



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

APPELLANT: Raymundo Sanchez  
DOCKET NO.: 24-02907.001-R-1  
PARCEL NO.: 09-34-304-016

The parties of record before the Property Tax Appeal Board are Raymundo Sanchez, the appellant, by Nicholas J. Cortesi, Attorney at Law in Chicago; and the McHenry 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 **McHenry** County Board of Review is warranted. The correct assessed valuation of the property is:

**LAND:** \$11,733  
**IMPR.:** \$69,348  
**TOTAL:** \$81,081

Subject only to the State multiplier as applicable.

**Statement of Jurisdiction**

The appellant timely filed the appeal from a decision of the McHenry County Board of Review pursuant to section 16-160 of the Property Tax Code (35 ILCS 200/16-160) challenging the assessment for the 2024 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 raised ranch dwelling of vinyl exterior construction with 1,180 square feet of living area. The dwelling was constructed in 1977 and is approximately 47 years old. Features of the home include a 550 square foot lower level with 440 square feet of finished area,<sup>1</sup> central air conditioning, and a 462 square foot garage. The property has a 8,140 square foot site and is located in McHenry, McHenry Township, McHenry County.

The appellant contends assessment inequity regarding the improvement as the basis of the appeal. In support of this argument, the appellant submitted information on four equity comparables located within the same assessment neighborhood code as the subject and within 0.4 of a mile from the subject. The comparables are improved with raised ranch homes of

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<sup>1</sup> Additional details regarding the subject not reported by the appellant are found in the board of review's evidence and were not refuted by the appellant.

frame/vinyl exterior construction ranging in size from 1,180 to 1,756 square feet of living area. The dwellings were built in 1976 or 1977. Each home has a 550 to 1,152 square foot lower level with 400 to 922 square feet of finished area,<sup>2</sup> central air conditioning, one or two fireplaces, and a 462 square foot garage. The comparables have improvement assessments ranging from \$71,029 to \$79,640 or from \$45.35 to \$60.19 per square foot of living area. Based on this evidence, the appellant requested a reduction in the subject's improvement assessment to \$59,775.

The board of review submitted its "Board of Review Notes on Appeal" disclosing the total assessment for the subject of \$81,081. The subject property has an improvement assessment of \$69,348 or \$58.77 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 code as the subject and within 0.31 of a mile from the subject. Comparable #1 is the same property as the appellant's comparable #2. The comparables are improved with split-level homes of vinyl or aluminum exterior construction with 1,180 square feet of living area. The dwellings range in age from 46 to 49 years old. Each home has a 550 square foot lower level with 440 square feet of finished area, central air conditioning, and a 462 square foot garage. One home has a fireplace. The comparables have improvement assessments ranging from \$69,198 to \$71,029 or from \$58.64 to \$60.19 per square foot of living area.

With regard to the appellant's comparables, the board of review submitted a letter from the township assessor contending that the appellant's comparables #1, #3, and #4 were originally built like the subject but received bi-level additions resulting in larger dwelling sizes than the subject. 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 a total of seven comparables, with one common comparable, for the Board's consideration. The Board gives less weight to the appellant's comparables #1, #3, and #4, which are less similar to the subject in dwelling size, lower level size, and finished area size than the other comparables in this record.

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<sup>2</sup> Additional details regarding the comparables not reported by the appellant are found in the board of review's evidence and were not refuted by the appellant.

The Board finds the best evidence of assessment equity to be the appellant's comparable #2 and the board of review's comparables, which are identical or similar to the subject in dwelling size, age, location, and features. These comparables have improvement assessments that range from \$69,198 to \$71,029 or from \$58.64 to \$60.19 per square foot of living area. The subject's improvement assessment of \$69,348 or \$58.77 per square foot of living area falls within the range established by the best comparables in this record. Based on this record and after considering appropriate 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: \_\_\_\_\_

November 25, 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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