



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

APPELLANT: William J. Caffrey & Paulette M. Gagliardo-Caffrey
DOCKET NO.: 24-47488.001-R-1
PARCEL NO.: 10-32-207-001-0000

The parties of record before the Property Tax Appeal Board are William J. Caffrey & Paulette M. Gagliardo-Caffrey, the appellants, 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: \$22,404
IMPR.: \$59,369
TOTAL: \$81,773

Subject only to the State multiplier as applicable.

Statement of Jurisdiction

The appellants 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 2-story dwelling of masonry construction with 3,246 square feet of living area that is approximately 81 years old. The dwelling features 2½ baths, a full unfinished basement, central air conditioning, one fireplace, and a 2-car garage. The property has a 7,227 square foot site and is located in Chicago, Jefferson Township, Cook County. The subject is classified as a class 2-06 property¹ under the Cook County Real Property Assessment Classification Ordinance.

The appellants contend assessment inequity with respect to the improvement as the basis of the appeal. In support of this argument, the appellants submitted information on five equity comparables located from .2 of a mile to 1.3 miles from the subject and within the same assessment neighborhood code as the subject property. The comparables consist of class 2-06

¹ Two-or-more story residence, over 62 years of age, containing from 2,201 to 4,999 square feet of living area.

dwelling of masonry construction ranging in size from 3,012 to 3,587 square feet of living area and range in age from 74 to 85 years old. The comparables each feature from 2.5 to 4.5 bathrooms, and a full basement, although basement finishes were not disclosed. The comparables also each feature 1 to 3 fireplaces, and a 1-car or a 2-car garage. Four comparables each have central air conditioning. The comparables have improvement assessments that range from \$48,304 to \$63,125 or from \$16.04 to \$17.92 per square foot of living area. The appellants' counsel also submitted a brief requesting a reduction to the subject's improvement assessment.

The appellants submitted the Final Decision of the Cook County Board of Review disclosing the total assessment for the subject of \$81,773. The subject property has an improvement assessment of \$59,370 or \$18.29 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 located within the same block or within ¼ or a mile from the subject. The comparables consist of 2-story, class 2-06 dwellings of masonry construction ranging in size from 2,992 to 3,395 square feet of living area and are either 80 or 85 years old. The comparables each feature 2.5 or 3.5 bathrooms, a partial or a full basement (three of which are finished with a formal recreation room), central air conditioning, and a 2-car garage. Three comparables have 1 or 2 fireplaces. The comparables have improvement assessments ranging from \$57,714 to \$66,728 or from \$18.83 to \$21.66 per square foot of living area.

Conclusion of Law

The taxpayers contend 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 appellants did not meet this burden of proof and a reduction in the subject's assessment is not warranted.

The parties submitted a total of nine equity comparables in support of their positions before the Property Tax Appeal Board. The Board gives less weight to appellants' comparable #5 due to being located more than 1 mile in distance from the subject property. Also, the Board gave reduced weight to appellants' comparables #3 and #4 due to being less similar to the subject in dwelling size than the remaining comparables in the record. On this record, the Board finds the best evidence of equity in assessment to be the appellants' comparables #1 and #2, along with board of review comparables as these six comparables are most similar to the subject in location, design/class, dwelling size, age, and most features.

The best comparables in the record have improvement assessments ranging from \$48,304 to \$66,728 or from \$16.04 to \$21.66 per square foot of living area. The subject's improvement assessment of \$59,370 or \$18.29 per square foot of living area falls well within the range established by the best equity comparables in this record both in terms of overall improvement assessment and on a per square foot of living area basis. After considering adjustments to the

best comparables for differences from the subject, the Board finds that the appellants did not establish by clear and convincing evidence that the subject's improvement is inequitably assessed and, therefore, a reduction in the subject's improvement assessment is not warranted.

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: _____

September 15, 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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