



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

APPELLANT: Seth Lavin
DOCKET NO.: 23-42006.001-R-1
PARCEL NO.: 13-25-324-005-0000

The parties of record before the Property Tax Appeal Board are Seth Lavin, 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: \$18,900
IMPR.: \$65,861
TOTAL: \$84,761

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 2024 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 masonry exterior construction with 2,364 square feet of living area. The dwelling is approximately 115 years old. Features of the home include a full basement with finished area, central air conditioning and a 2-car garage. The property has a 3,780 square foot site and is located in Chicago, West Chicago Township, Cook County. The subject is classified as a class 2-06 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 information on five equity comparables with the same assessment neighborhood code as the subject and located within .81 of a mile from the subject. The comparables are class 2-06 properties improved with 2-story dwellings of masonry exterior construction ranging in size from 2,255 to 2,605 square feet of

living area. The dwellings are 106 to 123 years old and have full basements. Three comparables have central air conditioning. Each comparable has one or two fireplaces and a 2-car garage. The comparables have improvement assessments ranging from \$41,447 to \$53,250 or from \$17.12 to \$21.54 per square foot of living area. Based on this evidence the appellant requested a reduction in the subject's assessment.

The board of review submitted its "Board of Review Notes on Appeal" disclosing the total assessment for the subject of \$84,761. The subject property has an improvement assessment of \$65,861 or \$27.86 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 with the same assessment neighborhood code as the subject. Two comparables are located on same block, one of which is on the same street as the subject; one comparable is located ¼ of a mile from the subject; and one comparable is located in the subject's "subarea". The comparables are class 2-06 or class 2-11 properties improved with 2-story dwellings/buildings of masonry exterior construction ranging in size from 2,364 to 3,348 square feet of living area. The homes are 107 to 126 years old and have full basements with finished area. Two comparables have central air conditioning. Three comparables each have a 1-car, a 2-car or a 3-car garage. The comparables have improvement assessments ranging from \$56,750 to \$79,442 or from \$23.24 to \$30.59 per square foot of living area. Based on this evidence the board of review requested confirmation of the subject's assessment.

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 record contains nine suggested comparables for the Board's consideration. The Board gives less weight to the appellant's comparables which are not reported to have finished basement area which is a feature of the subject. The Board gives less weight to board of review comparable #3 which is a class 2-11 multi-family building when compared to the subject's class 2-06 single-family residence and to board of review comparable #4 due to its significantly larger dwelling size than the subject.

The Board finds the best evidence of equity to be board of review comparables #1 and #2 which overall are more similar to the subject in location, property classification, age, dwelling size and features. These comparables have improvement assessments of \$65,861 and \$72,315 or \$27.86 and \$30.59 per square foot of living area. The subject's improvement assessment of \$65,861 or \$27.86 per square foot of living area is identical or lower than the improvement assessments of the two 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

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: June 16, 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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