



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

APPELLANT: Thomas Gill
DOCKET NO.: 24-34815.001-R-1
PARCEL NO.: 24-11-422-028-0000

The parties of record before the Property Tax Appeal Board are Thomas Gill, the appellant, by Brian S. Maher, attorney-at-law of Weis, DuBrock, Doody & Maher 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: \$3,472
IMPR.: \$29,869
TOTAL: \$33,341

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 is improved with a two-story dwelling of frame and masonry exterior construction that contains 2,256 square feet of living area. The dwelling is approximately 75 years old. Features of the property include a full basement with a formal recreation room, central air conditioning, 2½ bathrooms, and a 2-car garage. The property has a 4,960 square foot site located in Evergreen Park, Worth Township, Cook County. The subject is class 2-06 property under the Cook County Real Property Assessment Classification Ordinance.

The appellant contends inequity regarding the improvement assessment as the basis of the appeal. In support of this argument the appellant submitted information on four equity comparables with the same classification code and neighborhood code as the subject property. The comparables are improved with two-story dwellings of frame and masonry exterior construction that range in size from 2,352 to 2,746 square feet of living area. The homes are 65

to 74 years old. One comparable has a slab foundation, two comparables have partial basements, and one comparable has a full basement. The comparables have either a 1.5-car or 2-car garage. Three comparables have central air conditioning. One comparable has one fireplace. These properties also have 1½, 2 or 2½ bathrooms. The comparables have improvement assessments that range from \$28,730 to \$30,816 or from \$11.22 to \$12.28 per square foot of living area. The appellant requested the subject's improvement assessment be reduced to \$27,049.

The board of review submitted its "Board of Review Notes on Appeal" disclosing the total assessment for the subject of \$33,341. The subject property has an improvement assessment of \$29,869 or \$13.24 per square foot of living area. In support of its contention of the correct assessment the board of review submitted information on four equity comparables composed of class 2-06 properties improved with two-story dwellings of masonry or frame and masonry exterior construction that range in size from 2,249 to 2,531 square feet of living area. The homes are 69 to 75 years old. Two comparables have full basements with finished area and two comparables have full unfinished basements. Each property has central air conditioning and a 2-car or 3-car garage. These properties have 1½, 2 or 3 bathrooms. The comparables have the same neighborhood code as the subject and are located ¼ of a mile from the subject. Their improvement assessments range from \$31,792 to \$36,528 or from \$14.14 to \$15.02 per square foot of living area.

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.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 information on eight equity comparables with the same classification code and neighborhood code as the subject property to support their respective positions. The Board gives less weight to appellant's comparable #1 due to differences from the subject in dwelling size, differences from the subject in foundation, and the lack of central air conditioning, which is a feature of the subject property. The Board gives less weight to board of review comparable #1 due to differences from the subject in dwelling size. The Board finds the best evidence of assessment equity to be appellant's comparables #2, #3 and #4 as well as board of review comparables #2, #3 and #4. These comparables are improved with dwellings that range in size from 2,249 to 2,440 square feet of living area and in age from 65 to 74 years old. The comparables have varying degrees of similarity to the subject in features that would require adjustments to make them more equivalent to the subject property. Four comparables have ½ or 1 less bathroom than the subject and would require upward adjustments to make them more equivalent to the subject property for this difference. One comparable has ½ more bathroom than the subject and would require a downward adjustment. Two comparables have partial basements that would require upward adjustments to make them more equivalent to the subject's full basement. One comparable has a fireplace, unlike the subject, requiring a downward

adjustment. One comparable has a smaller garage than the subject, requiring an upward adjustment, and one comparable has a larger garage than the subject, requiring a downward adjustment. These six comparables have improvement assessments that range from \$28,730 to \$36,450 or from \$12.22 to \$15.02 per square foot of living area. The subject's improvement assessment of \$29,869 or \$13.24 per square foot of living area falls within the range established by the best comparables in this record.

The constitutional provision for uniformity of taxation and valuation does not require mathematical equality. A practical uniformity, rather than an absolute one, is the test. *Apex Motor Fuel Co. v. Barrett*, 20 Ill. 2d 395 (1960). Although the comparables presented by the parties disclosed that properties located in the same area are not all assessed at identical levels, all that the constitution requires is a practical uniformity which exists based on the evidence in this record.

Based on this record, after considering the appropriate adjustments to the best comparables for differences from the subject property, 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:

April 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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