



FINAL ADMINISTRATIVE DECISION ILLINOIS PROPERTY TAX APPEAL BOARD

APPELLANT: Kelly Coyne
DOCKET NO.: 21-53118.001-R-1
PARCEL NO.: 18-05-105-015-0000

The parties of record before the Property Tax Appeal Board are Kelly Coyne, 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: \$6,877
IMPR.: \$71,561
TOTAL: \$78,438

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 2-story dwelling of frame and masonry exterior construction with 3,587 square feet of living area. The dwelling is approximately 70 years old. Features of the home include a basement, 4 full and 1 half bathrooms, central air conditioning, 2 fireplaces and a 2-car garage. The property has a 7,860 square foot site and is located in Western Springs, Lyons Township, Cook County. The subject is classified as a class 2-06 property under the Cook County Real Property Assessment Classification Ordinance.

The appellant contends assessment inequity regarding the subject's improvement assessment as the bases of the appeal. In support of this argument, the appellant submitted information on five equity comparables located within the same assessment neighborhood as the subject. The comparables are improved with class 2-06, 2-story dwellings of frame and masonry exterior construction ranging in size from 2,898 to 3,642 square feet of living area. The dwellings are 74

to 86 years old. Each comparable has a basement, 2 or 3 full bathrooms, 1 or 2 fireplaces and from a 1-car to a 2.5-car garage. Three comparables each have central air conditioning. Three comparables each have 1 half bathroom. The comparables have improvement assessments that range from \$48,661 to \$67,986 or from \$16.06 to \$18.89 per square foot of living area. Based on this evidence, the appellant requested that the subject's improvement assessment be reduced.

The board of review submitted its "Board of Review Notes on Appeal" disclosing the total assessment for the subject of \$78,438. The subject property has an improvement assessment of \$71,561 or \$19.95 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. The comparables are improved with class 2-06, 2-story dwellings of frame, masonry or frame and masonry exterior construction ranging in size from 3,072 to 3,240 square feet of living area. The dwellings are 73 to 84 years old. Each comparable has a basement, 1 to 3 full and 1 half bathrooms, central air conditioning, 1 or 2 fireplaces, and a 2-car garage. Three comparables each have 1 or 2 half bathrooms. The comparables have improvement assessments that range from \$61,894 to \$71,373 or from \$20.00 to \$22.58 per square foot of living area. Based on this evidence, the board of review requested that 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 parties submitted nine suggested comparables for the Board's consideration. The Board gives less weight to the appellant's comparables and the board of review comparables #1 and #4 which are less similar to the subject in age and/or dwelling size than other comparables in this record. Furthermore, two of the appellant's comparables lack central air conditioning, which is a feature of the subject.

The Board finds the best comparables to be the board of review comparables #2 and #3 which are overall most similar to the subject in location, age, dwelling size, and/or other features. These two comparables have improvement assessments of \$63,360 and \$70,373 or \$20.00 and \$21.72 per square foot of living area. The subject's improvement assessment of \$71,561 or \$19.95 per square foot of living area falls above the improvement assessments of the two best comparables in the record on an overall basis and below on a per-square-foot of living area basis which is logical given the subject's larger dwelling size and bathroom count relative to these two comparables. After considering adjustments to the two 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: _____

C E R T I F I C A T I O N

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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