



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

APPELLANT: Michael Lee  
DOCKET NO.: 23-22805.001-R-1  
PARCEL NO.: 05-31-110-030-0000

The parties of record before the Property Tax Appeal Board are Michael Lee, the appellant, by attorney Brian S. Maher, of Weis, DuBrock, Doody & Maher 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:** \$14,996  
**IMPR.:** \$41,956  
**TOTAL:** \$56,952

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 is improved with a 2-story dwelling of frame and masonry exterior construction containing 2,326 square feet of living area. The dwelling is approximately 65 years old. Features of the home include a partial basement with finished area, central air conditioning and a 2-car garage.<sup>1</sup> The property has a 9,373 square foot site located in Glenview, New Trier Township, Cook County. The subject is classified as a class 2-06 property under the Cook County Real Property Assessment Classification Ordinance.

The appellant contends assessment inequity with respect improvement as the basis of the appeal. In support of this argument the appellant submitted information on four comparables located within the same assessment neighborhood as the subject. Two comparables are also located

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<sup>1</sup> The board of review described the subject as having a full basement with a formal recreation room, which was not refuted by the appellant.

within the subject's same block. The comparables consist of class 2-06 dwellings of frame, masonry or frame and masonry exterior construction that range in size from 2,329 to 2,903 square feet of living area. The dwellings are each 65 years old. Two comparables each have a slab foundation, and two comparables each have a partial basement with "N/A" reported for the finished basement area. Each comparable has central air conditioning and a 2-car garage. Two comparables each have a fireplace. The comparables have improvement assessments that range from \$34,448 to \$45,232 or from \$14.69 to \$16.67 per square foot of living area. The appellant requested the subject's improvement assessment be reduced to \$36,425 or \$15.66 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 property of \$56,952. The subject property has an improvement assessment of \$41,956 or \$18.04 per square foot of building area.

In support of its contention of the correct assessment the board of review submitted information on four comparables located in the same assessment neighborhood as the subject. The comparables are also located within the subject's same block or approximately ¼ of a mile from the subject. The comparables consist of class 2-05 or 2-06, 2-story dwellings of frame and masonry exterior construction that range in size from 1,911 to 2,698 square feet of living area. The dwellings are 64 or 66 years old. Each comparable has a partial or full basement with finished area, central air conditioning, and a 2-car or a 2.5-car garage. One comparable has a fireplace. The comparables have improvement assessments that range from \$37,648 to \$52,822 or from \$19.56 to \$20.50 per square foot of living area.

### **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 information on eight equity comparables for the Board's consideration. The Board gives less weight to the appellant's comparables as well as the board of review comparables #1 and #3 due to differences in their dwelling sizes and/or foundation type when compared to the subject.

The Board finds the best evidence assessment equity to be the board of review's comparables #2 and #4 which are more similar to the subject in location, design, dwelling size, age, basement foundation and features. These two comparables have improvement assessments of \$46,027 and \$49,972 or \$19.56 and \$20.50 per square foot of living area, respectively. The subject's improvement assessment of \$41,956 or \$18.04 per square foot of living area falls below the two best comparables in the record. After considering adjustments to the two 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: \_\_\_\_\_

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

AGENCY

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