



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

APPELLANT: Steve O'Malley  
DOCKET NO.: 23-42060.001-R-1  
PARCEL NO.: 13-16-124-008-0000

The parties of record before the Property Tax Appeal Board (PTAB) are Steve O'Malley, the appellant, by attorney Peter D. Verros, of Verros Berkshire, PC in Oakbrook Terrace; and the Cook County Board of Review.

Based on the facts and exhibits presented in this matter, PTAB hereby finds **No Change** in the Cook County Board of Review's assessment of the property is warranted. The correct assessed valuation of the property is:

**LAND:** \$10,500  
**IMPR.:** \$39,186  
**TOTAL:** \$49,686

Subject only to the State multiplier as applicable.

**Statement of Jurisdiction**

The appellant timely filed the appeal from a Cook County Board of Review decision pursuant to section 16-160 of the Property Tax Code (35 ILCS 200/16-160) contesting 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**

A 3,555 square feet, three-story masonry building perched on a 3,750 square feet parcel in Chicago, Jefferson Township, Cook County comprises the subject property. The 98-year-old, class 2-11 residence per the Cook County Real Property Assessment Classification Ordinance featured three bathrooms, no air conditioning, a three-car garage, and a full basement.

The appellant pleads assessment inequity as the basis of the appeal, arguing that the subject improvement assessment must be reduced to \$9.31 per living square foot. As evidence of subject assessment nonuniformity, the appellant presented four class 2-11 properties within .7 miles of the subject. These suggested comparables included three or five bathrooms, a full basement to a slab foundation, no air conditioning, and no garage to a three-car garage. The appellant's improvements also spanned 47 to 66 years in building age; 3,600 to 3,853 square feet in area; and \$8.93 to \$9.65 per living square foot in assessment.

The board of review countered that the subject improvement assessment of \$39,186, or \$11.02 per living square foot, was equitable in its “Notes on Appeal.”<sup>1</sup> In defense of the \$49,686 total subject assessment, the county board of review proposed four masonry improvements within a quarter mile of the subject as assessment comparables. The county board of review’s preferred comparators included three or four bathrooms, a full basement, no air conditioning, and a two to 2.5-car garage. These properties were 95 to 109 years in building age; 3,414 to 3,789 in living square footage; and \$11.02 to \$12.07 per square foot in improvement assessment.

Prior to hearing before PTAB, the parties agreed to waive hearing and have the appeal decided based on the written submissions.

### **Conclusion of Law**

The taxpayer contends assessment inequity as the basis of the appeal. The Illinois Constitution requires 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). Yet this uniformity provision of the Illinois Constitution does not mandate absolute equality in taxation; instead, a reasonable degree of uniformity in the taxing authority’s assessments suffices. Peacock v. Property Tax Appeal Board, 339 Ill. App. 3d 1060, 1070 (4th Dist. 2003).

When unequal treatment in the assessment is the basis of a property tax appeal, appellants must prove the inequity of the assessments 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 required for a criminal conviction. Bazyldo v. Volant, 164 Ill. 2d 207, 213 (1995). Proof of unequal treatment in the assessment process should comprise documentation for the year in question of similarly situated properties with compelling proximity to, and a lack of distinguishing characteristics from, the subject property. 86 Ill.Admin.Code §1910.65(b). The Property Tax Appeal Board (PTAB) finds the appellant did not submit this burden of proof.

In this record, board of review comparables #2 and #3 and appellant comparable #2 most resembled the subject property and therefore circumscribe the range of equitable assessments for the subject improvement. Board of review comparable #2 exactly matched the subject improvement in size, though it lacked some of the subject’s garage space. Board of review comparable #3 lacked some of the subject’s living and garage space but partially offset the deficiency with a fourth bathroom. Meanwhile, appellant comparable #2 featured more living square footage and a newer improvement than the subject, which offset the comparator’s smaller garage. Given these comparators, the subject improvement would be equitably assessed from \$9.26 to \$11.11 per living square foot. Because the subject’s \$11.02 per improvement square foot assessment lands within the comparators’ range, PTAB finds the appellant did not provide sufficiently clear and convincing evidence that the subject assessment was inequitable or that a reduction thereof is justified.

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<sup>1</sup> The Property Tax Appeal Board (PTAB) adopts the assessment values reflected in the decision from which the appellant petitions, minor discrepancies in the “Notes on Appeal” notwithstanding.

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: \_\_\_\_\_

September 15, 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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