



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

APPELLANT: Amanda Carlson
DOCKET NO.: 21-42918.001-R-1
PARCEL NO.: 14-19-403-010-0000

The parties of record before the Property Tax Appeal Board are Amanda Carlson, the appellant, by attorney Andreas Mamalakis, of the Law Offices of Andreas Mamalakis in Kenosha; 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: \$28,037
IMPR.: \$50,660
TOTAL: \$78,697

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.

Findings of Fact

The subject property consists of a 3-story townhome of masonry exterior construction with 2,384 square feet of living area. The dwelling is approximately 129 years old. Features include a full basement and one fireplace. The property has a 2,243 square foot site and is located in Chicago, Lave View Township, Cook County. The subject is classified as a class 2-10 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 two grid analyses for five equity comparables located within the subject's assessment neighborhood and from 0.01 to 0.05 of a mile from the subject. For clarity in the record, the single comparable on the second grid was renumbered #5. The comparables are improved with 2-story or 3-story, class 2-10 townhomes of masonry exterior construction ranging in size from 2,012 to 2,316 square feet of living area. The dwellings range in age from 117 to 130 years old. Each comparable has a full

basement and two fireplaces. Three comparables each have central air conditioning. Three comparables have from a 1-car to a 2-car garage. The comparables have improvement assessments ranging from \$36,227 to \$45,963 or from \$17.29 to \$19.98 per square foot of living area. Based on this evidence, the appellant requested that the improvement assessment be reduced.

The board of review submitted its "Board of Review Notes on Appeal" disclosing the total assessment for the subject of \$78,697. The subject property has an improvement assessment of \$50,660 or \$21.25 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 assessment neighborhood as the subject; three of which are located along the same street and on the same block or ¼ of a mile from the subject property. The comparables are improved with 2-story, class 2-10 townhomes of masonry exterior construction ranging in size from 1,947 to 2,218 square feet of living area. The dwellings range in age from 115 to 129 years old. Each comparable has a full basement. Three comparables each have central air conditioning and a 1-car or a 2-car garage. The comparables have improvement assessments ranging from \$46,600 to \$51,570 or from \$21.61 or \$24.50 per square foot of living area. Based on this evidence, the board of review requested the assessment be confirmed.

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 record contains nine suggested comparables for the Board's consideration. The Board gives less weight to the appellant's comparables #3, #4, and #5 as well as board of review comparables #1, #2 and #3 which each feature a garage amenity, unlike the subject, and/or which present additional differences from the subject in dwelling size.

The Board finds the best evidence of assessment equity to be the appellant's comparables #1 and #2 as well as board of review comparable #4 which are similar to the subject in location, class, age, and most features. Each comparable is a smaller dwelling than the subject. The comparables have improvement assessments ranging from \$36,227 to \$47,962 and of either \$17.29 or \$22.93 per square foot of living area. The subject's improvement assessment of \$50,660 or \$21.25 per square foot of living area falls above the range established by the best comparables in this record on an overall basis and is bracketed by them on a per square foot basis. Based on this record and after considering appropriate adjustments to the best comparables for differences from the subject, including but not limited to dwelling size, 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: January 20, 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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