



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

APPELLANT: Marin Anghel  
DOCKET NO.: 21-48433.001-R-1  
PARCEL NO.: 12-24-208-046-0000

The parties of record before the Property Tax Appeal Board (PTAB) are Marin Anghel, 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, 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:** \$7,444  
**IMPR.:** \$20,092  
**TOTAL:** \$27,536

Subject only to the State multiplier as applicable.

**Statement of Jurisdiction**

The appellant 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) 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 1,104 square foot masonry building on a 3,720 square foot parcel in Chicago, Jefferson Township, Cook County. The 59-year-old structure, a class 2-03 property under the Cook County Real Property Assessment Classification Ordinance, contained one bathroom, a full basement, central air conditioning, and a two-car garage. In the petition before the Property Tax Appeal Board (PTAB), the appellant indicated the subject last sold in January 2003 for \$254,500 and selected assessment equity as the basis of the appeal.

Contesting the \$20,092 subject improvement assessment as inequitable, the appellant requests PTAB reduce the assessment rate to \$8.96 per improvement square foot instead. To show that the subject assessment is not on par with those of similar properties, the appellant proposed five class 2-03 properties within 1.12 miles of the subject as equity comparables. These suggested comparators each had at least one fireplace, one bathroom, and a crawl-space or full basement.

The appellant's selections also ranged between 63 and 76 years in building age; 1,136 and 1,305 in living square footage; and \$8.07 and \$9.42 per improvement square foot in assessment.

The board of review responded that the subject improvement was fairly assessed at \$20,093, or \$18.20 per living square foot in its "Notes on Appeal."<sup>1</sup> In defense of the \$27,536 total subject assessment, the county board of review put forth three buildings within a quarter mile of the subject with improvement assessments from \$21.36 to \$22.16 per square foot. The board of review's preferred comparables all featured one or two bathrooms, air conditioning, a full basement, and a two-car garage. These properties ranged from 51 to 64 years in building age and 1,002 to 1,080 square feet in improvement area.

### **Conclusion of Law**

The taxpayer contends assessment inequity as the basis of the appeal. The Illinois Constitution requires that 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). This uniformity provision of the Illinois Constitution does not require absolute equality in taxation, however; 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 a property tax appeal is based on unequal treatment in the assessment, 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 needed for a criminal conviction. Bazyldo v. Volant, 164 Ill. 2d 207, 213 (1995). Proof of unequal treatment in the assessment process should consist of documentation for the year in question of not fewer 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 Property Tax Appeal Board (PTAB) finds the appellant did not satisfy this burden of proof.

In this record, the board of review submitted the properties most similar to the subject in its comparables #1 through #3. While the appellant submitted properties that were similar to the subject improvement in square footage, all of the properties lacked the subject's air conditioning, and all were further from the subject than the board of review's selections. Indeed, the board of review's comparables strongly resembled the subject in terms of garage size, air conditioning presence, and building age. Moreover, the smallest improvement in board of review comparable #2 compensated for its smaller living space with an extra full bathroom. Given these comparables, the subject would be equitably assessed anywhere between \$21.36 and \$22.16 per improvement square foot. Because the subject's \$18.20 per living square foot improvement assessment falls below this range, PTAB finds the appellant did not produce the requisite clear and convincing evidence to justify a reduction in the subject assessment.

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<sup>1</sup> PTAB observes that in its "Notes on Appeal," the county board of review referenced its 2023 decision from which the appellant appeals. PTAB accordingly adopts the total assessment value reflected in that decision, minor discrepancies in the "Notes on Appeal" notwithstanding.

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

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