



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

APPELLANT: Rozina Karnavas
DOCKET NO.: 23-53762.001-R-1
PARCEL NO.: 24-29-410-010-0000

The parties of record before the Property Tax Appeal Board are Rozina Karnavas, the appellant, by attorney George N. Reveliotis, of Reveliotis Law, P.C. in Park Ridge; 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: \$8,447
IMPR.: \$31,635
TOTAL: \$40,082

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 dwelling of frame and masonry exterior construction with 3,103 square feet of living area. The dwelling is approximately 47 years old. Features include a partial basement, three full bathrooms, one half bathroom, central air conditioning, and a 2-car garage. The property has a 12,068 square foot site and is located in Alsip, Worth Township, Cook County. The subject is classified as a class 2-78 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 six equity comparables located within the subject's assessment neighborhood. The comparables are improved with 2-story, class 2-78 dwellings of frame, masonry, or frame and masonry exterior construction ranging in size from 2,436 to 3,178 square feet of living area. The homes range in

age from 46 to 48 years old. Each comparable has either a slab or crawl space foundation, one or two full bathrooms and one or two half bathrooms. Five comparables each have central air conditioning and a 2-car garage. The comparables have improvement assessments ranging from \$22,845 to \$30,052 or from \$9.18 to \$9.78 per square foot of living area. Based on this evidence, the appellant requested that the improvement assessment be reduced.

The board of review submitted its "Board of Review Notes on Appeal" disclosing the total assessment for the subject of \$40,082. The subject property has an improvement assessment of \$31,635 or \$10.19 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 located within the subject's assessment neighborhood. The comparables are improved with 2-story, class 2-78 dwellings of frame and masonry exterior construction with either 2,641 or 2,935 square feet of living area. The homes range in age from 46 to 48 years old. Two comparables each have a partial basement, one of which has finished area, and two comparables each have a crawl space foundation. Each comparable has two full bathrooms, one half bathroom, central air conditioning, and a 2-car garage. The comparables have improvement assessments ranging from \$27,122 to \$31,750 or from \$10.27 to \$10.82 per square foot of living area. The board of review asserted the assessed values per square foot for the submitted comparables support the subject's assessed value as equitable.

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 10 suggested equity comparables for the Board's consideration. The Board gives less weight to the appellant's comparables, as well as board of review comparables #1 and #4 which lack a basement foundation, a feature of the subject, and/or are less similar to the subject in dwelling size than the other comparables in this record. Further, the appellant's comparable #2 lacks central air conditioning and a garage, both of which are features of the subject.

The Board finds the best evidence of assessment equity to be board of review comparables #2 and #3 which are overall most similar to subject in location, design/class, age, and foundation type with varying degrees of similarity in other features. The two best comparables are smaller homes than the subject suggesting upward adjustments would be necessary to make them more equivalent to the subject. The two best comparables have improvement assessments of \$27,494 and \$28,392 or \$10.41 and \$10.75 per square foot of living area, respectively. The subject's improvement assessment of \$31,635 or \$10.19 per square foot of living area falls above the two best comparables in this record on an overall improvement assessment basis but below them on a

per square foot basis. The subject's higher overall improvement assessment is logical considering the larger dwelling size of the subject when compared to the two best 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:

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

AGENCY

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