



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

APPELLANT: Parviz Buroumand  
DOCKET NO.: 16-06135.001-R-1  
PARCEL NO.: 09-19-306-009

The parties of record before the Property Tax Appeal Board are Parviz Buroumand, the appellant, by attorney Brian S. Maher, of Weis, DuBrock, Doody & Maher 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:** \$40,420  
**IMPR.:** \$84,730  
**TOTAL:** \$125,150

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 is improved with a part two-story and part one-story dwelling of frame and brick exterior construction with 2,301 square feet of living area situated on a 10,685 square foot site. The dwelling was constructed in 1988 with an addition constructed in 2010. Features of the dwelling include a full unfinished basement, central air conditioning, a fireplace, and an attached garage of 441 square feet of building area. The property is located in Downer's Grove, Downer's Grove Township, DuPage County.

The appellant contends assessment inequity as the basis of the appeal. The appellant is not contesting the land assessment. In support of this argument, the appellant submitted information on three assessment comparables located within the same neighborhood code as the subject. The comparables are improved with part two-story and part one-story dwellings of frame and brick exterior construction. The dwellings range in size from 2,100 to 3,106 square feet of living area.

The dwellings were constructed between 1988 and 1991, with two comparables having additions constructed in 2000 and 2004. The comparables feature full and partial unfinished basements, central air conditioning, a fireplace, and a garage containing 440 or 441 square feet of building area. The comparables had an improvement assessment ranging from \$59,450 to \$100,750 or from \$28.31 to \$34.02 per square foot of living area. Based on this evidence, the appellant requested that the improvement assessment of the subject be reduced to \$72,665 or \$31.58 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 \$125,150. The subject property has an improvement assessment of \$84,730 or \$36.82 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 code assigned by the township assessor as the subject property. The comparables are improved with part two-story and part one-story dwellings of frame and brick exterior construction ranging in size from 2,284 to 2,330 square feet of living area. The dwellings were constructed in 1987 or 1988. The comparables feature full unfinished basements, central air conditioning, a fireplace, and a garage ranging in size from 441 to 552 square feet of building area. The comparables have an improvement assessment ranging from \$83,510 to \$88,200 or from \$36.56 to \$38.38 per square foot of living area. Based on this evidence, the board of review requested that the subject's improvement assessment be affirmed.

### **Conclusion of Law**

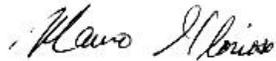
The taxpayer contends assessment inequity as the basis of the appeal. When unequal treatment in the assessment process is the basis of the appeal, the inequity of the assessments must be proved by clear and convincing evidence. 86 Ill.Admin.Code §1910.63(e). Proof of unequal treatment in the assessment 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 a total of six suggested comparables for the Board's consideration. The Board gave less weight to the appellant's comparable #2 due to its larger dwelling size and partial basement when compared to the subject. The Board also gives less weight to appellant's comparable #1 due to its poor condition, unlike the subject.

The Board finds the best evidence of assessment equity to be the remaining four comparables. These comparables are most similar in location, dwelling size, design, age and features when compared to the subject property. The four comparables have improvement assessments ranging from \$83,510 to \$88,200, or from \$34.02 to \$38.38 per square foot of living area. The subject's improvement assessment of \$84,730, or \$36.82 per square foot of living area falls within the range established by the best comparables in this record. After considering adjustments to the comparables for differences when compared to the subject, the Board finds the subject's improvement assessment is supported. 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: December 18, 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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