



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

APPELLANT: Taroza L McCaskill
DOCKET NO.: 23-45530.001-R-1
PARCEL NO.: 28-23-220-034-0000

The parties of record before the Property Tax Appeal Board are Taroza L McCaskill, 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: \$3,590
IMPR.: \$10,657
TOTAL: \$14,247

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 two parcels improved with a 1-story dwelling of masonry exterior construction with 1,200 square feet of living area.¹ The dwelling is approximately 67 years old. Features include a slab foundation. The property has a 15,960 square foot site and is located in Markham, Bremen Township, Cook County. The subject is classified as a class 2-03 property under the Cook County Real Property Assessment Classification Ordinance.

¹ The final notice presented by the appellant indicates the subject is a multi-parcel property. The Board notes that the appellant did not provide the individual assessment of each parcel as prescribed by Section 1910.30(c) of the rules of the Property Tax Appeal Board but provided the combined assessments on the appeal petition without the required addendum. The rule states in part, "In appeals in which multiple PINs are consolidated into a single petition, the assessed values and the relief requested for each individual PIN must be separately listed."

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 three equity comparables located within the subject's assessment neighborhood. The comparables are improved with 1-story or 1.5-story, class 2-03 dwellings of frame exterior construction ranging in size from 1,275 to 1,470 square feet of living area. The dwellings range in age from 75 to 77 years old. Each comparable has a crawl space foundation and from a 1-car to a 3.5-car garage. The comparables have improvement assessments ranging from \$6,040 to \$6,958 or from \$4.61 to \$4.88 per square foot of living area. Based on this evidence, the appellant requested that the subject's improvement assessment be reduced.

The appellant submitted the board of review final decision disclosing the combined total assessment for the subject's two parcels of \$14,250. The subject property has a total improvement assessment of \$10,657 or \$8.88 per square foot of living area.

The board of review submitted its "Board of Review Notes on Appeal" for one parcel under appeal. In support of its contention of the correct assessment, the board of review submitted information on three suggested equity comparables located within the subject's assessment neighborhood. The comparables are improved with 1-story, class 2-03 dwellings of frame exterior construction ranging in size from 1,008 to 1,060 square feet of living area. The dwellings range in age from 67 to 69 years old. Each comparable has a slab or crawl space foundation. Two comparables each have a 2-car garage. The comparables have improvement assessments of either \$9,204 or \$10,204 or ranging from \$8.68 to \$10.12 per square foot of living area.

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 six suggested comparables for the Board's consideration, only one of which lacks a garage, which the subject features. Nevertheless, the Board gives less weight to the appellant's comparable #2 which has a dissimilar 1.5-story design, in contrast to the subject's 1-story design, and is less similar to the subject in dwelling size than the other comparables in this record.

The Board finds the best evidence of assessment equity to be the appellant's comparables #1 and #3, as well as the board of review comparables which are overall most similar to the subject in location, design/class, age, and dwelling size with varying degrees of similarity in other features. Four of these comparables feature a garage, unlike the subject, suggesting downward adjustments for this difference would be necessary to make them more equivalent to the subject. The best comparables have improvement assessments ranging from \$6,040 to \$10,204 or from

\$4.61 to \$10.12 per square foot of living area. The Board gives greater weight to the board of review comparable #1 which is the only comparable in this record that lacks a garage, like the subject, and has an improvement assessment of \$10,204 or \$10.12 per square foot of living area. The subject property's improvement assessment of \$10,657 or \$8.88 per square foot of living area falls above the range established by the best comparables in this record on an overall improvement assessment basis but within the range on a per square foot basis. The subject's higher overall improvement assessment is logical considering its newer age and larger dwelling size when compared to board of review comparable #1 which was given most weight by the Board, as it sets the upper limit of the overall improvement range established by the best comparables. After considering adjustments 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:

May 19, 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

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