



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

APPELLANT: Carlo Rossi
DOCKET NO.: 17-05662.001-R-1
PARCEL NO.: 06-34-104-007

The parties of record before the Property Tax Appeal Board are Carlo Rossi, 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: \$163,930
IMPR.: \$313,580
TOTAL: \$477,510

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 2017 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 one-story and part two-story dwelling of frame and brick exterior construction with 5,589 square feet of living area. The dwelling was constructed in 2000. Features of the home include a full unfinished basement, central air conditioning, one fireplace and a garage with 1,026 square feet of building area. The property has a 24,549 square foot site and is located in Oak Brook, York Township, DuPage County.

The appellant contends assessment inequity with respect to the improvement as the basis of the appeal. In support of this argument the appellant submitted limited information on three equity comparables that share the same neighborhood code as assigned by the assessor as the subject.¹ The comparables are described as two-story dwellings of frame, masonry or stucco exterior

¹ The appellant's grid analysis lacked descriptive data that was drawn from the evidence submitted by the board of review.

construction built from 1987 to 2000 and range in size from 5,631 to 6,832 square feet of living area. Features of the comparables include basements with two having finished area, central air conditioning, two fireplaces and garages ranging in size from 805 to 1,788 square feet of building area. The comparables have improvement assessments that range from \$289,720 to \$353,890 or from \$51.45 to \$53.04 per square foot of living area. The appellant requested the subject's improvement assessment be reduced to \$291,131.

The board of review submitted its "Board of Review Notes on Appeal" disclosing the total assessment for the subject of \$477,510. The subject property has an improvement assessment of \$313,580 or \$56.11 per square foot of living area.

In response to the appellant's evidence, the board of review submitted a memorandum from the township assessor who argued that the appellant's comparables have larger dwelling sizes.

In support of the subject's assessment, the board of review submitted information on three equity comparables that share the same neighborhood code as assigned by the assessor as the subject. The comparables are described as part one-story and part two-story dwellings of frame and brick or stone exterior construction that were built from 1985 to 2001. The dwellings range in size from 4,753 to 5,616 square feet of living area and feature basements with one having finished area, central air conditioning, two or three fireplaces and garages ranging in size from 821 to 858 square feet of building area. The comparables have improvement assessments ranging from \$277,350 to \$411,100 or from \$58.35 to \$73.20 per square foot of living area. The board of review also submitted a location map of the subject and both parties' comparables. Based on this evidence, the board of review requested confirmation of the subject's assessment.

Conclusion of Law

The appellant argued 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 failed to meet this burden of proof and a reduction in the subject's assessment is not warranted.

The record contains six equity comparables for the Board's consideration that are relatively similar to the subject in location, design, age and features. The Board gave less weight to appellant's comparables #1 and #2 due to their larger dwelling sizes when compared to the subject. The Board gave less weight to board of review comparable #1 due to its smaller dwelling size when compared to the subject. The Board gave more weight to appellant's comparable #3 along with board of review comparables #2 and #3 as they are more similar to the subject in dwelling size. These comparables have improvement assessments ranging from \$289,720 to \$411,100 or from \$51.45 to \$73.20 per square foot of living area. The subject property has an improvement assessment of \$313,580 or \$56.11 per square foot of living area, which falls within the range established by the best equity comparables contained in the record. After considering adjustments to the comparables for any differences including features when

compared to the subject, 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: July 21, 2020



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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