



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

APPELLANT: John Fattah
DOCKET NO.: 22-53141.001-R-1
PARCEL NO.: 04-33-301-055-0000

The parties of record before the Property Tax Appeal Board (PTAB) are John Fattah, the appellant, by attorney Dora Cornelio, of Schmidt Salzman & Moran, Ltd. in Chicago; and the Cook County Board of Review.

Based on the facts and exhibits presented in this matter, PTAB hereby finds **No Change** in the Cook County Board of Review's assessment of the property is warranted. The correct assessed valuation of the property is:

LAND: \$24,502
IMPR.: \$110,497
TOTAL: \$134,999

Subject only to the State multiplier as applicable.

Statement of Jurisdiction

The appellant timely filed the appeal from a Cook County Board of Review decision pursuant to section 16-160 of the Property Tax Code (35 ILCS 200/16-160) contesting 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

A 6,230 square feet, two-story masonry structure on a 22,275 square feet parcel in Glenview, Northfield Township, Cook County comprises the subject property. The 13-year-old, class 2-09 property per the Cook County Real Property Assessment Classification Ordinance, featured five bathrooms, central air conditioning, two fireplaces, a three-car garage, and a full basement.

Challenging the \$110,497 subject improvement assessment for inequity, the appellant contends the assessment rate should be lowered to \$8.47 per improvement square foot to achieve uniformity with like properties.¹ To this end, the appellant furnished information on five class 2-09 properties of unknown distance from the subject with assessments between \$8.33 and \$9.35 per improvement

¹ The Property Tax Appeal Board (PTAB) notes that computationally, a \$77,270 improvement assessment for a 6,230 square feet building amounts to \$12.40. The appellant, however, clarifies in the brief that the requested assessment rate is \$8.47, which PTAB accordingly accepts as the correct amount.

square foot. The appellant's selections all had air conditioning, a two to 3.5-car garage, and a full basement. These suggested comparators ranged from 17 to 72 years in building age; from two to four bathrooms; and from 5,167 to 8,333 square feet in living area.

The county board of review responded that the subject improvement was properly assessed at \$110,497, or \$17.74 per square foot, in its "Notes on Appeal." In defense of the \$134,999 total subject assessment, the county board of review introduced into evidence four two-story, masonry buildings in the subject's subarea as equity comparables. The board of review's preferred comparators featured air conditioning, a three- to 3.5-car garage, and a full or partial basement. These properties also varied in building age from 14 to 17 years; in living square footage from 5,692 to 6,037; and in assessment from \$16.90 to \$19.18 per improvement square foot.

Conclusion of Law

The taxpayer contends assessment inequity as the basis of the appeal. The Illinois Constitution requires real estate taxes "be levied uniformly by valuation ascertained as the General Assembly shall provide by law." Ill. Const., art. IX, § 4 (1970); Walsh v. Property Tax Appeal Board, 181 Ill. 2d 228, 234 (1998). Yet this uniformity provision of the Illinois Constitution does not require absolute equality in taxation; instead, a reasonable degree of uniformity in the taxing authority's assessments suffices. Peacock v. Property Tax Appeal Board, 339 Ill. App. 3d 1060, 1070 (4th Dist. 2003).

When unequal treatment in the assessment is the basis of a property tax appeal, the appellant must prove the inequity of the assessments by clear and convincing evidence. 86 Ill.Admin.Code §1910.63(e); Walsh, 181 Ill. 2d at 234 (1998). Clear and convincing evidence means more than a preponderance of the evidence, but it does not need to approach the degree of proof needed for a criminal conviction. Bazyldo v. Volant, 164 Ill. 2d 207, 213 (1995). Proof of unequal treatment in the assessment process should comprise assessment documentation for the year in question of at least 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 Property Tax Appeal Board (PTAB) finds the appellant fell short of surmounting this burden of proof.

Of the parties' submission, board of review comparables #1 and #4 and appellant comparable #4 most closely match the subject improvement's qualities and therefore constitute the best evidence of assessment equity for the subject.² All of these selected comparators contained less living space and bathroom capacity than the subject, but were the closest in building age *and* square footage to the subject improvement. Because PTAB can only consider the comparables entered into evidence, PTAB concludes the equitable range of subject improvement assessments runs from \$9.31 to \$17.81 per living square foot despite the relatively high dissimilarity of these comparables to the subject. In any event, the appellant failed to produce three sufficiently comparable properties with lower improvement assessments than the subject. As such, PTAB finds the appellant did not show assessment inequity by clear and convincing evidence and a reduction in the assessment is not justified.

² PTAB notes inconsistencies between the appellant's description of the subject and the board of review's description. Upon reviewing all of the evidence, PTAB determines these discrepancies are immaterial to the outcome.

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

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