



## FINAL ADMINISTRATIVE DECISION ILLINOIS PROPERTY TAX APPEAL BOARD

APPELLANT: Tania Rodriguez  
DOCKET NO.: 21-53884.001-R-1  
PARCEL NO.: 15-05-224-006-0000

The parties of record before the Property Tax Appeal Board are Tania Rodriguez, 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:** \$4,263  
**IMPR.:** \$10,992  
**TOTAL:** \$15,255

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 1.5-story dwelling of frame exterior construction with 816 square feet of living area. The dwelling is approximately 66 years old and features a basement with finished area.<sup>1</sup> The property has an approximately 10,032 square foot site and is located in Northlake, Proviso Township, Cook County. The subject is classified as a class 2-02 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 five equity comparables located in the same assessment neighborhood code as the subject property. The comparables are improved with 1-story class 2-02 dwellings of frame exterior construction

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<sup>1</sup> The Board finds the best description of the subject's basement was found in the grid analysis submitted by the board of review which was not refuted by the appellant.

ranging in size from 672 to 924 square feet of living area. The homes range in age from 73 to 82 years old. Three comparables have a concrete slab foundation, one comparable has a crawl space foundation and one comparable has a basement. Each dwelling has one or two fireplaces and four comparables have from a 1-car to a 2-car garage. The comparables have improvement assessments ranging from \$6,635 to \$10,388 or from \$9.87 to \$11.28 per square foot of living area. Based on this evidence, the appellant requested the subject's improvement assessment be reduced to \$8,886 or \$10.89 per square foot of living area.

The board of review submitted its "Board of Review Notes on Appeal" disclosing the total assessment for the subject of \$15,255. The subject property has an improvement assessment of \$10,992 or \$13.47 per square foot of living area. In support of its contention of the correct assessment the board of review submitted information on three equity comparables located in the same assessment neighborhood code as the subject property.<sup>2</sup> The comparables are improved with 1-story or 1.5-story class 2-02 dwellings of frame or frame and masonry exterior construction ranging in size from 841 to 870 square feet of living area. The homes range in age from 65 to 79 years old. One comparable has a basement and two comparables each have a crawl space foundation. Each dwelling has a 1-car or 2-car garage, and one home has central air conditioning. The comparables have improvement assessments ranging from \$12,003 to \$15,101 or from \$13.80 to \$17.96 per square foot of living area. Based on this evidence, the board of review requested the subject's 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 eight equity comparables for the Board's consideration, where one property was submitted twice. The Board gives less weight to appellant comparables #1, #2, #4 and #5 along with board of review comparables #2 and #3 which have either a concrete slab or crawl space foundation in contrast to the subject's finished basement.

The Board finds the best evidence of assessment equity to be appellant comparable #3 and board of review comparable #1 which are more similar to the subject in location, foundation type and dwelling size. However, these properties have varying degrees of similarity to the subject in age, design and garage amenity, suggesting adjustments are needed to make these properties more equivalent to the subject. These comparables have improvement assessments of \$10,388 and \$15,101 or \$11.24 and \$17.96 per square foot of living area. The subject's improvement assessment of \$10,992 or \$13.47 per square foot of living area is bracketed by the two best comparables in this record. After considering adjustments to the comparables for differences

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<sup>2</sup> Board of review comparable #4 is the same property as comparable #2.

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



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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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