



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

APPELLANT: Daniel Dillon
DOCKET NO.: 24-30903.001-R-1
PARCEL NO.: 17-19-412-036-0000

The parties of record before the Property Tax Appeal Board are Daniel Dillon, the appellant(s), by attorney Richard Shapiro, Attorney at Law in Evanston; 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: \$11,100
IMPR.: \$33,900
TOTAL: \$45,000

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 142-year-old three-story dwelling of masonry construction with 4,158 square feet of living area. Features of the home include a full basement and three bathrooms. The property has a 3,000 square foot site and is located in Chicago, West Chicago Township, Cook County. The property is a class 2-11 property under the Cook County Real Property Assessment Classification Ordinance.

The appellant contends overvaluation as the basis of the appeal. In support of this argument the appellant submitted an appraisal estimating the subject property had a market value of \$450,000 as of August 10, 2022. The appraiser relied on a sales comparison approach and identified five comparable properties, located near the subject in Chicago that recently sold. The appraiser adjusted the value of the property based on factors such as occupancy, parking, unit mix, and age and condition. The appraiser found the subject was worth \$450,000 based on the sales

comparison approach. The appraiser also conducted the income capitalization approach based on five comparable rentals located near the subject and also found based on rents received in those properties divided by the capitalization rate also means the subject is valued at \$45,000 based on the income approach. The appellant is requesting a total assessment of \$45,000.

The board of review submitted its "Board of Review Notes on Appeal" disclosing the total assessment for the subject of \$57,000. The subject's assessment reflects a market value of \$570,000. In support of its contention of the correct assessment the board of review submitted information on four comparable sales. The board of review identified four comparable sale. Comparable sales #1, #3, and #4 are located in the same "subarea" as the subject. The board of review did not state the distance of comparable #2 to the subject but indicated it is located in the same general neighborhood. The unadjusted sales occurred from August 2022 to June 2023 for sales prices between \$466,000 and \$875,000. The sales price per square foot are between \$116.09 and \$211.97. The board of review is requesting that the current assessment be confirmed.

Conclusion of Law

The appellant contends that the market value of the subject property is not accurately reflected in its assessed valuation. When market value is the basis of the appeal, the value of the property must be proved by a preponderance of the evidence. 86 Ill. Admin. Code §1910.63(e); Winnebago County Bd. of Review v. Property Tax Appeal Bd., 313 Ill. App. 3d 1038, 1043 (2d Dist. 2000). Proof of market value may consist of an appraisal of the subject property, a recent sale, comparable sales, or construction costs. 86 Ill. Admin. Code §1910.65(c). 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 the subject's market value is the appraisal submitted by the appellant. That appraisal employed the sales comparison approach, relying upon sales of five suggested comparable properties in Chicago described above. The appraiser adjusted these sales prices to account for differences between the subject and the comparables. The appraiser confirmed the value by also performing the income approach and found that the subject has the same value based on comparable rentals as well. In contrast, the board of review's evidence consists of unadjusted data from several sales.

Accordingly, the Board finds the subject property had a fair market value of \$450,000 as of the assessment date at issue. Because the assessment reflects a greater fair market value, the Board finds a reduction in the subject's assessment is 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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