



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

APPELLANT: Oren Jacobson
DOCKET NO.: 22-53745.001-R-1
PARCEL NO.: 04-17-309-006-0000

The parties of record before the Property Tax Appeal Board are Oren Jacobson, 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 **a reduction** 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: \$15,850
IMPR.: \$62,140
TOTAL: \$77,990

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 2-story dwelling of frame exterior construction containing 3,170 square feet of living area. The dwelling is approximately 22 years old. Features of the home include a full basement, central air conditioning, one fireplace and a 3-car garage. The property has an approximately 11,322 square foot site and is located in Northbrook, Northfield 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 four equity comparables that are located in the same assessment neighborhood code as the subject and from .02 of a mile to 1.19 miles from the subject property. The comparables are improved with class 2-78, 2-story dwellings of frame exterior construction that range in size from 3,027 to 3,464 square feet of living area. The dwellings range in age from 19 to 45 years old. Each comparable has either a partial or a full basement, central air conditioning, one or two fireplaces and either a

2-car or a 3-car garage. The comparables have improvement assessments that range from \$31,000 to \$62,976 or from \$9.13 to \$18.18 per square foot of living area. Based on this evidence, the appellant requested the subject's improvement assessment be reduced to \$47,723 or \$15.36 per square foot of living area.

The board of review submitted its "Board of Review Notes on Appeal." The appellant supplied a copy of the final decision disclosing the total assessment for the subject of \$82,528. The subject property has an improvement assessment of \$66,678 or \$21.46 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 located in the same assessment neighborhood code as the subject and on the same block or .25 of a mile from the subject property.¹ The comparables are improved with class 2-78, 2-story dwellings of frame, masonry or frame and masonry exterior construction that range in size from 3,117 to 3,599 square feet of living area. The dwellings are 22 or 25 years old. Each comparable has a full basement, central air conditioning, one fireplace and either a 2-car or a 3-car garage. The comparables have improvement assessments that range from \$63,930 to \$73,516 or from \$19.13 to \$20.51 per square foot of living area. Based on this evidence, the board of review requested confirmation of the subject's assessment.

In rebuttal, the appellant's counsel pointed out differences between the board of review comparables #1 and #4 to the subject in exterior construction.

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 based on the evidence in the record a reduction in the subject's assessment is warranted.

The record contains seven suggested equity comparables for the Board's consideration. The Board has given less weight to appellant's comparables #1, #2 and #3 as well as board of review comparable #3 due to their differences from the subject in age, dwelling size and/or distance of at least one mile away from the subject.

The Board finds the best evidence of assessment equity to be appellant's comparable #4 along with board of review comparables #1 and #2. The Board finds that these comparables are most similar to the subject in location, age, design, dwelling size and some features. These most similar comparables have improvement assessments ranging from \$62,976 to \$65,855 or from \$18.18 to \$20.51 per square foot of living area. The subject's improvement assessment of \$66,678 or \$21.46 per square foot of living area, is greater than the range of the best comparables in this record. Based on this record and after considering adjustments to the best comparables for

¹ The board of review comparable #3 is the subject. Comparable #4 has been renumbered to #3.

differences from the subject, the Board finds the appellant demonstrated with clear and convincing evidence that the subject's improvement was inequitably assessed and a reduction in the assessment is 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:

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

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