



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

APPELLANT: Daniel Bueschel
DOCKET NO.: 24-25129.001-R-1
PARCEL NO.: 23-13-418-013-0000

The parties of record before the Property Tax Appeal Board are Daniel Bueschel, the appellant(s); 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: \$10,301
IMPR.: \$11,910
TOTAL: \$22,211

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 an approximately 70-year-old, one-story residential dwelling of frame construction with 1,255 square feet of living area. Features of the home includes a full basement, central air conditioning and a three-car garage. The property has a 12,876 square foot site and is located in Worth, Palos 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 as the basis of the appeal. In support of this argument, the appellant submitted information on six suggested equity comparable properties with varying degrees of similarities to the subject. These comparables are described as frame or masonry construction, one- or 1.5-story dwellings. These properties have slab foundations, crawlspaces or a full basement. They range in age from 64 to 72 years; in size from 1,240 to 1,504 square feet of living area; and an improvement assessment of \$7.70 to \$8.49 per square foot of living area. The properties are located within a .44-mile radius of the subject property. The

appellant also submitted the subject's board of review decision letter dated November 19, 2024, which disclosed a total assessment of \$22,211. The appellant requested the subject's total assessment be reduced to \$19,000.

The board of review submitted its "Board of Review Notes on Appeal" disclosing the total assessment for the subject of \$22,212. The subject property has an improvement assessment of \$11,911 or \$9.49 per square foot of living area. In support of its contention of the correct assessment, the board of review submitted information on four suggested equity comparable properties with varying degrees of similarities to the subject. These comparables are described as frame or masonry construction, one- or 1.5-story dwellings. They range in age from 70 to 72 years; in size from 1,360 to 1,765 square feet of living area; and an improvement assessment ranging from \$9.78 to \$10.81 per square foot of living area. These properties have a slab foundation, crawl space, partial or full basements and zero- to two-car garages. The properties are located within a ¼-mile radius of the subject property, and two are on the same block. The board of review requested that the assessment be confirmed.

Conclusion of Law

The taxpayer contends assessment inequity as the basis of the appeal. The Illinois Constitution requires that real estate taxes "be levied uniformly by valuation ascertained as the General Assembly shall provide by law." Ill. Const., art. IX, § 4 (1970); Walsh v. Property Tax Appeal Board, 181 Ill. 2d 228, 234 (1998). This uniformity provision of the Illinois Constitution does not require absolute equality in taxation, however, and it is sufficient if the taxing authority achieves a reasonable degree of uniformity. Peacock v. Property Tax Appeal Board, 339 Ill. App. 3d 1060, 1070 (4th Dist. 2003).

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). Clear and convincing evidence means more than a preponderance of the evidence, but it does not need to approach the degree of proof needed for a conviction of a crime. Bazyldo v. Volant, 164 Ill. 2d 207, 213 (1995). 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 Board finds that the subject's total assessed value is \$22,211 per the board of review decision letter. Therefore, the subject has a total improvement assessment of \$11,910 or \$9.49 per square foot of living area.

The Board finds there are no suitable comparables for comparison to be considered the best evidence of assessment equity in this record. As for the comparables not considered the best evidence, the Board finds that the board of review's comparables #1, #2, and #3 and the appellant's suggested comparables #5 and #6 are 1.5-story dwellings unlike the subject. Additionally, the appellant's suggested comparables #1 through #5 and the board of review's suggested comparables #3 and #4 have much smaller basement areas than 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: _____

July 21, 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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