



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

APPELLANT: Stuart Issleib
DOCKET NO.: 15-06101.001-R-1
PARCEL NO.: 09-02-408-012

The parties of record before the Property Tax Appeal Board are Stuart Issleib, the appellant, by attorney Robert Rosenfeld, of Robert H. Rosenfeld and Associates, LLC in Chicago; and the DuPage 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 **DuPage** County Board of Review is warranted. The correct assessed valuation of the property is:

LAND: \$144,130
IMPR.: \$197,340
TOTAL: \$341,470

Subject only to the State multiplier as applicable.

Statement of Jurisdiction

The appellant timely filed the appeal from a decision of the DuPage County Board of Review pursuant to section 16-160 of the Property Tax Code (35 ILCS 200/16-160) challenging the assessment for the 2015 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 part two-story and part one-story dwelling of brick and frame exterior construction with 3,589 square feet of living area. The dwelling was constructed in 1977 with an addition built in 2003. Features of the home include a partial unfinished basement, central air conditioning, two fireplaces and a 483 square foot garage. The property has a 20,000 square foot site and is located in Hinsdale, Downers Grove Township, DuPage County.

The appellant contends assessment inequity as the basis of the appeal. The subject's land assessment was not contested. In support of this argument the appellant submitted information on three equity comparables located in the same neighborhood assigned by the township assessor as the subject property. The comparables were improved with a part two-story and part one-story style frame or frame and brick dwellings that ranged in size from 3,305 to 3,491 square feet

of living area. The dwellings were constructed from 1963 to 1984.¹ Features had varying degrees of similarity when compared to the subject. The comparables had improvement assessments that ranged from \$128,480 to \$163,360 or from \$37.93 to \$46.79 per square foot of living area. Based on this evidence, the appellant requested that the improvement assessment be reduced to \$156,683 or \$43.66 per square foot of living area.

The board of review submitted its "Board of Review Notes on Appeal" disclosing the total assessment for the subject of \$341,470. The subject property has an improvement assessment of \$197,340 or \$54.98 per square foot of living area. The assessor submitted through the board of review a narrative explaining the adjustments for differences in amenities with both parties comparables when compared to the subject. The assessor also disclosed that each of the appellant's comparables have an economic obsolescence allowance ranging from -5% to -30% on both land and building due to their close proximity to busy streets and/or commercial property.

In support of its contention of the correct assessment the board of review submitted information on three equity comparables located in the same neighborhood assigned by the township assessor as the subject property. The comparables were improved with a part two-story and part one-story style frame and brick dwellings that range in size from 3,376 to 3,427 square feet of living area. The dwellings were constructed from 1953 to 1968.² Features had varying degrees of similarity when compared to the subject. The comparables had improvement assessments that ranged from \$186,830 to \$192,390 or from \$54.84 to \$56.99 per square foot of living area. Based on this evidence, the board of review requested that the subject's assessment be confirmed.

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). 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 suggested comparables for the Board's consideration. The Board gave less weight to the appellant's comparables due to the economic obsolescence factor for both land and building being applied for their inferior location when compared to the subject.

The Board finds the best evidence of assessment equity to be the board of review comparables. These comparables had varying degrees of similarity in location, dwelling size, age, style and features when compared to the subject property. These comparables had improvement assessments that ranged from \$54.84 to \$56.99 per square foot of living area. The subject's

¹ Appellant's comparable #1 had an addition in 2012 and has an effective age of 1984. Appellant's comparable #2 had additions in 1973 and 1990 and has an effective age of 1975. Appellant's comparable #3 had an addition in 1987 and has an effective age of 1975.

² Board of review's comparable #2 had an addition in 1979 and has an effective age of 1970. Board of review's comparable #3 had additions in 1989 and 2002 and has an effective age of 1981.

improvement assessment of \$54.98 per square foot of living area falls within the range established by the best comparables 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(b) of the rules of the Property Tax Appeal Board (86 Ill.Admin.Code §1910.50(b)) 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



Acting 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 22, 2017



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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