FINAL ADMINISTRATIVE DECISION
ILLINOIS PROPERTY TAX APPEAL BOARD

APPELLANT: Doug Taylor
DOCKET NO.: 24-35601.001-R-1
PARCEL NO.: 14-05-122-039-0000

The parties of record before the Property Tax Appeal Board are Doug Taylor, the appellant, by attorney Brian P. Liston, of the Law Offices of Liston & Tsantilis, P.C. 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:	$38,743
IMPR.:	$48,822
TOTAL:	$87,565

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 stucco exterior construction with 2,392 square feet of living area. The dwelling is approximately 109 years old. The home features a full basement, central air conditioning, and a 1-car garage. The property has a 4,166 square foot site and is located in Chicago, Lake View Township, Cook County. The subject is classified as a class 2-06 property under the Cook County Real Property Assessment Classification Ordinance.

The appellant contends assessment inequity with respect to the improvement as the basis of the appeal. In support of this argument the appellant submitted information on six equity comparables located within the subject's assessment neighborhood and within 0.30 of a mile from the subject. Four comparables are located along the subject's street. The comparables consist of class 2-06, two-story dwellings of frame, masonry or stucco exterior construction ranging in size from 2,210 to 2,340 square feet of living area. The dwellings are from 104 to 116

years old. Each comparable has a full basement, 1 or 2 full bathrooms with three having 1 or 2 additional half bathrooms. One comparable has central air conditioning, two comparables each have a fireplace, and four comparables have either a 2-car or a 2.5-car garage. The comparables have improvement assessments that range from $33,430 to $46,256 or from $15.13 to $20.22 per square foot of living area. Based on this evidence, the appellant requested the subject's improvement assessment be reduced to $44,085 or $18.43 per square foot of living area.

The appellant provided a copy of the board of review's final decision disclosing the total assessment for the subject of $87,565. The subject property has an improvement assessment of $48,822 or $20.41 per square foot of living area.

The board of review submitted its "Board of Review Notes on Appeal." In support of its contention of the correct assessment the board of review submitted information on four equity comparables located within the subject's assessment neighborhood and within the subject's block and/or approximately ¼ of a mile from the subject property. Three comparables are located along the subject's street. The comparables consist of class 2-06, two-story dwellings of frame or masonry exterior construction ranging in size from 2,344 to 2,612 square feet of living area. The dwellings are from 112 to 124 years old. Each comparable has a full basement and central air conditioning. Two comparables have 1 or 2 fireplaces, and three comparables have a 2-car garage. The comparables have improvement assessments that range from $50,724 to $72,613 or from $20.98 to $29.59 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 a total of ten equity comparables for the Board's consideration. The Board gives less weight to the appellant's comparables #1, #3, #4, #5 and #6 along with the board of review's comparable #4 which lack central air conditioning and/or a garage amenity, which are both features of the subject property. The Board also gives less to the board of review's comparable #1 which appears to be an outlier with its significantly higher improvement assessment relative to the other comparables in the record.

The Board finds the best evidence of assessment equity to be the parties' remaining comparables which are relatively similar to the subject in location, age, dwelling size and most features. These three comparables have improvement assessments that range from $37,753 to $54,800 or from $16.24 to $21.54 per square foot of living area. The subject's improvement assessment of $48,822 or $20.41 per square foot of living area falls within the range established by the best comparables in the record. After considering adjustments to the best comparables for differences

when compared to the subject, 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.

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 the properties located in the same area are not assessed at identical levels, all that the constitution requires is a practical uniformity, which appears to exist on the basis of the evidence.

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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