FINAL ADMINISTRATIVE DECISION
ILLINOIS PROPERTY TAX APPEAL BOARD

APPELLANT: Jose J. Chavez
DOCKET NO.: 24-30938.001-R-1
PARCEL NO.: 17-20-321-022-0000

The parties of record before the Property Tax Appeal Board are Jose J. Chavez, the appellant, by attorney George N. Reveliotis, of Reveliotis Law, P.C. in Park Ridge; 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.:	$46,680
TOTAL:	$57,780

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 multi-family building of masonry exterior construction with 3,696 square feet of gross building area and is approximately 140 years. Features of the building include a crawl space foundation,[1] one full bathroom, one fireplace, and a 2-car garage. The property has a 3,000 square foot site and is located in Chicago, West Chicago Township, Cook County. The subject is classified as a class 2-11 property under the Cook County Real Property Assessment Classification Ordinance.

[1] The parties disagree as to the description of the subject's story height, foundation, bathroom count, fireplace count, and garage amenity. The Board finds the printout submitted by the appellant from the Cook County Assessor's Office described the subject as a 2-story building with a crawl space foundation, one full bathroom, one fireplace, and a 2-car garage. However, the photograph submitted by the appellant shows the subject as a 3-story building.

The appellant contends assessment inequity regarding the improvement as the basis of the appeal. In support of this argument, the appellant submitted information on nine equity comparables located within the subject's assessment neighborhood. The comparables are improved with 2-story or 3-story or higher, class 2-11 buildings of masonry exterior construction ranging in size from 3,449 to 3,993 square feet of gross building area. The buildings are from 92 to 151 years old. Seven comparables each have a full basement, one of which is finished with an apartment, and two comparables each have a slab foundation. Each comparable has three or five full bathrooms and one fireplace. Three comparables each have a 2-car garage. The comparables have improvement assessments ranging from $41,456 to $52,918 or from $11.34 to $15.34 per square foot of gross building area. Based on this evidence, the appellant requested a reduction in the subject's improvement assessment to $46,680.

The board of review submitted its "Board of Review Notes on Appeal" disclosing the total assessment for the subject of $92,000. The subject property has an improvement assessment of $80,900 or $21.89 per square foot of gross building area.

In support of its contention of the correct assessment, the board of review submitted information on three equity comparables located within the subject's assessment neighborhood. The comparables are improved with 3-story, class 2-11 buildings of masonry exterior construction ranging in size from 3,300 to 4,564 square feet of gross building area. The buildings are from 145 to 149 years old. Each comparable has a full basement, one of which has finished area, and three or seven full bathrooms. One comparable has a 2-car garage. The comparables have improvement assessments ranging from $43,900 to $62,900 or from $13.16 to $13.78 per square foot of gross building area. Based on this evidence the board of review requested confirmation of the subject's assessment.

Conclusion of Law

The appellant 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.Adm.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.Adm.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 record contains twelve suggested equity comparables for the Board's consideration. The Board gives less weight to the appellant's comparable #5 and board of review comparable #2 which differ from the subject in age and size, respectively.

The Board finds the best evidence of assessment equity to be the appellant's comparables #1 through #4 and #6 through #9, as well as the board of review comparables #1 and #2, which are similar to the subject in location, classification, age, and size with varying degrees of similarity in other features. Each comparable has a larger bathroom count, and nine comparables each have a basement foundation, unlike the subject, which would require downward adjustments for these differences to make them more equivalent to the subject. Conversely, seven comparables

lack a garage amenity, which is a feature of the subject, which would require upward adjustments for this difference for equivalency to the subject. The ten remaining comparables have improvement assessments ranging from $41,456 to $52,918 or from $11.34 to $13.30 per square foot of gross building area. The subject's improvement assessment of $80,900 or $21.89 per square foot of gross building area falls above the range established by the best comparables in this record and appears to be excessive. After considering adjustments to the best comparables for differences when compared to the subject, the Board finds the appellant demonstrated with clear and convincing evidence that the subject's improvement was inequitably assessed and a reduction in the subject's assessment, commensurate with the appellant's request, 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:

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

AGENCY

State of Illinois
Property Tax Appeal Board
William G. Stratton Building, Room 402
401 South Spring Street
Springfield, IL 62706-4001

APPELLANT

Jose J. Chavez, by attorney:
George N. Reveliotis
Reveliotis Law, P.C.
1030 Higgins Road
Suite 101
Park Ridge, IL 60068

COUNTY

Cook County Board of Review
County Building, Room 601
118 North Clark Street
Chicago, IL 60602