



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

APPELLANT: Christine M. Feeney
DOCKET NO.: 23-52005.001-R-1
PARCEL NO.: 15-21-121-055-0000

The parties of record before the Property Tax Appeal Board are Christine M. Feeney, the appellant, by attorney Brian S. Maher 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: \$4,690
IMPR.: \$18,602
TOTAL: \$23,292

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 one-story dwelling of masonry exterior construction with 1,126 square feet of living area. The dwelling is approximately 69 years old. The home features a full basement, central air conditioning and a 2-car garage. The property has a 6,700 square foot site and is located in Westchester, Proviso Township, Cook County. The subject is classified as a class 2-03 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 four equity comparables that have the same assessment neighborhood code as the subject, two of which are located along the same street as the subject property. The comparables are class 2-03 properties that are improved with one-story dwellings of masonry exterior construction ranging in size from

1,336 to 1,569 square feet of living area. The dwellings are from 73 to 75 years old. One comparable has a full basement, one comparable has a crawl-space foundation and two comparables have concrete slab foundations. Each comparable has central air conditioning and either a 1.5-car or a 2-car garage. Three comparables each have a fireplace. The comparables have improvement assessments that range from \$16,590 to \$19,590 or from \$11.67 to \$12.61 per square foot of living area. Based on this evidence, the appellant requested the subject's improvement assessment be reduced to \$13,872 or \$12.32 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 \$23,292. The subject property has an improvement assessment of \$18,602 or \$16.52 per square foot of living area.

In support of its contention of the correct assessment the board of review submitted information on four comparables that have the same assessment neighborhood code as the subject and are located within the same block as the subject property, two of which are also along the same street as the subject. The comparables are class 2-03 properties that are improved with one-story dwellings of masonry exterior construction ranging in size from 1,110 to 1,130 square feet of living area. The dwellings are 70 or 71 years old. The comparables each have a basement, three of which have finished area. Two comparables have central air conditioning and a fireplace. Each comparable has either a 1-car or a 2-car garage. The comparables have improvement assessments that range from \$18,841 to \$21,841 or from \$16.67 to \$19.40 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 eight comparable properties for the Board's consideration. The Board has given less weight to the appellant's comparables due to differences from the subject in dwelling size and/or their lack of a basement foundation, a feature of the subject.

The Board finds the best evidence of assessment equity to be the four comparables submitted by the board of review, which have basement foundations like the subject and are overall more similar to the subject in location, dwelling size, design and age. However, the Board finds the comparables have other features that have varying degrees of similarity when compared to the subject, suggesting adjustments would be necessary to make them more equivalent to the subject. Nevertheless, the comparables have improvement assessments ranging from \$18,841 to \$21,841 or from \$16.67 to \$19.40 per square foot of living area. The subject's improvement assessment of \$18,602 or \$16.52 per square foot of living area falls below the range established by the best

comparables in the record. 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 19, 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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