



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

APPELLANT: Kevin Mulhall  
DOCKET NO.: 24-22327.001-R-1  
PARCEL NO.: 05-27-320-022-0000

The parties of record before the Property Tax Appeal Board are Kevin Mulhall, the appellant, by Dora Cornelio, attorney-at-law 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:** \$33,094  
**IMPR.:** \$117,922  
**TOTAL:** \$151,016

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 a two-story dwelling of frame exterior construction that contains 4,204 square feet of living area. The dwelling is approximately 145 years old. Features of the property include a full basement with a recreation room, central air conditioning, four fireplaces, 4½ bathrooms, and a 3-car garage. The property has a 12,034 square foot site located in Wilmette, New Trier Township, Cook County. The subject is classified as a class 2-06 property under the Cook County Real Property Assessment Classification Ordinance.

The appellant contends inequity regarding the improvement assessment as the basis of the appeal. In support of this argument the appellant submitted information on five equity comparables composed of class 2-06 properties improved with 2-story dwellings of stucco, frame or frame and masonry exterior construction that range in size from 3,900 to 4,378 square feet of living area. The homes range in age from 85 to 124 years old. Each property has a full

basement with a recreation room, one or two fireplaces and 1½, 2½, 3½ or 5 bathrooms. Four comparables have a 1-car, 1.5-car, 2-car or 2.5-car garage. The comparables have the same assessment neighborhood code as the subject property. Their improvement assessments range from \$91,691 to \$105,500 or from \$22.93 to \$24.10 per square foot of living area. The appellant requested the subject's improvement assessment be reduced to \$98,836.

The board of review submitted its "Board of Review Notes on Appeal" disclosing the total assessment for the subject of \$151,016. The subject property has an improvement assessment of \$117,922 or \$28.05 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 composed of class 2-06 properties improved with two-story dwellings of stucco or frame exterior construction that range in size from 3,518 to 4,903 square feet of living area. The dwellings range in age from 120 to 144 years old. Each property has a full or partial basement with three having finished area, central air conditioning, and one to four fireplaces. The comparables have four or five full bathrooms and one or two half bathrooms. Three comparables have a 2-car or 2.5-car garage. The comparables have the same assessment neighborhood code as the subject property. Their improvement assessments range from \$106,877 to \$160,998 or from \$28.86 to \$32.84 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 information on nine equity comparables with the same classification code and neighborhood code as the subject property to support their respective positions. The Board gives less weight to appellant's comparable #4 due to differences from the subject in age and the fact the property has no central air conditioning, which is a feature of the subject property. The Board gives less weight to appellant's comparable #5 as this property has no central air conditioning and no garage, which are features of the subject property. The Board gives less weight to board of review comparables #1, #2 and #3 due to differences from the subject dwelling in size and the fact that comparable #3 has no garage, which is a feature of the subject property. The Board finds the best evidence of assessment equity to be appellant's comparables #1, #2 and #3 and board of review comparable #4 that range in size from 3,900 to 4,446 square feet of living area and in age from 108 to 120 years old. The appellant's comparables have fewer bathrooms, fewer fireplaces, and smaller garages than the subject that would require upward adjustments to make them more equivalent to the subject for these differences. Conversely, appellant's comparable #3 has ½ more bathroom than the subject necessitating a downward adjustment. Board of review comparable #4 has one less fireplace than the subject and a smaller garage than the subject suggesting upward adjustments to this comparable for these differences would be appropriate. Conversely, board of review comparable #4 has one more bathroom than

the subject necessitating a downward adjustment. These comparables have improvement assessments that range from \$91,691 to \$134,825 or from \$22.93 to \$30.33 per square foot of living area. The subject's improvement assessment of \$117,922 or \$28.05 per square foot of living area falls within the range established by the best comparables in this record. Based on this record, after considering the appropriate adjustments to the best comparables, 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: \_\_\_\_\_

October 21, 2025



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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