



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

APPELLANT: F. David AuBuchon
DOCKET NO.: 16-21336.001-R-1
PARCEL NO.: 05-34-121-064-0000

The parties of record before the Property Tax Appeal Board are F. David AuBuchon, the appellant, by attorney Robert Rosenfeld, of Robert H. Rosenfeld and Associates, LLC 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: \$5,613
IMPR.: \$34,409
TOTAL: \$40,022

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 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 1.5-story¹ dwelling of masonry exterior construction. The dwelling is 59 years old with 1,345 square feet of living area and a slab foundation. The property has a 3,302 square foot site and is located in Wilmette, New Trier Township, Cook County. The subject is classified as a class 2-95 property under the Cook County Real Property Assessment Classification Ordinance.

The appellant contends improvement assessment inequity as the basis of the appeal.² In support of this argument, the appellant submitted information on three equity comparable properties that

¹ The appellant describes the subject as a "1.5-1.9 residence."

² The appellant's grid analyses included the assessment information for two parcels (PIN 05-34-121-064-0000 and PIN 05-34-121-065-0000). The appellant submitted the Property Tax Appeal Board "Addendum to Petition" and a copy of the final decision of the Cook County Board of Review which shows a total land and improvement assessment

are located within the same neighborhood code as the subject property. The comparables are improved with class 2-95 dwellings of masonry or frame and masonry exterior construction containing from 1,403 to 1,632 square feet of living area. The dwellings range in age from 44 to 54 years old. The comparables have full unfinished basements and central air conditioning. One comparable has a fireplace, and two comparables have a one-car or a two-car garage. The comparables have improvement assessments ranging from \$27,198 to \$35,411 or from \$19.39 to \$21.70 per square foot of living area. Based on this evidence, the appellant requested within their "Addendum to Petition," the improvement assessment be reduced to \$26,190 for PIN 05-34-121-064-0000.

In support of its contention of the correct assessment, the board of review submitted a grid analysis containing information on four equity comparable properties located within the same neighborhood code, same block, and same street as the subject property. The comparables are improved with 1.5-story dwellings of masonry or frame and masonry exterior construction containing from 1,272 to 1,345 square feet of living area. The dwellings are each 59 years old and have central air conditioning. Three comparables have a slab foundation, and one comparable has a full unfinished basement. The comparables have improvement assessments ranging from \$35,878 to \$37,369 or from \$27.78 to \$28.26 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 seven suggested comparables for the Board's consideration. The Board gave less weight to the appellant's comparables and the board of review comparable #3 due to their dissimilar full unfinished basements when compared to the subject's slab foundation.

The Board finds the best evidence of assessment equity to be the board of review comparables #1, #2 and #4. These comparables received greater weight because they are located within the same neighborhood code, block and street as the subject property and are identical to the subject in design, age, foundation, and other features. Two of these comparables are also identical to the subject in dwelling size and style. These three comparables have improvement assessments ranging from \$35,944 to \$37,369 or either \$27.78 or \$28.26 per square foot of living area. The subject's improvement assessment of \$34,409 or \$25.58 per square foot of living area falls below the range of the three best comparables contained in this record. After considering adjustments to the comparables when compared to the subject, the Board finds the appellant did not demonstrate

of \$40,022 for PIN 05-34-121-064-0000 for the 2016 assessment year. The appellant in their "Addendum to Petition" did not request a reduction for the PIN 05-34-121-065-0000, nor provide a board of review decision for this parcel.

with clear and convincing evidence that the subject's improvement was inequitably assessed and a reduction in the subject's assessment is not justified.

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

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



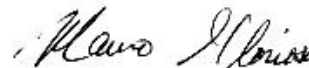
Member

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: June 18, 2019



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

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