



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

APPELLANT: Charles Reiter
DOCKET NO.: 07-22273.001-R-1
PARCEL NO.: 05-34-201-009-0000

The parties of record before the Property Tax Appeal Board are Charles Reiter, the appellant, by attorney James E. Doherty, of Thomas M. Tully & Associates in Chicago, and the Cook County Board of Review.

Based on the facts and exhibits presented, 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: \$ 61,060
IMPR.: \$ 75,192
TOTAL: \$ 136,252**

Subject only to the State multiplier as applicable.

ANALYSIS

The subject property is improved with a two-story dwelling of frame construction. The dwelling is 122 years old and contains 2,744 square feet of living area. Features of the home include a partial unfinished basement, central air conditioning, and a one-car detached garage. The subject is classified as a class 2-06 residential property¹ under the Cook County Real Property Assessment Classification Ordinance and is located in Wilmette, New Trier Township, Cook County.

The appellant's appeal is based on unequal treatment in the assessment process and contention of law. The appellant submitted information on five suggested properties described as two-story dwellings of frame, stucco, or frame and masonry construction. The comparable properties have the same assigned classification and neighborhood codes as the subject, and one of the comparables is located in the same tax block as the subject. The comparable dwellings are from 91 to 119 years old and contain from 2,892 to 3,296 square feet of living area. Each comparable has an unfinished basement, either full or partial, a garage, and one or two fireplaces. Four dwellings have central air conditioning. The comparables have improvement assessments

¹ Class 2-06 is a two or more story residence, over 62 years of age, 2,201 to 4,999 square feet.

ranging from \$54,331 to \$68,564 or from \$18.24 to \$21.00 per square foot of living area. The subject's improvement assessment is \$75,192 or \$27.40 per square foot of living area. Based on this evidence, the appellant requested that the subject's improvement assessment be reduced to \$54,880 or \$20.00 per square foot of living area.

The board of review submitted its "Board of Review Notes on Appeal" wherein the subject's final assessment of \$136,252 was disclosed. The board of review presented descriptions and assessment information on four suggested properties consisting of two-story dwellings of frame construction. The comparable properties have the same assigned neighborhood and classification codes as the subject, and three of the comparables are said to be located one-quarter mile from the subject. The dwellings are from 95 to 114 years old and contain from 2,547 to 3,090 square feet of living area. One dwelling has a full finished basement, and three comparables have unfinished basements, either full or partial. Each comparable has a fireplace; three have garages; and two have central air conditioning. These properties have improvement assessments ranging from \$74,060 to \$91,526 or from \$28.00 to \$29.84 per square foot of living area. Based on this evidence, the board of review requested confirmation of the subject's assessment.

After reviewing the record and considering the evidence, the Property Tax Appeal Board finds that it has jurisdiction over the parties and the subject matter of this appeal. The Board further finds a reduction in the subject's assessment is not warranted.

The appellant contends unequal treatment in the subject's improvement assessment as the basis of the appeal. Taxpayers who object to an assessment on the basis of lack of uniformity bear the burden of proving the disparity of assessment valuations by clear and convincing evidence. Kankakee County Board of Review v. Property Tax Appeal Board, 131 Ill.2d 1 (1989). After an analysis of the assessment data, the Board finds the appellant has not met this burden.

Both parties presented assessment data on a total of nine suggested comparables. All of the comparables submitted were two-story dwellings like the subject, and they were also generally similar in age, exterior construction, foundation, and location. However, the appellant's comparables #4 and #5 had 20% and 19% more living area than the subject, respectively, and received reduced weight in the Board's analysis. The Board finds the appellant's comparables #1 through #3 and the comparables submitted by the board of review were very similar to the subject in size. Due to their similarities to the subject, these comparables received the most weight in the Board's analysis. These comparables had improvement assessments that ranged from \$54,331 to \$91,526 or from \$18.24 to \$29.84 per square foot of living area. The subject's improvement assessment of \$75,192 or \$27.40 per square foot of living area falls within the range established by the most similar comparables. After considering

adjustments and the differences in both parties' comparables when compared to the subject, the Board finds the subject's improvement assessment is equitable and a reduction in the subject's assessment is not warranted.

The Board gave no weight to the appellant's contention of law argument because the appellant failed to cite supporting legal authority; the contention of law made in the record is not subservient and/or lacks clarity to challenge uniformity; and it is based on estimated market values and not active sales. The Board finds the subject's assessment is uniform after consideration of all of the comparables in the record.

The constitutional provision for uniformity of taxation and valuation does not require mathematical equality. The requirement is satisfied if the intent is evident to adjust the taxation burden with a reasonable degree of uniformity and if such is the effect of the statute enacted by the General Assembly establishing the method of assessing real property in its general operation. 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 appellant disclosed that properties located in the same area are not assessed at identical levels, all that the constitution requires is a practical uniformity which appears to exist on the basis of the evidence. For the foregoing reasons, the Board finds that the appellant has not proven by clear and convincing evidence that the subject property is inequitably assessed. Therefore, the Property Tax Appeal Board finds that the subject's assessment as established by the board of review is correct and no reduction is warranted.

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.



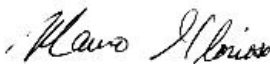
Chairman



Member



Member



Member



Member

DISSENTING: _____

C E R T I F I C A T I O N

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 18, 2012



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 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 the subsequent year 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.

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.