



FINAL ADMINISTRATIVE DECISION ILLINOIS PROPERTY TAX APPEAL BOARD

APPELLANT: Robert Ortiz
DOCKET NO.: 22-43569.001-R-1
PARCEL NO.: 13-16-323-007-0000

The parties of record before the Property Tax Appeal Board (PTAB) are Robert Ortiz, 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:	\$10,850
IMPR.:	\$29,643
TOTAL:	\$40,493

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 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

A 1,552 square feet, one-story frame structure on a 3,875 square feet lot in Chicago of Jefferson Township, Cook County constitutes the subject property. The 106-year-old, class 2-03 residence per the Cook County Real Property Assessment Classification Ordinance contained two bathrooms, a garage, and a slab foundation. The appellant indicated that the subject property last sold in October 2018 for \$290,000 and that assessment equity was the basis of the appeal.

Arguing the \$29,643 assessment is inequitably high for the subject improvement, the appellant contends the assessment must be lowered to \$11.61 per improvement square foot to be sufficiently uniform with like properties. To show inequity, the appellant volunteered five class 2-03 residences within .93 miles of the subject as assessment benchmarks. The appellant's preferred comparators all included two fireplaces, a full basement or slab foundation, and one to 1.5

bathrooms. Moreover, these properties were between 102 and 124 years in building age; 1,440 and 1,741 in living square footage; and \$9.60 and \$12.47 per improvement square foot in assessment.

The county board of review maintained in its “Notes on Appeal” that the subject improvement was fairly assessed at \$29,643, or \$19.10 per living square foot. In defense of the \$40,493 total subject assessment, the board of review nominated four properties within a quarter mile of the subject as equity comparables. The county board of review’s selections featured a one- or two-car garage, one or two bathrooms, and a full basement or slab foundation. These suggested comparators ranged from 94 to 107 years in building age; 1,352 to 1,714 square feet in living area; and \$19.12 to \$22.74 per improvement square foot in assessment.

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 similarly situated properties showing the 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 surpass this burden of proof.

Board of review comparables #2 and #3 and appellant comparable #5 bear the most resemblance to the subject property and therefore provide the best evidence of assessment equity in this record. Board of review comparable #2’s larger living area compensated for its smaller garage relative to that of the subject. Meanwhile, board of review comparable #3 and appellant comparable #5 had less livable square footage than the subject but somewhat offset that deficiency with a full basement. Based on the best comparators in this record, PTAB finds the range of equitable assessments for the subject runs from \$12.47 to \$20.59 per improvement square foot. Because the subject’s \$19.10 per improvement square foot assessment falls within this range, PTAB concludes the appellant did not demonstrate assessment inequity by clear and convincing evidence 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: _____

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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