



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

APPELLANT: 3602 N. Lamon LLC
DOCKET NO.: 23-38808.001-R-1
PARCEL NO.: 13-21-230-018-0000

The parties of record before the Property Tax Appeal Board are 3602 N. Lamon LLC, the appellant, by attorney Michael R. O'Malley, of Schmidt Salzman & Moran, Ltd. in Chicago; 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: \$12,700
IMPR.: \$35,997
TOTAL: \$48,697

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 2023 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, multi-family building of masonry exterior construction with 3,668 square feet of gross building area. The building is approximately 100 years old. Features include a full basement¹ and a 2-car garage. The property has a 4,536 square foot site and is located in Chicago, Jefferson Township, Cook County. The subject is classified as a class 2-11 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 five equity comparables located

¹ The parties disagree as to the description of the subject basement. The appellant disclosed the subject's full basement is finished, while the board of review indicated its unfinished. However, neither party provided additional evidence to support their description or to refute the description of the other party.

within the subject's assessment, but did not disclose the proximity of the comparables to the subject. The comparables are improved with 1.5-story, 2-story, or 3-story, class 2-11 multi-family buildings of frame or masonry exterior construction ranging in size from 3,472 to 3,894 square feet of gross building area. The buildings range in age from 99 to 110 years old. Each comparable has a full basement, four of which have finished area, and from a 1-car to a 4-car garage. One comparable has central air conditioning. The comparables have improvement assessments ranging from \$17,170 to \$20,222 or from \$4.86 or \$5.56 per square foot of gross building 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 of \$48,697. The subject property has an improvement assessment of \$35,997 or \$9.81 per square foot of gross building area.

In support of its contention of the correct assessment, the board of review submitted information on three comparables² located within the subject's assessment neighborhood and on the same block or ¼ of a mile from the subject property. The comparables are improved with a 1-story, class 2-03 dwelling or 2-story, class 2-11 multi-family buildings of masonry exterior construction ranging in size from 1,248 to 3,902 square feet of gross building/living area. The comparables are either 98 or 109 years old. Each comparable has a full basement. Three comparables each have a 2-car or a 3-car garage. The comparables have improvement assessments ranging from \$22,416 to \$41,124 or from \$9.81 to \$17.96 per square foot of gross building area. Based on this evidence, the board of review asserted the comparables support the subject's current assessed value.

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 suggested equity comparables for the Board's consideration. The Board gives less weight to the appellant's comparables #3, #4, and #5, as well as board of review comparable #4, due to differences relative to the subject in design, gross building size, central air conditioning, and/or garage amenity. The Board also gives less weight to board of review comparable #3 which is a substantially smaller, single-family dwelling, in contrast to the subject which is a multi-family building.

² The Board finds board of review comparable #1 to be the subject property as it has the same property index number, physical address, and property characteristics as the subject.

The Board finds the best evidence of assessment equity to be the appellant's comparables #1 and #2, as well as the board of review comparable #2 which are overall most similar to the subject in location, design/class, age, gross building size, and other features. The best comparables have improvement assessments ranging from \$17,170 to \$40,357 or from \$4.86 to \$10.73 per square foot of gross building area. The subject's improvement assessment of \$35,997 or \$9.81 per square foot of gross building area falls within the range established by the best comparables in this record. After considering adjustments to the best comparables for differences when compared to the subject, the Board finds the appellant did not demonstrate 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: _____

July 21, 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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