



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

APPELLANT: Christopher Stone  
DOCKET NO.: 24-41203.001-R-1  
PARCEL NO.: 03-34-113-004-0000

The parties of record before the Property Tax Appeal Board (PTAB) are Christopher Stone, the appellant, by attorney Brian S. Maher, of Weis, DuBrock, Doody & Maher in Chicago; and the Cook County Board of Review.

Based on the facts and exhibits presented in this matter, PTAB hereby finds **No Change** in the Cook County Board of Review's assessment of the property is warranted. The correct assessed valuation of the property is:

**LAND:** \$7,260  
**IMPR.:** \$19,746  
**TOTAL:** \$27,006

Subject only to the State multiplier as applicable.

**Statement of Jurisdiction**

The appellants timely filed the appeal from a Cook County Board of Review decision pursuant to section 16-160 of the Property Tax Code (35 ILCS 200/16-160) contesting 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**

A 1,238 square feet, one-story masonry building situated on a 7,260 square feet lot in Mount Prospect, Wheeling Township, Cook County constitutes the subject property. The 65-year-old, class 2-03 residence per the Cook County Real Property Assessment Classification Ordinance included one bathroom, central air conditioning, a full basement, and a two-car garage.

The appellant contends assessment inequity as the basis of the petition, arguing that the subject assessment must be lowered to \$12.43 per improvement square foot to be equitable. To show the subject was not uniformly assessed, the appellant volunteered four class 2-03 improvements in the subject's neighborhood as assessment benchmarks. The appellant's proposed comparators featured no garage to a two-car garage, zero to one fireplaces, and a full basement. These properties were 64 to 72 years in building age; 1,357 to 1,600 in living square footage; and \$11.78 to \$12.82 per improvement square foot in assessment.

The county board of review maintained in its “Notes on Appeal” that the subject improvement was fairly assessed at \$19,746, or \$15.95 per living square foot. In defense of the \$27,006 total subject assessment, the board of review nominated four one-story masonry buildings within a quarter mile of the subject as equity comparables. The county board of review’s selections featured one to 1.5 bathrooms, a two-car garage, and a full basement. These improvements were 66 to 68 years old; 1,230 to 1,290 square feet in living area; and \$16.55 to \$18.28 per living square foot in assessment.

### **Conclusion of Law**

The taxpayer contends assessment inequity as the basis of the appeal. The Illinois Constitution requires real estate taxes “be levied uniformly by valuation ascertained as the General Assembly shall provide by law.” Ill. Const., art. IX, § 4 (1970); Walsh v. Property Tax Appeal Board, 181 Ill. 2d 228, 234 (1998). Yet this uniformity provision of the Illinois Constitution does not mandate absolute equality in taxation; instead, a reasonable degree of uniformity in the taxing authority’s assessments suffices. Peacock v. Property Tax Appeal Board, 339 Ill. App. 3d 1060, 1070 (4th Dist. 2003).

When unequal treatment in the assessment is the basis of a property tax appeal, the appellant must prove the inequity of the assessments by clear and convincing evidence. 86 Ill.Admin.Code §1910.63(e); Walsh, 181 Ill. 2d at 234 (1998). Clear and convincing evidence means more than a preponderance of the evidence, but it does not need to approach the degree of proof required for a criminal conviction. Bazyldo v. Volant, 164 Ill. 2d 207, 213 (1995). Proof of unequal treatment in the assessment process should comprise assessment documentation for the year in question of similarly situated properties with compelling proximity to, and a lack of distinguishing characteristics from, the subject property. 86 Ill.Admin.Code §1910.65(b). The Property Tax Appeal Board (PTAB) finds the appellant did not surmount this burden of proof.

Of the parties’ submissions, board of review comparables #1 and #3 and appellant comparable #4 most resembled the subject property and therefore circumscribe the range of equitable assessments. Board of review comparables #1 and #3 closely tracked the subject’s amenities but were slightly superior by virtue of their larger improvements and extra half bathroom in the case of board of review comparable #3. Meanwhile, appellant comparable #4 included more living area, but lacked air conditioning and some of the subject’s garage space. Given these comparators, the subject property would be equitably assessed between \$12.82 and \$16.65 per improvement square foot. Because the \$15.95 per improvement square foot assessment does land in this range, PTAB concludes the appellant did not demonstrate assessment inequity by clear and convincing evidence and a reduction in the 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

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

APPELLANT

Christopher Stone, by attorney:  
Brian S. Maher  
Weis, DuBrock, Doody & Maher  
1 North LaSalle Street  
Suite 1500  
Chicago, IL 60602

COUNTY

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