



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

APPELLANT: John R. Willis  
DOCKET NO.: 23-43692.001-R-2 through 23-43692.002-R-2  
PARCEL NO.: See Below

The parties of record before the Property Tax Appeal Board are John R. Willis, the appellant, by attorney Thomas E. Sweeney, of Siegel Jennings Co., LPA 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:

DOCKET NO	PARCEL NUMBER	LAND	IMPRVMT	TOTAL
23-43692.001-R-2	14-33-123-037-0000	42,500	156,825	\$199,325
23-43692.002-R-2	14-33-123-038-0000	42,500	206,525	\$249,025

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 masonry exterior construction with 5,695 square feet of living area.<sup>1</sup> The dwelling is approximately 133 years old. Features of the home include a full basement with finished area and central air conditioning. The property has a 3,400 square foot site and is located in Chicago, North Chicago Township, Cook County. The subject is classified as a class 2-09 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 located within the subject's assessment neighborhood and within one mile of the

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<sup>1</sup> The board of review reported that the property contains a second improvement, for which no descriptive information was provided, and which was not refuted by the appellant in rebuttal.

subject. The comparables consist of 3-story class 2-09 dwellings of masonry exterior construction ranging in size from 5,029 to 5,600 square feet of living area. The homes are 1 to 140 years old. Each dwelling has central air conditioning, a full basement, and either a 1-car, 2-car, or 4-car garage. Three comparables each have one to three fireplaces. The comparables have improvement assessments ranging from \$232,583 to \$258,583 or from \$46.18 to \$47.05 per square foot of living area.

The appellant also submitted a copy of the board of review final decision which disclosed a total assessment for the subject of \$448,350. The appellant reported a combined improvement assessment of \$363,350.

Based on this evidence, the appellant requested a reduced improvement assessment of \$220,568 or \$38.73 per square foot of living area.

The board of review submitted its "Board of Review Notes on Appeal" for one of the PINs under appeal. The board of review reported that the subject sold in April 2023, is a multi-improvement property, and the subject has an improvement assessment of \$55.07 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 located within the subject's assessment neighborhood. The comparables consist of 2-story or 3-story class 2-09 dwellings of masonry exterior construction ranging in size from 5,237 to 5,658 square feet of living area. The homes are 5 to 133 years old. Each dwelling has central air conditioning, two or three fireplaces, a full basement with three having finished area, and either a 2-car or 3-car garage. The comparables have improvement assessments ranging from \$296,676 to \$342,139 or from \$56.60 to \$60.47 per square foot of living area. Based on this evidence, the board of review requested confirmation of the subject's assessment.

### **Conclusion of Law**

The taxpayer 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 a total of nine equity comparables to support their respective positions before the Property Tax Appeal Board. The Board has given reduced weight to the appellant's comparables #2, #3, and #4, as well as board of review comparables #1, #3, and #4, which differ from the subject in age.

The Board finds the best evidence of assessment equity to be appellant's comparables #1 and #4 along with board of review comparable #2, which are similar to the subject in age and some

features. These comparables have improvement assessments that range from \$240,237 to \$312,771 or from \$46.18 to \$56.60 per square foot of living area. The subject's combined improvement assessment of \$363,350 or \$63.80 per square foot of living area falls above the range established by the best comparables in this record overall and appears logical given the subject's second improvement. Based on this record and after considering adjustments to the best comparables 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



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: \_\_\_\_\_

May 20, 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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