



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

APPELLANT: Robert Wonder
DOCKET NO.: 23-20636.001-R-1
PARCEL NO.: 01-01-308-029-0000

The parties of record before the Property Tax Appeal Board are Robert Wonder, 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: \$4,917
IMPR.: \$60,974
TOTAL: \$65,891

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 2023 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 and masonry exterior construction with 4,038 square feet of living area and is approximately 32 years old. Features include a full basement with finished area, four full bathrooms, two half bathrooms, four fireplaces, and a 3-car garage. The property has a 49,179 square foot site and is located in Barrington Hills, Barrington Township, Cook County. The subject is classified as a class 2-08 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 equity comparables with the same assessment neighborhood code as the subject property. The appellant did not disclose the proximity of the comparables to the subject. However, according to the property index numbers (PINs), each of the comparables is located in a different section than the

subject.¹ Evidence also included property characteristics printouts from the Cook County Assessor's Office which were analyzed to verify/update data in the Section V grid analysis. The comparables are improved with 2-story, class 2-08 dwellings of frame or frame and masonry exterior construction ranging in size from 4,078 to 4,440 square feet of living area. The homes range in age from 20 to 45 years old. Each comparable has a full basement with two having finished area, either two or three full bathrooms with three of each also having a half bathroom, central air conditioning, either one or two fireplaces, and either a 3-car or a 3.5-car garage. The comparables have improvement assessments ranging from \$47,964 to \$52,437 or from \$11.69 to \$11.98 per square foot of living area. Based on this evidence, the appellant requested that the improvement assessment be reduced.

The board of review submitted its "Board of Review Notes on Appeal" disclosing the total assessment for the subject of \$65,891. The subject property has an improvement assessment of \$60,974 or \$15.10 per square foot of living area.

In support of its contention of the correct assessment, the board of review submitted information on four equity comparables with the same assessment neighborhood code as the subject and located on the same tax block as the subject property. One comparable is also on the same street as the subject. The comparables are improved with 2-story, class 2-08 dwellings of frame or frame and masonry exterior construction ranging in size from 3,813 to 4,256 square feet of living area. The homes range in age from 21 to 24 years old. Each comparable has a full basement with two of these having finished area, either three or four full bathrooms, one half bathroom, central air conditioning, either one or two fireplaces, and from a 2-car to a 4-car garage. The comparables have improvement assessments ranging from \$79,417 to \$83,717 or from \$18.66 to \$21.61 per square foot of living area. Based on this evidence, the board of review requested that the subject's assessment be confirmed.

Conclusion of Law

The appellant 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 suggested comparables for the Board's consideration. The Board gives less weight to the appellant's comparables which are located in different sections than the subject with comparables #1 and #5 also presenting other differences from the subject in age and/or other features.

¹ The comparables with PINs beginning with 01-06, 01-18, 01-19, and 01-21 indicate these properties are located in sections 6, 18, 19, and 21, whereas the subject's PIN begins with 01-01, indicating the property is located in section 1.

The Board finds the best evidence of assessment equity to be the board of review comparables which are located on the same tax block as the subject. These four comparables are each relatively similar to the subject in design/class, age, and dwelling size with varying degrees in basement finish, bathroom count, and other features. These comparables have improvement assessments ranging from \$79,417 to \$83,717 or from \$18.66 to \$21.61 per square foot of living area. The subject's improvement assessment of \$60,974 or \$15.10 per square foot of living area falls below the range established by the best comparables in this record. Based on this record and after considering the necessary adjustments to the best comparables required for differences from 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

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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