



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

APPELLANT: Scott Abbott
DOCKET NO.: 24-38175.001-R-1
PARCEL NO.: 04-09-316-015-0000

The parties of record before the Property Tax Appeal Board are Scott Abbott, the appellant, by attorney Jeremy Rosenfeld, 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 **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: \$17,982
IMPR.: \$50,018
TOTAL: \$68,000

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 a 1-story dwelling of masonry exterior construction containing 2,889 square feet of living area. The dwelling is approximately 53 years old. Features of the home include a partial basement with finished area, 2 full and 1 half bathrooms, central air conditioning, a fireplace, and a 2-car garage. The property has an 11,988 square foot site located in Northbrook, Northfield Township, Cook County. The subject is classified as a class 2-04 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 four comparables that have the same assessment neighborhood code and property classification code as the subject. The comparables are located from .4 of a mile to 1 mile from the subject property. The comparables consist of 1-story dwellings of masonry or frame and masonry exterior construction

ranging in size from 2,478 to 2,701 square feet of living area. The dwellings are 36 to 63 years old. The comparables each have a full or partial basement with "n/a" indicated in the grid analysis for the finished basement area. Each comparable has from 2 to 4 full bathrooms, central air conditioning and a 2-car or 3-car garage. Two comparables each have 1 half bathroom, and three comparables each have from 1 to 3 fireplaces. The comparables have improvement assessments that range from \$37,418 to \$44,080 or from \$15.09 to \$16.32 per square foot of living area. Based on this evidence, the appellant requested the subject's improvement assessment be reduced to \$44,722 or \$15.48 per square foot of living area.

The board of review submitted its "Board of Review Notes on Appeal" disclosing the total assessment for the subject of \$68,000. The subject property has an improvement assessment of \$50,018 or \$17.31 per square foot of living area.

In support of its contention of the correct assessment the board of review submitted information on four comparables that have the same assessment neighborhood code and property classification code as the subject property. Three comparables are located within approximately ¼ of a mile from the subject property. The comparables consist of 1-story dwellings of masonry exterior construction ranging in size from 2,353 to 2,706 square feet of living area. The dwellings are 55 to 59 years old. The comparables each have a full or partial basement, one of which has finished area. Each comparable has 2 full and 1 half bathrooms, central air conditioning, a fireplace and a 2-car garage. The comparables have improvement assessments that range from \$40,978 to \$49,018 or from \$17.42 to \$18.56 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 eight comparables for the Board's consideration. The Board gives less weight to the appellant's comparables #1, #2 and #3 as well as the board of review's comparables #2, #3 and #4 due to differences from the subject in age or dwelling size, as well as the appellant's comparables #1 and #2 more distant proximity of a mile away from the subject property.

The Board finds the best evidence of assessment equity to be the appellant's comparable #4 and the board of review's comparable #1. These comparables are overall most similar to the subject in age, dwelling size, and location and location but still require adjustments for varying degrees of similarity to the subject in features, which includes differences to the subject's finished basement area, if any. These two comparables have improvement assessments of \$44,080 and \$49,018 or \$16.32 and \$18.11 per square foot of living area, respectively. The subject's

improvement assessment of \$50,018 or \$17.31 per square foot of living area falls above these two comparables on an overall improvement assessment basis and is bracketed by them on a per square foot basis, which is reasonable given the subject's somewhat larger dwelling size and finished basement area. After considering adjustments to the two 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.

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: _____

November 25, 2025



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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