



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

APPELLANT: William Wake
DOCKET NO.: 24-28322.001-R-1
PARCEL NO.: 17-06-103-021-0000

The parties of record before the Property Tax Appeal Board are William Wake, the appellant(s), by attorney Kyle Gordon Kamego, of Robert H. Rosenfeld & Associates, LLC in Northbrook; and the Cook County Board of Review.

Based on the facts and exhibits presented in this matter, the Property Tax Appeal Board hereby finds **A Reduction** 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: \$39,800
IMPR.: \$87,679
TOTAL: \$127,479

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 dwelling of masonry construction with 3,070 square feet of living area. The dwelling is approximately 135 years of age. Features of the home include a full basement and a two-car garage. The property has a 4,000 square foot site and is located in Chicago, West Township, Cook County. The subject is classified as a Class 2-06 property under the Cook County Real Property Assessment Classification Ordinance.

The appellant asserts assessment inequity as the basis of the appeal. The appellant submitted a copy of the Cook County Board of Review's final decision disclosing the total assessment for the subject of \$137,058. The subject's assessment reflects a market value of \$1,370,580, including land, when applying the level of assessment for class 2 property under the Cook County Real Property Assessment Classification Ordinance of 10%. The appellant states the price per square foot of living area is \$31.68.

In support of the assessment inequity argument, the appellant submitted information on four equity comparables with varying degrees of similarity to the subject property. The suggested comparable properties ranged in size from 2,463 to 3,630 square feet of living area and ranged in age from 128 to 136 years old. The appellant reported that the suggested comparables each had the same neighborhood code as the subject property and were located 315 feet to 0.30 miles from the subject property. Three of the appellant's comparables had a full basement and one had a slab foundation. Three of the suggested comparables had a two-car garage. The comparables have improvement assessments ranging from \$25.87 to \$30.82 per square foot of living area. Based on this evidence, the appellant requested a reduction in the subject's total assessment to \$125,606.

The board of review submitted its "Board of Review Notes on Appeal" identifying a property with a different Property Index Number and a different address from that of the subject property.¹ Because of the misidentification of the subject property, the board of review did not provide any comparables relevant to the instant case that would support its request that the assessment be confirmed.

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 met this burden of proof and a reduction in the subject's assessment is warranted.

The Board finds that the best evidence of assessment equity is the appellant's suggested comparables #1, #3, and #4. Like the subject property, each of these comparables has a Class 2-06, single-family dwelling with a full basement. The dwellings on these comparables are similar to the subject dwelling in age, living area size, and other features. These comparables are all in the same neighborhood as the subject and are within 0.20 miles of the subject property. In comparison, appellant's comparable #2 had a slab foundation so was not afforded as much weight as the best comparables. The board of review comparables were not granted any weight as they were not offered as comparables to the subject property, were not from the same neighborhood as the subject property and were of unknown proximity to the subject.

The best comparables have improvement assessments that range from \$25.87 to \$30.82 per square foot of living area. The subject's improvement assessment of \$31.68 per square foot of living area is above the range established by the best comparables in this record. After considering these comparables for differences when compared to the subject, the Board finds the

¹ The Board finds that the board of review incorrectly utilized a property with a Property Index Number of 13-25-306-031-000 and an address of 2615 N. Francisco as the subject property, whereas the appeal before the Board clearly identifies the Property Index Number of the subject property as 17-06-103-021-0000 and the address as 1507 N. Bell Ave., Chicago, which is consistent with the information contained in the Cook County Board of Review's final decision supplied by the appellant.

subject's improvement assessment is not supported. Based on this record, the Board therefore finds that the appellant did demonstrate with clear and convincing evidence that the subject was inequitably assessed, and a reduction in the subject's assessment on this basis is warranted.

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: October 20, 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

AGENCY

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