



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

APPELLANT: Andrew Cyrwus  
DOCKET NO.: 22-30842.001-R-1  
PARCEL NO.: 19-32-405-028-0000

The parties of record before the Property Tax Appeal Board are Andrew Cyrwus, the appellant, by attorney George N. Reveliotis, of Reveliotis Law, P.C. in Park Ridge; 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:** \$3,876  
**IMPR.:** \$24,655  
**TOTAL:** \$28,531

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 2022 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 multi-level dwelling of masonry exterior construction containing 2,200 square feet of living area. The dwelling is approximately 31 years old. Features of the home include a partial basement finished with a recreation room, central air conditioning and a garage.<sup>1</sup> The property has an approximately 7,049 square foot site and is located in Burbank, Stickney Township, Cook County. The subject is classified as a class 2-34 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 and property characteristic sheets on four equity comparables that are located in the same assessment neighborhood code as the subject and from .05 of a mile to 1.5 miles from the subject property. The comparables are improved with class 2-34, multi-level dwellings of masonry or wood and

---

<sup>1</sup> Photographic evidence provided by both parties, shows that the subject has a garage.

masonry exterior construction that range in size from 1,697 to 1,807 square feet of living area. The dwellings range in age from 46 to 63 years old. Each comparable has a partial basement finished with a recreation room, central air conditioning and either a 1.5-car or a 2-car garage. The comparables have improvement assessments that range from \$16,628 to \$18,860 or from \$9.80 to \$10.44 per square foot of living area. Based on this evidence, the appellant requested the subject's improvement assessment be reduced to \$22,265 or \$10.12 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 \$28,531. The subject property has an improvement assessment of \$24,655 or \$11.21 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 in the same assessment neighborhood code as the subject and the same subarea or within .25 of a mile from the subject property. The comparables are improved with class 2-34, multi-level dwellings of masonry or frame and masonry exterior construction that range in size from 1,971 to 2,180 square feet of living area. The dwellings range in age from 16 to 31 years old. Each comparable has a full or partial basement finished with a recreation room, central air conditioning, one fireplace and a 2-car or 2.5-car garage. The comparables have improvement assessments ranging from \$23,554 to \$27,683 or from \$11.73 to \$12.70 per square foot of living area. Based on this evidence, the board of review requested confirmation of the subject's assessment.

### **Conclusion of Law**

The taxpayer 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 eight suggested equity comparables for the Board's consideration. The Board has given less weight to the appellant's comparables due to their considerably smaller dwelling size when compared to the subject.

The Board finds the best evidence of assessment equity to be the board of review comparables. The Board finds that these comparables are most similar to the subject in design, finished basement, location and some features. However, each comparable is slightly smaller in dwelling size and each has a fireplace, suggesting adjustments would be required to make the comparables more equivalent to the subject. Nevertheless, these most similar comparables have improvement assessments that range from \$23,554 to \$27,683 or from \$11.73 to \$12.70 per square foot of living area. The subject's improvement assessment of \$24,655 or \$11.21 per square foot of living area, falls within the range on an overall improvement assessment basis below the range on a square foot basis. Based on this record and after considering 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 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: \_\_\_\_\_

August 19, 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

State of Illinois  
Property Tax Appeal Board  
William G. Stratton Building, Room 402  
401 South Spring Street  
Springfield, IL 62706-4001

APPELLANT

Andrew Cyrwus, by attorney:  
George N. Reveliotis  
Reveliotis Law, P.C.  
1030 Higgins Road  
Suite 101  
Park Ridge, IL 60068

COUNTY

Cook County Board of Review  
County Building, Room 601  
118 North Clark Street  
Chicago, IL 60602