



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

APPELLANT: John McGuire  
DOCKET NO.: 23-34166.001-R-1  
PARCEL NO.: 12-26-307-029-0000

The parties of record before the Property Tax Appeal Board are John McGuire, the appellant, by Brian S. Maher, attorney-at-law 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:** \$4,593  
**IMPR.:** \$27,381  
**TOTAL:** \$31,974

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 two-story multi-family building of masonry exterior construction that contains 2,559 square feet of living area. The building is approximately 66 years old. Features of the property included full basement with an apartment, and three bathrooms. The property has a 4,375 square foot site located in River Grove, Leyden Township, Cook County. The subject is classified as a class 2-11 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 four equity comparables composed of class 2-11 properties improved with 1.5-story or 2-story multi-family buildings of frame, masonry or frame and masonry exterior construction that range in size from 1,700 to 2,611 square feet of building area. The buildings range in age from 58 to 75 years old.

One comparable has a partial basement and three comparables have either a slab or crawl space foundation. The comparables have 2, 2½, or 3 bathrooms. Two comparables have central air conditioning and a two-car garage. One comparable has one fireplace. These properties have the same assessment neighborhood code as the subject property. Their improvement assessments range from \$18,124 to \$24,406 or from \$9.34 to \$10.66 per square foot of building area. The appellant requested the subject's improvement assessment be reduced to \$25,360.

The board of review submitted its "Board of Review Notes on Appeal" disclosing the total assessment for the subject of \$31,974. The subject property has an improvement assessment of \$27,381 or \$10.70 per square foot of building area. In support of its contention of the correct assessment the board of review submitted information on four equity comparables composed of class 2-11 properties improved with one-story or two-story multi-family buildings that range in size from 2,053 to 2,437 square feet of building area. The buildings range in age from 60 to 134 years old. Each property has a partial or full basement with two having finished area. The comparables have 2, 3 or 4 bathrooms. One comparable has central air conditioning and three comparables have a 1-car, 2-car or 3-car garage. The comparables have the same assessment neighborhood code as the subject and are located in the subarea or ¼ of a mile from the subject property. Their improvement assessments range from \$23,096 to \$29,965 or from \$11.25 to \$12.42 per square foot of building 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 assessment 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, #3 and #4 that differ from the subject in size and foundation. The Board gives less weight to board of review comparable #1 due to differences from the subject building in age and size. The Board gives less weight to board of review comparable #4 due to differences from the subject building in style, being a one-story structure while the subject is a two-story building. The Board finds the best evidence of assessment equity to be appellant's comparable #2 and board of review comparables #2 and #3. These properties are improved with 1.5-story or 2-story multi-family buildings of masonry or frame and masonry exterior construction that range in size from 2,231 to 2,611 square feet of building area. The buildings range in age from 75 to 97 years old. The comparables have varying degrees of similarity to the subject in features requiring adjustments to make them more equivalent to the subject property. These comparables have improvement assessments that range from \$24,406 to \$29,437 or from \$9.35 to \$12.08 per square foot of building area. The subject's improvement assessment of \$27,381 or \$10.70 per square foot of building area falls within the range established by the best comparables in this record. Based on this record, after considering

appropriate adjustments to the comparables due to 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



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: \_\_\_\_\_

August 19, 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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