



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

APPELLANT: Mariola Cronin  
DOCKET NO.: 21-35246.001-R-1  
PARCEL NO.: 09-20-107-049-0000

The parties of record before the Property Tax Appeal Board are Mariola Cronin, the appellant, by Andreas Mamalakis, attorney-at-law of the Law Offices of Andreas Mamalakis in Kenosha, Wisconsin, 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:** \$5,042  
**IMPR.:** \$20,925  
**TOTAL:** \$25,967

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 2021 tax year. The Property Tax Appeal Board finds that it has jurisdiction over the parties and the subject matter of the appeal.<sup>1</sup>

**Findings of Fact**

The subject property is improved with a one-story dwelling of masonry exterior construction containing 1,559 square feet of living area. The dwelling is approximately 66 years old. The property has 1½ bathrooms.<sup>2</sup> The property has an 8,068 square foot site located in Des Plaines, Maine Township, Cook County. The subject is classified as a class 2-03 property under the Cook County Real Property Assessment Classification Ordinance.

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<sup>1</sup> The appellant's counsel originally requested a hearing before the Property Tax Appeal Board but subsequently withdrew the request for a hearing.

<sup>2</sup> The appellant described the subject as having a full basement with an apartment, central air conditioning and two bathrooms. The board of review described the subject as having a slab foundation, no central air conditioning and one fireplace. Neither party provided additional documentary evidence to support their respective descriptions of the subject property.

The appellant contends inequity regarding the improvement assessment as the basis of the appeal. In support of this argument the appellant submitted information on five equity comparables composed of class 2-03 properties improved with one-story dwellings of masonry exterior construction that have either 1,245 or 1,259 square feet of living area. Four comparables have full basements finished with apartments, and one comparable has a slab foundation. Each property has two fireplaces, and 1 or 1½ bathrooms. Two comparables have central air conditioning, and four comparables have a 1-car, 1.5-car or 2-car garage. These properties have the same assessment neighborhood code as the subject property and are located from .17 to .67 of a mile from the subject property. The comparables have improvement assessments ranging from \$11,556 to \$12,482 or from \$9.18 to \$10.03 per square foot of living area. The appellant requested the subject's improvement assessment be reduced to \$15,325.

The board of review submitted its "Board of Review Notes on Appeal" disclosing the total assessment for the subject of \$25,967. The subject property has an improvement assessment of \$20,925 or \$13.42 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 consisting of class 2-03 properties improved with one-story dwellings of masonry exterior construction that range in size from 1,404 to 1,525 square feet of living area. The homes are 66 or 67 years old. Each comparable has a slab foundation, and a 1.5-car or 2-car garage. The comparables have 1, 1½ or 2½ bathrooms. One comparable has central air conditioning and three comparables each have one fireplace. These properties have the same assessment neighborhood code as the subject property and are located ¼ of mile from the subject. Their improvement assessments range from \$20,570 to \$21,943 or from \$14.07 to \$15.55 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 nine equity comparables with the same classification code and neighborhood code as the subject property to support their respective positions. The comparables are improved with dwellings similar to the subject in style, age and exterior construction. Nevertheless, the Board finds the best evidence of assessment equity to be the board of review comparables that are more similar to the subject in dwelling size than are the comparables submitted by the appellant. Each of the board of review comparables has a garage, unlike the subject property, indicating each property would require a downward adjustment to make the comparable more equivalent to the subject for this difference. The board of review comparables have improvement assessments that range from \$20,570 to \$21,943 or from \$14.07 to \$15.55 per square foot of living area. The subject's improvement assessment of \$20,925 or \$13.42 per square foot of living area falls within the range of the total improvement assessment but below the range on a per square foot of living area basis as established by the best

comparables in this record. Based on this record, after considering the appropriate adjustments to the best comparables for differences from 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: \_\_\_\_\_

December 23, 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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