



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

APPELLANT: Jeremy Bowman  
DOCKET NO.: 17-20920.001-R-1  
PARCEL NO.: 15-12-205-003-0000

The parties of record before the Property Tax Appeal Board are Jeremy Bowman, the appellant, by attorney Michael R. Davies, of Ryan Law LLP 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:** \$9,430  
**IMPR.:** \$44,331  
**TOTAL:** \$53,761

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 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 two-story dwelling of stucco exterior construction with 2,100 square feet of living area. The dwelling is 96 years old. Features of the home include a partial basement, air conditioning,<sup>1</sup> one fireplace, and a two-car garage. The property has a 9,200 square foot site and is located in Oak Park, Oak Park Township, Cook County. The subject dwelling is classified as a class 2-05 property under the Cook County Real Property Assessment Classification Ordinance.

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<sup>1</sup> Appellant included an unidentified property printout of the subject depicting "2" air conditioning and the board of review reported the subject lacks air conditioning. While only central air conditioning would be an assessable characteristic and not window units, the Board finds this factual discrepancy does not prevent a determination of the subject's assessment on this record.

The appellant contends assessment inequity with respect to the improvement as the basis of the appeal. In support of this argument, the appellant submitted information on three equity comparable, one of which is located within the same neighborhood code as the subject property. The comparables are improved with class 2-05 or class 2-06, two-story dwellings of stucco exterior construction ranging in size from 1,939 to 2,300 square feet of living area. The dwellings are 96 or 101 years old, have full basements, air conditioning, one fireplace, and a one-car or a two-car garage. The comparables have improvement assessments ranging from \$39,014 to \$44,946 or from \$19.49 to \$20.12 per square foot of living area. Based on this evidence, the appellant requested that the improvement assessment be reduced to \$40,929 or \$19.49 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 \$53,761. The subject property has an improvement assessment of \$44,331 or \$21.11 per square foot of living area. In support of its contention of the correct assessment, the board of review submitted information on four equity comparables that are located within the same neighborhood code as the subject property. One comparable is located within the same block as the subject. The comparables are improved with class 2-05, two-story dwellings of frame or stucco exterior construction ranging in size from 1,849 to 2,110 square feet of living area. The dwellings range in age from 97 to 104 years old, have full basements, one fireplace, and a one-car or a two-car garage. Two of the comparables have air conditioning. The comparables have improvement assessments ranging from \$43,411 to \$48,900 or from \$22.40 to \$25.65 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 gives less weight to the board of review comparable #4 which differs more in dwelling size from the subject dwelling than the other comparables contained in this record.

The Board finds the best evidence of assessment equity to be the appellant's comparables as well as the board of review comparables #1 through #3. These comparables are very similar in design, age, dwelling size, foundation, and most features. As further support, the Board finds that despite the appellant's comparables having different neighborhood or classification codes than the subject, they are still very similar in other property characteristics to the subject. These six comparables have improvement assessments ranging from \$39,014 to \$48,900 or from \$19.49 to \$23.18 per square foot of living area. The subject's improvement assessment of \$44,331 or \$21.11 per square foot of living area falls within the range established by the best

comparables contained 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.

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 appears to exist 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: October 20, 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

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