



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

APPELLANT: Kevin Dougherty  
DOCKET NO.: 22-54388.001-R-1  
PARCEL NO.: 04-09-204-036-0000

The parties of record before the Property Tax Appeal Board are Kevin Dougherty, 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, 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:** \$19,152  
**IMPR.:** \$110,749  
**TOTAL:** \$129,901

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 is improved with a 2-story dwelling of stucco exterior construction containing 3,785 square feet of living area. The dwelling is approximately 7 years old.<sup>1</sup> Features of the home include a full basement with finished area, central air conditioning, a fireplace and a 3-car garage. The property has an 11,970 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 five comparables located within the same assessment neighborhood as the subject. The comparables consist of

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<sup>1</sup> The parties differ regarding the age of the subject dwelling. The Board finds the subject is approximately 7 years old as reported in the board of review's grid analysis which was unrefuted by the appellant.

class 2-78, 2-story dwellings of frame, masonry or frame and masonry exterior construction ranging in size from 3,630 to 3,777 square feet of living area. The homes are 1 to 22 years old. The comparables have full basements with finished area, central air conditioning and from a 2-car to a 3½-car garage. Four comparables each have a fireplace. The comparables have improvement assessments ranging from \$81,555 to \$88,018 or from \$21.95 to \$23.37 per square foot of living area. Based on this evidence, the appellant requested the subject's improvement assessment be reduced to \$86,903 or \$22.96 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 \$129,901. The subject property has an improvement assessment of \$110,749 or \$29.26 per square foot of living area. In support of its contention of the correct assessment the board of review submitted information on four comparables located within the subject's assessment neighborhood and within ¼ of a mile of the subject. The comparables consist of class 2-78, 1.5-story or 2-story dwellings of frame exterior construction ranging in size from 987 to 3,758 square feet of living area. The homes are from 4 to 50 years old. The comparables have partial or full basements with three having finished area, central air conditioning, a fireplace and from a 2-car to a 3-car garage. The comparables have improvement assessments ranging from \$18,913 to \$113,632 or from \$19.16 to \$30.67 per square foot of living area. Based on this evidence, the board of review requested the subject's 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 nine equity comparables for the Board's consideration. The Board gives less weight to the appellant's comparable #1 that has a substantially lower improvement assessment given its 1-year-old age relative to the other comparables that are much older aged dwellings. In addition, the Board gives less weight to the appellant's comparables #2, #3, #4 and #5 as well as board of review comparable #3 due to significant differences in their older ages, design, and/or dwelling size when compared to the subject.

The Board finds the best evidence of assessment equity to be the board of review's remaining comparables which are more similar to the subject in location, age, dwelling size, and/or other features. These three comparables have improvement assessments ranging from \$110,443 to \$113,632 or from \$29.47 to \$30.67 per square foot of living area. The subject's improvement assessment of \$110,749 or \$29.26 per square foot of living area falls within the range established by the best comparables in the record on an overall value basis and below the range on a per-square-foot basis. 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 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: \_\_\_\_\_

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

AGENCY

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