



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

APPELLANT: Adeniyi Adedoyin
DOCKET NO.: 24-24706.001-R-1
PARCEL NO.: 17-06-215-010-0000

The parties of record before the Property Tax Appeal Board are Adeniyi Adedoyin, the appellant, by attorney Michael R. O'Malley, of Schmidt Salzman & Moran, Ltd. 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: \$40,297
IMPR.: \$178,526
TOTAL: \$218,823

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 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 3-story dwelling of masonry construction with 4,001 square feet of living area. The dwelling is approximately 134 years old. Features of the home include a full basement finished with a recreation room, central air conditioning, 1 fireplace, and a 2-car garage. The property has a 4,050 square foot site and is located in Chicago, West Chicago Township, Cook County. The subject is classified as a class 2-06 property¹ under the Cook County Real Property Assessment Classification Ordinance.

The appellant contends assessment inequity as the basis of the appeal. In support of this argument, the appellant submitted information on five equity comparables located within the same assessment neighborhood code as the subject property, but their proximity to the subject

¹ Two-or-more story residence, over 62 years of age, containing from 2,201 to 4,999 square feet of living area.

was depicted as “unknown.”² The comparables consist of 2-story, class 2-06 dwellings of masonry construction ranging in size from 2,722 to 3,984 square feet of living area and ranging in age from 128 to 136 years old. Features of the dwellings include 2 or 3 bathrooms, a full basement—four of which are finished with a recreation room or apartment, and central air conditioning. Two dwellings have either 1 or 2 fireplaces, and four dwellings have a 2-car, a 2.5-car, or a 3-car garage. The comparables have improvement assessments ranging from \$61,200 to \$108,224 or from \$19.08 to \$27.16 per square foot of living area. Based on this information, the appellant requested a reduction to the improvement assessment.

The board of review submitted its "Board of Review Notes on Appeal." The appellant submitted a final decision of the Board of Review disclosing the total assessment for the subject of \$218,823. The subject property has an improvement assessment of \$178,526 or \$44.62 per square foot of living area.

In support of its contention of the correct assessment, the board of review submitted information on two equity comparables located within either .25 of a mile or the same assessment block as the subject, and share the same assessment neighborhood code with the subject property. The comparables consist of 2-story homes of masonry or frame and masonry construction containing either 3,090 or 3,333 square feet of living area and being either 132 or 137 years old. Features of the dwellings include 3.5 or 5.5 bathrooms, a full basement finished with a recreation room, central air conditioning, 1 or 2 fireplaces, and 2-car or a 3-car garage. Comparable #1 is depicted to be in “deluxe” condition. The comparables have improvement assessments of \$186,703 and \$187,195 or \$56.02 and \$60.58 per square foot of living area.

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 seven equity comparables in support of their respective positions before the Property Tax Appeal Board. After analyzing the evidence in the record, the Board finds that all the comparables in the record differ from the subject dwelling in design as they are all 2-story dwellings in contrast to the subject's 3-story design. Additionally, all but one of the comparables are significantly smaller in dwelling size relative to the subject dwelling. Moreover, appellant's comparable #4 is located in a different township than the subject property.

The parties' comparables in this record have improvement assessments ranging from \$61,200 to \$187,195 or from \$19.08 to \$60.58 per square foot of living area. The subject's improvement

² From the comparables' PINs, the Board has determined that comparable #4 is located in a different township than the subject property.

assessment of \$178,526 or \$44.62 per square foot of living area falls within the range established by all the comparables in this record both on an overall improvement assessment basis and on a per square foot of living area basis. Based on this record, and after making appropriate adjustments to the assessments of the 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, thus, 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: _____

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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