



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

APPELLANT: Anthony Zagone
DOCKET NO.: 23-49363.001-R-1
PARCEL NO.: 04-33-408-029-0000

The parties of record before the Property Tax Appeal Board are Anthony Zagone, the appellant, by attorney Abby L. Strauss, 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: \$11,730
IMPR.: \$79,269
TOTAL: \$90,999

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 containing 3,959 square feet of living area. The dwelling is approximately 15 years old. Features of the home include a basement, central air conditioning, a fireplace, 3½ bathrooms and a 3-car garage. The property has an approximately 10,664 square foot site and is located in Glenview, Northfield Township, Cook County. The subject is classified as a class 2-08 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 six equity comparables that are located within the subject's assessment neighborhood and from 0.52 of a mile to 1.19 miles from the subject property. The comparables are improved with class 2-08, 2-story dwellings of masonry or frame and masonry exterior construction that range in size from

3,924 to 4,385 square feet of living area. The dwellings are 21 to 32 years old. Five comparables each have a basement, and one comparable has a crawl space foundation. Each comparable has central air conditioning, either 2½ or 3½ bathrooms and from a 2-car to a 3-car garage. Five comparables each have one or two fireplaces. The comparables have improvement assessments that range from \$56,488 to \$64,293 or from \$13.48 to \$16.01 per square foot of living area. Based on this evidence, the appellant requested the subject's improvement assessment be reduced to \$59,305 or \$14.98 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 of \$90,999. The subject property has an improvement assessment of \$79,269 or \$20.02 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 same assessment neighborhood as the subject. The comparables are also located within the subject's block, street and/or approximately 0.25 of a mile from the subject property. The comparables are improved with class 2-08, 2-story dwellings of masonry or frame and masonry exterior construction that range in size from 4,214 to 4,700 square feet of living area. The dwellings are 9 to 19 years old. Each comparable has a basement, with three having finished area, central air conditioning, one or two fireplaces, either 3½, 4 or 4½ bathrooms, and a 3-car garage. The comparables have improvement assessments ranging from \$86,419 to \$101,222 or from \$20.43 to \$22.33 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 record contains nine suggested equity comparables for the Board's consideration. The Board gives less weight to appellant's comparables which are less similar to the subject in proximity to the subject than the board of review's comparables. Three of the appellant's comparables also differ from the subject in age and/or foundation type when compared to the subject. The Board also gives less weight to the board of review's comparables #3 and #4 due to differences in their larger dwelling sizes when compared to the subject.

The Board finds the best evidence of assessment equity to be the board of review comparables #1 and #2. These comparables are located within the same assessment neighborhood, block and street as the subject property and are relatively similar to the subject in design, age, dwelling size and most features. These two comparables have improvement assessments of \$86,419 and \$86,908 or \$20.43 and \$20.62 per square foot of living area. The subject's improvement assessment of \$79,269 or \$20.02 per square foot of living area, falls below the improvement assessments of the

two best comparables in this record both in terms of an overall and per square foot bases. After considering adjustments to the two 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 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 15, 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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