



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

APPELLANT: Joseph Scalise  
DOCKET NO.: 22-53177.001-R-1  
PARCEL NO.: 17-33-123-121-0000

The parties of record before the Property Tax Appeal Board are Joseph Scalise, the appellant, by Mary Kate Gorman, Attorney at Law in Tinley Park; 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:** \$16,456  
**IMPR.:** \$45,544  
**TOTAL:** \$62,000

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 two-story dwelling of masonry exterior construction with 3,483 square feet of living area. The dwelling is approximately 16 years old. The home features a full unfinished basement and 2½ bathrooms. The property has a 3,740 square foot site and is located in Chicago, South 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 assessment inequity with respect to the improvement as the basis of the appeal. In support of this argument the appellant submitted information on three equity comparables that have the same assessment neighborhood code and property classification code as the subject. The comparables are located either .03 or .99 of a mile from the subject property. The comparables are improved with two-story dwellings of masonry exterior construction containing 2,524 or 3,040 square feet of living area. The dwellings are 1 or 32 years old. The comparables each have a full basement, however no data was provided by the appellant

concerning basement finish, if any, for the comparables. Each comparable has central air conditioning, two or four full bathrooms, one half bathroom and a two-car garage. Two comparables each have a fireplace. The comparables have improvement assessments that range from \$24,320 to \$45,544 or from \$9.64 to \$18.04 per square foot of living area.<sup>1</sup> Based on this evidence, the appellant requested the subject's improvement assessment be reduced to \$36,188 or \$10.39 per square foot of living area.

The board of review submitted its "Board of Review Notes on Appeal" disclosing the total assessment for the subject of \$62,000. The subject property has an improvement assessment of \$45,544 or \$13.08 per square foot of living area.

In support of its contention of the correct assessment the board of review submitted information on three equity comparables that have the same assessment neighborhood code and property classification code as the subject. Two comparables are located either within the same block and along the same street as the subject or approximately ¼ of a mile from the subject property. The comparables are improved with two-story or three-story dwellings of masonry exterior construction ranging in size from 3,400 to 3,592 square feet of living area. The dwellings are from 13 to 27 years old. The comparables each have a full or partial basement, two of which are finished with a formal recreation room. Each comparable has central air conditioning, two or three full bathrooms and a two-car garage. Two comparables each have an additional half bathroom and one comparable has a fireplace. The comparables have improvement assessments that range from \$45,258 to \$70,250 or from \$13.31 to \$19.56 per square foot of living area. Based on this evidence, the board of review requested confirmation of the subject's assessment.

### **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 has given less weight to the appellant's comparables which differ from the subject dwelling in size and/or age.

The Board finds the best evidence of assessment equity to be the comparables submitted by the board of review, which have the same assessment neighborhood code and property classification code as the subject. The comparables are overall more similar to the subject in location, dwelling size and age. However, all three comparables have features with varying degrees of

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<sup>1</sup> In a supplemental spreadsheet the appellant depicted comparable #1 with an improvement assessment of \$24,320 or \$9.64 per square foot of living area, which differs from the improvement assessment depicted in Section V of the appeal petition of \$45,544 or \$18.04 per square foot of living area.

similarity when compared to the subject, suggesting adjustments would be required to make the comparables more equivalent to the subject. Nevertheless, these three comparables have improvement assessments ranging from \$45,258 to \$70,250 or from \$13.31 to \$19.56 per square foot of living area. The subject's improvement assessment of \$45,544 or \$13.08 per square foot of living area falls at the lower end of the range established by the best comparables in the record in terms of total improvement assessment and below the comparables on a per square foot basis. Based on this record and after considering adjustments to the best comparables for differences when compared to the subject, 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: \_\_\_\_\_

June 17, 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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