



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

APPELLANT: Brian Wynn  
DOCKET NO.: 22-50957.001-R-1  
PARCEL NO.: 04-25-100-108-0000

The parties of record before the Property Tax Appeal Board are Brian Wynn, the appellant(s); 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:** \$20,047  
**IMPR.:** \$73,654  
**TOTAL:** \$93,701

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 52-year-old, two-story, single-family dwelling of masonry construction with 3,445 square feet of living area. Features of the home include a partial unfinished basement, central air conditioning, a fireplace, and a two-car garage. The property's site is 20,047 square feet, located in Northfield, Northfield 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 as the basis of the appeal. In support of this argument the appellant submitted information on three equity comparable properties with varying degrees of similarities to the subject. The appellant reported that one comparable property is located within 500 feet of the subject and disclosed that the other suggested comparable properties were "adjoining properties". One of the suggested comparable properties is a class 2-04 property while the other two are class 2-78 properties. The suggested comparable

properties have an improvement assessment that range between \$19.50 and \$21.23. Based on this evidence, the appellant requested a reduction in the subject's total assessment to \$87,047.

The board of review submitted its "Board of Review Notes on Appeal" disclosing the total assessment for the subject of \$93,701. The subject property has an improvement assessment of \$73,654 or \$21.38 per square foot of living area. In support of its contention of the correct assessment, the board of review submitted information on four suggested class 2-78 equity comparable properties. They are improved with a two story, single-family dwelling of masonry construction and all are located within a block as the subject. The improvements ranged: in age from 52 to 55 years; in size from 3,160 to 3,650 square feet of living area; and in improvement assessment from \$21.42 to \$23.41 per square foot. Based on this evidence the board of review requested confirmation of the subject's assessment.

### **Conclusion of Law**

The taxpayer 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).

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 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 six class 2-78 equity comparable properties and one class 2-04 property for the Board's consideration in determining assessment equity. All the submitted comparable properties were located within a block of the subject. The Board finds the best evidence of assessment equity to be *appellant's comparable properties #1 and #3* and the *board of review's comparable properties #3 and #4*. These four comparable properties were most similar with the subject and had improvement assessments that ranged from \$19.50 to \$21.44 per square foot of living area. The subject's improvement assessment of \$21.38 per square foot of living area falls within the range established by the best comparable properties in this record. After considering all the comparable properties submitted by the parties with emphasis on those properties that are more proximate in location, more similar in size, and with similar features relative to the subject and after further considering adjustments to the best comparable properties for differences from the subject, the Board finds the subject's improvement assessment is supported. The board accords diminished weight to the additional submitted comparable properties due to either disparities in

exterior construction, size, class and/or amenities. The Board finds that the appellant failed to demonstrate with clear and convincing evidence that the subject's improvement was inequitably assessed and, therefore, a reduction in the subject's assessment commensurate with the appellant's request 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 20, 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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