FINAL ADMINISTRATIVE DECISION
ILLINOIS PROPERTY TAX APPEAL BOARD

APPELLANT: Amancio Diaz
DOCKET NO.: 24-28092.001-R-1
PARCEL NO.: 17-19-412-023-0000

The parties of record before the Property Tax Appeal Board are Amancio Diaz, the appellant(s), 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:	$11,100
IMPR.:	$68,172
TOTAL:	$79,272

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 two-story mixed-use building of masonry construction with 3,840 square feet of building area and a two-story multi-unit dwelling of masonry construction with 1,512 square feet of living area. The improvements were 131 years old. Features of the improvements include full basements. The property has a 3,000 square foot site and is located in Chicago, West Chicago Township, Cook County. The improvements are classified as class 2-12 and 2-11 properties 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 class 2-12 equity comparable properties with varying degrees of similarity to the subject which are located within the same neighborhood code as the subject but for which the appellant did not provide proximity to the subject. The

improvements were from 106 to 138 years old, had from 3,779 to 4,150 square feet of building area, and had improvement assessments from $7.27 to $9.08 per square foot of building area.

In further support of their argument the appellant submitted information on five class 2-11 equity comparable properties with varying degrees of similarity to the subject which are located within the same neighborhood code as the subject but for which the appellant did not provide proximity to the subject. The improvements were from 136 to 156 years old, had from 1,440 to 1,596 square feet of living area, and had improvement assessments from $10.50 to $11.42 per square foot of living area. The appellant disclosed that this is not an owner-occupied residence. Based on this evidence the appellant is seeking a reduction in the subject's assessment.

The board of review submitted its "Board of Review Notes on Appeal" disclosing the total assessment for the subject of $79,272. The subject property has an improvement assessment of $68,172 or $12.02 per square foot of building area for the class 2-12 improvement and $14.56 per square foot of living area for the class 2-11 improvement. In support of its contention of the correct assessment for the class 2-12 improvement the board of review submitted information on three class 2-12 and one class 2-11 equity comparable properties with varying degrees of similarity to the subject which are located within a ¼-mile radius of the subject. The improvements were from 129 to 137 years old, had from 3,300 to 3,672 square feet of building area, and had improvement assessments from $12.02 to $13.84 per square foot of building area.

In further support of its contention the board of review submitted information on four class 2-11 equity comparable properties with varying degrees of similarity to the subject which are located within the same neighborhood code as the subject but for which the board of review did not provide proximity to the subject. The improvements were from 123 to 147 years old, had from 1,320 to 1,440 square feet of living area, and had improvement assessments from $14.64 to $16.24 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 nine class 2-12 equity comparable properties for the Board's consideration in determining assessment equity. The Board finds the best evidence of assessment equity to be appellant's comparables #2, #3, and #5 and board of review's comparables #2 and #3. These comparables were similar to the subject in property classification, design, construction, age, size, and no central air conditioning. These comparables had improvement assessments that ranged from $8.34 to $12.09 per square foot of building area. The class 2-12 subject's improvement

assessment of $12.02 per square foot of living area falls within the range established by the best comparables in this record.

The parties submitted nine class 2-11 equity comparable properties for the Board's consideration in determining assessment equity. The Board finds the best evidence of assessment equity to be appellant's comparables #1, #3, and #4 and board of review's comparables #3 and #4. These comparables were similar to the subject in design, age, size, and no central air conditioning. These comparables had improvement assessments that ranged from $10.50 to $16.24 per square foot of living area. The class 2-11 subject's improvement assessment of $14.56 per square foot of living area falls within the range established by the best comparables in this record.

Based on this record 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:

C E R T I F I C A T I O N

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 17, 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 9-215 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

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