



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

APPELLANT: Taylor O'Malley
DOCKET NO.: 22-47328.001-R-1
PARCEL NO.: 03-32-134-018-0000

The parties of record before the Property Tax Appeal Board are Taylor O'Malley, the appellant(s), by attorney Dora Cornelio, of Schmidt Salzman & Moran, Ltd. in Chicago; 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: \$41,998
IMPR.: \$84,001
TOTAL: \$125,999

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 2022 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 an approximately 92-year-old two-story dwelling of masonry construction with 6,754 square feet of living area. Features of the home include a full basement, central air conditioning, three fireplaces and a four-car garage. The property has a 27,999 square foot site and is located in Arlington Heights, Wheeling Township, Cook County. The subject is classified as a class 2-09 property under the Cook County Real Property Assessment Classification Ordinance.

The appellant contends assessment inequity as the basis of the appeal. In support of this argument the appellant submitted information on five equity comparables. The appellant did not state the distance of the comparables to the subject and only comparables #1 and #5 are located in the same general neighborhood as the subject. The comparables are 19- to 74-year-old two-story class 2-09 residences with frame, masonry, or frame and masonry construction. The

comparables have between 5,281 and 6,524 square feet of living area and have improvement assessments between \$8.28 and \$12.25 per square foot of living area. The appellant is requesting a total assessment of \$105,080.

The county board of review submitted its "Board of Review Notes on Appeal" disclosing the total assessment for the subject of \$130,050. The subject property has an improvement assessment of \$88,051 or \$13.04 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. Comparables #3 and #4 are located in the same "subarea" as the subject. The board of review did not state the distance of comparables #1 and #2 to the subject and stated that the comparables are located in different neighborhoods. The comparables are 73- to 123-year-old two-story residences with frame, masonry, or frame and masonry construction. The comparables have between 4,151 and 6,379 square feet of living area and have improvement assessments between \$13.82 and \$19.13 per square foot. The board of review is requesting that the current assessment be confirmed.

Conclusion of Law

The taxpayer asserts 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, and it is sufficient if the taxing authority achieves a reasonable degree of uniformity. Peacock v. Property Tax Appeal Board, 339 Ill. App. 3d 1060, 1070 (4th Dist. 2003).

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); 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 conviction of a crime. Bazyldo v. Volant, 164 Ill. 2d 207, 213 (1995). Proof of unequal treatment in the assessment process should consist of documentation of the assessments for the assessment year in question of not fewer 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 Board finds the best evidence of assessment equity to be only appellant's comparable #1. As for comparables that are not best evidence, board of review's comparables #1, #3, and #4 are smaller than the subject. Board of review's comparable #2 mirrors the physical characteristics of the subject but the board of review did not identify the proximity of this comparable to the subject. Appellant's comparables #2, #3, and #4 are located an undisclosed distance away and are in different neighborhoods than the subject. Appellant's comparable #5 is smaller than the subject and a newer property by over 70 years. Because the burden of proof is on the appellant to show assessment inequity based on clear and convincing evidence, the Board finds that showing only one persuasive comparable does not meet that standard. Based on this record 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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