, the appellant requested that the subject's improvement assessment be reduced.

The board of review submitted its "Board of Review Notes on Appeal." The appellant submitted a copy of the Cook County Board of Review final decision disclosing the total assessment for the subject property of \$34,999. The subject property has an improvement assessment of \$23,186 or \$19.02 per square foot of living area.

In support of its contention of the correct assessment, the board of review submitted information on three comparables located within the subject's assessment neighborhood in Glenview, Illinois and approximately ¼ of a mile of the subject property. The comparables consist of class 2-03, 1-story dwellings of masonry exterior construction ranging in size from 1,064 to 1,219 square feet of living area. The comparables are 67 to 70 years old. Each comparable has a partial or full basement, 1 full bathroom and either a 1-car, a 1.5-car or a 2-car garage. One comparable has central air conditioning, and one comparable has a fireplace. The comparables have improvement assessments ranging from \$24,876 to \$27,669 or from \$22.70 to \$23.58 per square foot of living area. Based on this evidence, the board of review requested the assessment be confirmed.

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 seven comparable properties for the Board's consideration. The Board gives less weight to the appellant's comparables #1, #2 and #4 which are located in a different city than the subject property and are from 0.91 of a mile to 1.18 miles away from the subject. The Board also gives less weight to the appellant's comparable #3 which lacks a garage amenity, unlike the subject.

The Board finds the best evidence of assessment equity to be the board of review's comparables that are located within the subject's city and are within ¼ of a mile from the subject property. These comparables are relatively similar or identical to the in design, age, dwelling size, bathroom count and also have a garage amenity. However, these comparables require downward adjustments for differences in their basement foundations, as well as the central air conditioning amenity of one comparable, to make them more equivalent to the subject that lacks both of these features. Nevertheless, these four comparables have improvement assessments ranging from

\$24,876 to \$27,669 or from \$22.70 to \$23.58 per square foot of living area. The subject's improvement assessment of \$23,186 or \$19.02 per square foot of living area falls below the range established by the best comparables in the record. After considering adjustments to the best comparables in the record, the Board finds the subject's improvement assessment is supported and a reduction in the subject's improvement 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: _____

December 23, 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

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