



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

APPELLANT: Brian Toby
DOCKET NO.: 23-38280.001-R-1
PARCEL NO.: 13-31-403-081-0000

The parties of record before the Property Tax Appeal Board are Brian Toby, the appellant, by Nicholas Jordan, attorney-at-law of Worsek & Vihon LLP 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: \$7,625
IMPR.: \$13,375
TOTAL: \$21,000

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 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

The subject property is improved with a two-story dwelling of masonry exterior construction that contains 972 square feet of living area. The dwelling is approximately 81 years old. Features of the property include a full unfinished basement, central air conditioning, one bathroom, and a 2-car garage. The property has a 3,050 square foot site located in Chicago, Jefferson Township, Cook County. The subject is classified as a class 2-10 old style row house 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 four equity comparables composed of class 2-10 properties improved with two-story dwellings of masonry exterior construction that have either 936 or 972 square feet of living area. Each home is 81 years old. The comparables have full or partial basements, central air conditioning, and 1 or 2

bathrooms. Two comparables each have a two-car garage. The comparables have the same assessment neighborhood code as the subject property and are located along the same street and within 282 feet of the subject. Their improvement assessments range from \$9,375 to \$12,375 or from \$9.65 to \$12.73 per square foot of living area. The appellant requested the subject's improvement assessment be reduced to \$10,672.

The board of review submitted its "Board of Review Notes on Appeal" disclosing the total assessment for the subject of \$21,000. The subject property has an improvement assessment of \$13,375 or \$13.76 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 consisting of class 2-10 properties improved with two-story dwellings of masonry exterior construction each with 972 square feet of living area. Each comparable is approximately 79 years old with a full unfinished basement, central air conditioning, one bathroom and a 2-car garage. The comparables have the same assessment neighborhood code as the subject and are located along the same street and within the same block as the subject. The comparables have improvement assessments of \$13,375 and \$14,375 or \$13.76 and \$14.79 per square foot of living area. The board of review contends the building assessed value for the comparable properties is the same or greater than the subject, which supports the assessed value as equitable.

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 eight equity comparables with the same classification code and neighborhood code as the subject property to support their respective positions. The comparables are similar to the subject in location, style, age, size and exterior construction. The Board, however, gives less weight to appellant's comparable #2, #3 and #4 due to differences from the subject in number of bathrooms, basement size, and/or the lack of a garage. The Board finds the best evidence of assessment equity to be appellant's comparable #1 and the board of review comparables that are practically identical to the subject in size and features. These comparables have improvement assessments ranging from \$9,375 to \$14,375 or from \$9.65 to \$14.79 per square foot of living area. Excluding appellant's comparable #1 as an outlier the four remaining comparables have improvement assessments of \$13,375 and \$14,375 or \$13.76 and \$14.79 per square foot of living area. The subject's improvement assessment of \$13,375 or \$13.76 per square foot of living area falls within the range established by the best comparables in this record and is well supported by the comparables presented by the board of review.

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 properties located in the same area are not all assessed at identical levels, all that the constitution requires is a practical uniformity which exists based on the evidence in this record.

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: _____

August 19, 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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