



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

APPELLANT: Sonam Shokso
DOCKET NO.: 22-48522.001-R-1
PARCEL NO.: 10-15-122-054-0000

The parties of record before the Property Tax Appeal Board are Sonam Shokso, 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: \$8,118
IMPR.: \$33,337
TOTAL: \$41,455

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 2-story dwelling of frame and masonry exterior construction with 1,803 square feet of living area. The dwelling is approximately 63 years old. Features of the home include a partial basement, central air conditioning and a 1-car garage. The property has a 6,765 square foot site and is located in Skokie, Niles Township, Cook County. The subject is classified as a class 2-05 property under the Cook County Real Property Assessment Classification Ordinance.

The appellant contends assessment inequity regarding the subject's improvement assessment as the basis of the appeal. In support of this argument, the appellant submitted information on five equity comparables that are located within the subject's assessment neighborhood and within 0.55 of a mile from the subject. The comparables are improved with class 2-05, 2-story dwellings of frame and masonry exterior construction containing from 1,904 to 1,970 square feet

of living area. The dwellings are 63 or 64 years old. One comparable has a partial basement, and four comparables have either a crawl space or a slab foundation. Four comparables have central air conditioning, each comparable has a fireplace, and one comparable has a 1-car garage. The comparables have improvement assessments that range from \$26,710 to \$29,473 or from \$13.69 to \$15.05 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 property of \$41,455. The subject property has an improvement assessment of \$33,337 or \$18.49 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 that are located within the subject's assessment neighborhood and within the subject's subarea or approximately $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile from the subject. The comparables are improved with class 2-05, 2-story dwellings of frame and masonry exterior construction containing from 1,885 to 2,121 square feet of living area. The dwellings are 64 to 66 years old. One comparable has a crawl space foundation, and three comparables have either a full or partial basement. Each comparable has central air conditioning, two comparables each have 1 fireplace, and three comparables have either a 1-car, 1.5-car or 2.5-car garage. The comparables have improvement assessments that range from \$36,354 to \$43,118 or from \$18.63 to \$21.47 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 a total of nine comparable properties for the Board's consideration. The Board gives less weight to the appellant's comparables and board of review comparable #2 which lack a basement foundation and/or a garage amenity, which are features of the subject property. The Board also gives less weight to the board of review comparable #3 which is less similar to the subject in dwelling size than the other comparables in the record.

The Board finds the best comparables to be the board of review's comparables #1 and #4 that have the same assessment neighborhood and classification codes as the subject and are also overall most similar to the subject in design, age, dwelling size, basement foundation and/or other features. These two comparables have improvement assessments of \$38,882 and \$40,473 or \$19.15 and \$21.47 per square foot of living area, respectively. The subject's improvement assessment of \$33,337 or \$18.49 per square foot of living area falls below the improvement assessments established by the two best comparables in the record, which is logical given the

subject's smaller dwelling size and inferior garage capacity in relation 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: _____

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: _____

December 23, 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

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