



## FINAL ADMINISTRATIVE DECISION ILLINOIS PROPERTY TAX APPEAL BOARD

APPELLANT: David L Basken  
DOCKET NO.: 23-41436.001-R-1  
PARCEL NO.: 14-19-311-019-0000

The parties of record before the Property Tax Appeal Board (PTAB) are David L Basken, 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:

<b>LAND:</b>	\$39,050
<b>IMPR.:</b>	\$30,950
<b>TOTAL:</b>	\$70,000

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) contesting 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**

A 2,572 square feet, two-story building of masonry construction on a 3,124 square feet parcel in Chicago, Lakeview Township, Cook County comprises the subject property. The 101-year-old, class 2-11 property featured four bathrooms, no air conditioning or fireplace, a two-car garage, and a partial basement. The appellant's petition indicated that the property last sold in January 2016 for \$760,000 and that the appeal was based on assessment equity.

Arguing the \$30,950 subject improvement assessment is inequitable, the appellant contends the assessment should be lowered to \$7.37 per improvement square foot to achieve uniformity with like properties. To this end, the appellant placed into evidence five class 2-11 properties within .34 miles of the subject with improvement assessments between \$6.44 and \$7.97 per living square foot. The appellant's suggested comparables featured two bathrooms, a two-car garage (except submission #4, which had no garage), two fireplaces, and a full basement or a slab foundation.

These potential comparator improvements were all 109 to 113 years in building age and between 2,160 to 2,838 square feet in improvement size.

The board of review countered that the subject improvement assessment of \$30,950, or \$12.03 per living square foot, was equitable in its “Notes on Appeal.” In defense of the \$70,000 total subject assessment, the county board of review selected four buildings on the subject’s block as equity comparables. The board of review’s preferred comparators all featured a two-car garage, two bathrooms, and a full basement. These properties were between 89 and 113 years in building age; between 2,056 and 2,594 square feet in living area; and between \$12.43 and \$21.45 per living square foot in improvement 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 with compelling proximity to, and lack of distinguishing characteristics from, the subject property. 86 Ill.Admin.Code §1910.65(b). The Property Tax Appeal Board (PTAB) finds the appellant did not satisfy this burden of proof.

Board of review comparable #3 and appellant comparables #1 and #3 best represented the subject improvement and circumscribe the range of equitable assessments for the subject. Board of review comparable #3’s marginally larger improvement helped partially offset its two fewer full bathrooms. Meanwhile, because of their smaller living area and two fewer bathrooms (which the inclusion of two fireplaces only began to mitigate), appellant comparables #1 and #3 occupy the low end of the range as relatively inferior properties. Given these comparables, the subject would be equitably assessed anywhere between \$6.44 and \$12.43 per improvement square foot. Because the subject’s \$12.03 per living square foot improvement assessment falls inside this range, PTAB finds the appellant did not produce the requisite clear and convincing evidence to justify a reduction in the subject assessment.

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.



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Chairman



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Member



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Member



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Member



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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

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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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