



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

APPELLANT: Anthony Cogan
DOCKET NO.: 23-24443.001-R-1
PARCEL NO.: 04-01-408-013-0000

The parties of record before the Property Tax Appeal Board are Anthony Cogan, the appellant, by Abby L. Strauss, attorney-at-law 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 **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: \$43,740
IMPR.: \$87,576
TOTAL: \$131,316

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 24,300 square foot site improved with a two-story dwelling of masonry exterior construction containing 3,894 square feet of living area. The dwelling is approximately 140 years old. Features of the property include an unfinished partial basement, central air conditioning, two fireplaces, 2½ bathrooms and a 2-car garage. The property is in Glencoe, New Trier Township, Cook County. The subject is a class 2-06 property under the Cook County Real Property Assessment Classification Ordinance.

The appellant contends inequity regarding the improvement assessment as the basis of the appeal. In support of this argument the appellant submitted information on three equity comparables consisting of class 2-06 properties improved with two-story dwellings of masonry exterior construction that range in size from 3,634 to 4,134 square feet of living area and are 96 to 107 years old. Each property has a partial or full basement, one fireplace, 3½ bathrooms, and a

2-car or 3-car garage. Two comparables have central air conditioning. The comparables have the same neighborhood code as the subject property and are located from .43 to .66 of a mile from the subject property. Their improvement assessments range from \$45,313 to \$83,687 or from \$11.82 to \$20.24 per square foot of living area. The appellant requested the subject's improvement assessment be reduced to \$57,787.

The board of review submitted its "Board of Review Notes on Appeal" disclosing the total assessment for the subject of \$131,316. The subject property has an improvement assessment of \$87,576 or \$22.49 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 composed of class 2-06 properties improved with two-story dwellings of frame or frame and masonry exterior construction that range in size from 3,520 to 4,439 square feet of living area and are 67 to 95 years old. Each property has a full or partial basement with one having finished area and a 2-car or 3-car garage. Three comparables have central air conditioning and one or two fireplaces. The comparables have two, three or four full bathrooms and three comparables have an additional one or two half bathrooms. The comparables have the same neighborhood code as the subject and are located ¼ of a mile from the subject. Their improvement assessments range from \$85,219 to \$127,526 or from \$23.74 to \$28.73 per square foot of living area.

In rebuttal the appellant's counsel pointed out the differences in ages and exterior construction between the subject and the board of review comparables. The appellant's counsel also noted that board of review comparable #1 was significantly larger than the subject dwelling.

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 seven equity comparables with the same classification code and neighborhood code as the subject property to support their respective positions. The Board gives less weight to appellant's comparables #1 and #2 as these comparables are the least similar to the subject in location relative to the other comparables in the record and have improvement assessments that are significantly below the remaining comparables in the record indicating they may be outliers. The Board gives less weight to board of review comparable #1 due to differences from the subject in size. The Board gives most weight to appellant's comparable #3 and board of review comparables #2, #3 and #4 that range in size from 3,520 to 4,134 square feet of living area and in age from 67 to 96 years old. The comparables have varying degrees of similarity to the subject property in age and features indicating that adjustments would be appropriate to make them more equivalent to the subject property for these differences. Nevertheless, these four comparables have improvement assessments that range from \$83,687 to \$97,255 or from \$20.24 to \$24.81 per square foot of living area. The subject's improvement

assessment of \$87,576 or \$22.49 per square foot of living area falls within the range established by the best comparables in this record. Based on this record, after considering the appropriate adjustments to the best comparables, 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: July 21, 2026



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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