



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

APPELLANT: Pablo & Elissa Tinajero
DOCKET NO.: 23-42463.001-R-1
PARCEL NO.: 26-06-201-028-0000

The parties of record before the Property Tax Appeal Board are Pablo & Elissa Tinajero, the appellants, by attorney Brian P. Liston of the Law Offices of Liston & Tsantilis, 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: \$3,475
IMPR.: \$2,025
TOTAL: \$5,500

Subject only to the State multiplier as applicable.

Statement of Jurisdiction

The appellants 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 two-story multi-family building of frame exterior construction with 2,839 square feet of gross building area. The building is approximately 133 years old. Features of the building include a full basement and four full bathrooms. The property has a site with 3,475 square feet of land area and is located in Chicago, Hyde Park Township, Cook County. The subject is classified as a class 2-11 property under the Cook County Real Property Assessment Classification Ordinance.

The appellants contend assessment inequity with respect to the improvement as the basis of the appeal. In support of this argument the appellants submitted information on three equity comparables that have the same assessment neighborhood code as the subject and are located approximately .2 of a mile from the subject property. The comparables are class 2-11 properties improved with two-story multi-family buildings of frame exterior construction ranging in size

from 2,920 to 3,136 square feet of gross building area and are 125 or 135 years old. Each comparable has a full basement and three full bathrooms. Comparable #3 has central air conditioning. Two comparables each have either a 2-car or a 2.5- car garage. The comparables have improvement assessments that range from \$1,000 to \$1,500 or from \$0.34 to \$0.48 per square foot of gross building area. Based on this evidence, the appellants requested a reduction in the subject's improvement assessment to \$1,192 or \$0.42 per square foot of gross building area.

The board of review submitted its "Board of Review Notes on Appeal" disclosing the total assessment for the subject of \$5,500. The subject property has an improvement assessment of \$2,025 or \$0.71 per square foot of gross building area.

In support of its contention of the correct assessment the board of review submitted information on four equity comparables that have the same assessment neighborhood code as the subject and are located within the same block as the subject or approximately $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile from the subject property, one of which is also along the same street as the subject. The comparables are class 2-11 properties improved with two-story multi-family buildings of frame exterior construction ranging in size from 2,214 to 2,700 square feet of gross building area. The buildings range in age from 128 to 135 years old. The comparables each have a full basement, one of which has finished area. Each comparable has three or full bathrooms and three comparables each have either one or four additional half bathrooms. Comparable #3 has a 2-car garage. The comparables have improvement assessments of \$2,525 or \$4,525 or from \$0.94 to \$2.04 per square foot of gross building area. Based on this evidence, the board of review requested confirmation of the subject's assessment.

Conclusion of Law

The taxpayers contend 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 appellants did not meet this burden of proof and a reduction in the subject's assessment is not warranted.

The parties submitted seven comparable properties for the Board's consideration. The Board has given less weight to the appellants' comparables which have a garage or central air conditioning, neither of which are features of the subject. The Board has given reduced weight to board of review comparables #3 and #4 due to their smaller building sizes, when compared to the subject and/or they have a garage, unlike the subject.

The Board finds the best evidence of assessment equity to be board of review comparables #1 and #2, which are most similar to the subject in location, building size, age and some features. These two comparables each have an improvement assessment of \$2,525 or \$0.94 and \$0.96 per square foot of gross building area, respectively. The subject's improvement assessment of \$2,025 or \$0.71 per square foot of gross building area falls below the two best comparables in

the record both in terms of overall improvement assessment and on a per square foot of gross building area basis. Based on this record and after considering adjustments to the best comparables for differences from the subject, the Board finds the appellants 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: June 16, 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

AGENCY

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