FINAL ADMINISTRATIVE DECISION
ILLINOIS PROPERTY TAX APPEAL BOARD

APPELLANT: Kyle Savage
DOCKET NO.: 24-35416.001-R-1 through 24-35416.003-R-1
PARCEL NO.: See Below

The parties of record before the Property Tax Appeal Board are Kyle Savage, 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:

DOCKET NO	PARCEL NUMBER	LAND	IMPRVMT	TOTAL
24-35416.001-R-1	20-02-307-031-0000	8,750	46,857	$55,607
24-35416.002-R-1	20-02-307-032-0000	8,750	0	$8,750
24-35416.003-R-1	20-02-307-068-0000	8,823	0	$8,823

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 three parcels, one of which is improved with a 3-story dwelling of masonry exterior construction with 2,887 square feet of living area. The dwelling is approximately 132 years old. Features of the home include a full basement with finished area,[1] 4½ bathrooms, central air conditioning and a 2.5-car garage. The property has a 2,500 square foot site and is located in Chicago, Hyde Park Chicago Township, Cook County. The subject is classified as a class 2-10 property under the Cook County Real Property Assessment Classification Ordinance.

[1] The Board finds the subject's basement has a finished area as disclosed by the board of review, which was not reported nor refuted by the appellant.

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 located within the subject's assessment neighborhood and from 0.06 to 0.41 of a mile of the subject property. The comparables are improved with 2-story, class 2-10 dwellings of masonry exterior construction ranging in size from 2,344 to 3,206 square feet of living area. The dwellings are from 123 to 138 years old. The appellant reported the comparables each have a full basement with "N/A" disclosed for the finished area. Each comparable has either 1½, 2 or 2½ bathrooms and 2 fireplaces. Two comparables each have central air conditioning, and three comparables have a 1-car or a 2-car garage. The comparables have improvement assessments ranging from $19,250 to $29,419 or from $8.08 to $9.24 per square foot of living area. Based on this evidence, the appellant requested that the subject's total improvement assessment be reduced.

The appellant provided a copy of Cook County Board of Review final decision disclosing the parcel with the improvement has a total assessment of $55,607. The subject property has an improvement assessment of $46,857 or $16.23 per square foot of living area.

The board of review submitted its "Board of Review Notes on Appeal" for only the parcel with the improvement that is under appeal by the appellant. In support of its contention of the correct assessment, the board of review submitted information on four equity comparables located within the same assessment neighborhood and/or subarea as the subject property. The comparables are improved with 2-story or 3-story, class 2-10 dwellings of masonry exterior construction ranging in size from 2,106 to 2,723 square feet of living area. The dwellings are from 127 to 139 years old. Each comparable has a full basement with finished area, 3½ or 4½ bathrooms, and central air conditioning. Two comparables have a fireplace, and two comparables have a 1-car or a 2-car garage. The comparables have improvement assessments ranging from $42,247 to $64,420 or from $18.14 to $26.43 per square foot of living area. Based on this evidence, the board of review requested the subject's assessment be confirmed.

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 nine suggested equity comparables for the Board's consideration. The Board gives less weight to the appellant's comparables #1, #2 and #3 as well as the board of review's comparables #1 and #3 due to differences in their dwelling sizes and/or a lack of central air conditioning when compared to the subject.

The Board finds the best evidence of assessment equity to be the parties' remaining comparables which are located within the subject's assessment neighborhood and are relatively similar to the

subject in age, dwelling size and some features. However, these comparables still require adjustments for varying degrees of similarity to the subject in features, including but not limited to the appellant's comparables' fewer bathroom counts and/or a lack of finished basement area and two of the parties' comparables lack of a garage amenity, which are features of the subject property. These four comparables have improvement assessments ranging from $26,250 to $64,420 or from $9.18 to $23.66 per square foot of living area. The subject's improvement assessment of $46,857 or $16.23 per square foot of living 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 with clear and convincing evidence that the subject's improvement was inequitably assessed and a reduction in the subject's assessment is not justified

The constitutional provision for uniformity of taxation and valuation does not require mathematical equality. A practical uniformity, rather than an absolute one, is the test. Apex Motor Fuel Co. v. Barrett, 20 Ill.2d 395 (1960). Although the comparables presented by the parties disclosed that the properties located in the same area are not assessed at identical levels, all that the constitution requires is a practical uniformity, which appears to exist on the basis of the evidence.

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:

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: November 17, 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 9-215 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

State of Illinois
Property Tax Appeal Board
William G. Stratton Building, Room 402
401 South Spring Street
Springfield, IL 62706-4001

APPELLANT

Kyle Savage, by attorney:
Andreas Mamalakis
Law Offices of Andreas Mamalakis
4844 89th Place
Kenosha, WI 53142

COUNTY

Cook County Board of Review
County Building, Room 601
118 North Clark Street
Chicago, IL 60602