FINAL ADMINISTRATIVE DECISION
ILLINOIS PROPERTY TAX APPEAL BOARD

APPELLANT: Edwin Fleming
DOCKET NO.: 22-38505.001-R-1
PARCEL NO.: 09-27-411-015-0000

The parties of record before the Property Tax Appeal Board are Edwin Fleming, the appellant, by Andreas Mamalakis, attorney-at-law of the Law Offices of Andreas Mamalakis in Kenosha, Wisconsin, 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:	$8,580
IMPR.:	$53,300
TOTAL:	$61,880

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 6,600 square foot site improved with a two-story dwelling of frame and masonry exterior construction containing 2,892 square feet of living area. The dwelling is approximately 80 years old. Features of the property include a full basement with a formal recreation room, central air conditioning, one fireplace, 3½ bathrooms and a 2-car garage. The property is in Park Ridge, Maine Township, Cook County. The subject is a class 2-06 property under the Cook County Real Property Assessment Classification Ordinance.

The appellant contends inequity regarding the improvement assessment as the basis of the appeal. In support of this argument the appellant submitted information on five equity comparables consisting of class 2-06 properties improved with two-story dwellings of frame and masonry exterior construction that range in size from 2,514 to 2,912 square feet of living area. The homes are 64 to 97 years old. One comparable has a full basement, two comparables have partial basements, and two comparables have slab foundations. Each property has central air conditioning, one or two fireplaces, two full bathrooms, one or two half bathrooms and a 2-car garage. The comparables have the same neighborhood code as the subject and are located from .14 to .82 of a mile from the subject property. The comparables have improvement assessments ranging from $35,968 to $50,193 or from $13.84 to $17.44 per square foot of living area. The appellant requested the subject's improvement assessment be reduced to $45,607.

The board of review submitted its "Board of Review Notes on Appeal" disclosing the total assessment for the subject of $61,880. The subject property has an improvement assessment of $53,300 or $18.43 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 composed of class 2-06 properties improved with two-story dwellings of frame and masonry exterior construction that range in size from 2,516 to 2,832 square feet of living area and are 66 to 68 years old. Each comparable has a full basement, two with formal recreation rooms, and a 1-car or 2-car garage. Three comparables have central air conditioning and three comparables each have one fireplace. The comparables also have 2½, 3, 3½ or 4 bathrooms. These properties have the same neighborhood code as the subject and are located in the same block or ¼ of a mile from the subject property. The comparables have improvement assessments ranging from $48,886 to $55,648 or from $18.68 to $19.65 per square foot of living area.

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 Board finds the best evidence of assessment equity to be appellant's comparable #4 and board of review comparables #2, #3 and #4 that are most similar to the subject in location, size and features. These comparables are located within ¼ of a mile from the subject and are improved with dwellings that range in size from 2,675 to 2,912 square feet of living area that are 66 to 97 years old. These properties have relatively similar features as the subject property with three of the comparables having ½ or 1 less bathroom than the subject; one comparable has no central air conditioning unlike the subject dwelling; one comparable has no fireplace dissimilar to the subject; and one comparable has a smaller garage than the subject property, indicating these properties would require upward adjustments to make them more equivalent to the subject for these differences. These four comparables have improvement assessments that range from $50,193 to $55,648 or from $17.24 to $19.65 per square foot of living area. The subject's improvement assessment of $53,300 or $18.43 per square foot of living area falls within the range established by the best comparables in this record. The Board gives less weight to the remaining comparables submitted by the parties on account of differences from the subject in location, dwelling size and/or foundation. Based on this record, after considering the appropriate adjustments to the best comparables, 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: September 15, 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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