



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

APPELLANT: Scott Seyfarth
DOCKET NO.: 16-05788.001-R-2
PARCEL NO.: 09-12-404-008

The parties of record before the Property Tax Appeal Board are Scott Seyfarth, the appellant, by attorney George J. Relias, of Relias Law Group, Ltd. 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: \$189,610
IMPR.: \$1,106,780
TOTAL: \$1,296,390

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 2016 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, part three-story and part one-story dwelling of brick exterior construction with 7,879 square feet of living area. The dwelling was constructed in 2009. Features of the home include a full finished basement, central air conditioning, seven fireplaces and a 1,022 square foot garage. The subject has an 820 square foot in-ground swimming pool and a 4-stop elevator. The property has a 28,860 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 six 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, part three-story and part one-story style brick dwellings that ranged in size from 6,519 to 9,069 square feet of

living area. The dwellings were constructed from 2003 to 2009. Each comparable has a basement with finished area of 75% or 100%, central air conditioning, from three to six fireplaces and a garage ranging in size from 651 to 1,232 square feet of building area.¹ The comparables had improvement assessments that ranged from \$743,180 to \$1,153,450 or from \$109.57 to \$129.63 per square foot of living area. Based on this evidence, the appellant requested that the subject's improvement assessment be reduced to \$988,273 or \$125.43 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 \$1,296,390. The subject property has an improvement assessment of \$1,106,780 or \$140.47 per square foot of living area. 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 one, part 2-story and part 1-story dwelling and two, part 2-story, part 1-story and part 3-story style brick dwellings that range in size from 7,250 to 8,210 square feet of living area. The dwellings were constructed from 2002 to 2004. Each comparable has a basement with finished area of 75% or 100%, central air conditioning, from five to ten fireplaces and a garage ranging in size from 842 to 1,684 square feet of building area. Two comparables have a swimming pool of 850 or 1,250 square feet. The comparables had improvement assessments that ranged from \$1,081,030 to \$1,177,230 or from \$138.39 to \$162.38 per square foot of living area. Based on this evidence, the board of review requested that the 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 nine suggested comparables for the Board's consideration. The Board finds the best evidence of assessment equity to be the board of review's comparables #1 and #2. These comparables were most similar to the subject in location, dwelling size, design and features when compared to the subject property. These comparables had improvement assessments of \$143.16 and \$162.38 per square foot of living area. The subject's improvement assessment of \$140.47 per square foot of living area is supported by the best comparables in this record and appears justified given the subject's superior elevator feature. The Board gave less weight to the parties' remaining comparables due to their differences in size and features, when compared to the subject. Based on this record the Board finds the appellant did not demonstrate

¹ Due to greater details in characteristics, the data is drawn from the board of review reiteration of the appellant's comparables and property record cards.

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: November 20, 2018



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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