



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

APPELLANT: Scott A. Root
DOCKET NO.: 19-08082.001-R-1
PARCEL NO.: 09-20-405-026

The parties of record before the Property Tax Appeal Board are Scott A. Root, 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: \$47,710
IMPR.: \$65,110
TOTAL: \$112,820

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 2019 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 one-story dwelling of frame exterior construction with 1,530 square feet of living area. The dwelling was constructed in 1968. Features of the home include a basement with 25% finished area, central air conditioning, and a 768 square foot garage.¹ The property has a 10,720 square foot site and is located in Downers Grove, Downers Grove 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 information on three suggested equity comparables located in the same neighborhood code as the subject property. The comparables were improved with one-story dwellings of frame exterior construction ranging in

¹ Some of the descriptive information for the subject property was derived from the additional grid analysis and property record cards submitted by the board of review.

size from 1,616 to 1,704 square feet of living area. The dwellings were built in 1967. Two comparables have a basement with one comparable having 25% finished area and one comparable lacks a basement. Each comparable has central air conditioning, two comparables have a fireplace and each comparable has a garage ranging in size from 440 to 598 square feet of building area.² The comparables have improvement assessments ranging from \$60,490 to \$62,520 or from \$36.30 to \$38.31 per square foot of living area. Based on this evidence, the appellant requested that the improvement assessment be reduced to \$57,140 or \$37.35 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 \$112,820. The subject property has an improvement assessment of \$65,110 or \$42.56 per square foot of living area.

In support of its contention of the correct assessment the board of review through the township assessor submitted property record cards and a grid analysis on three suggested equity comparables located in the same neighborhood code as the subject property. The comparables were improved with one-story dwellings of frame exterior construction ranging in size from 1,450 to 1,562 square feet of living area. The dwellings were built in either 1969 or 1970. Each comparable has a basement with 25% finished area, central air conditioning, a fireplace and each comparable has a garage ranging in size from 579 to 606 square feet of building area. The comparables have improvement assessments ranging from \$65,400 to \$69,850 or from \$44.72 to \$45.10 per square foot of living area. Based on this evidence, the board of review requests confirmation of the subject's assessment.

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 six suggested equity comparables for the Board's consideration. The Board gave less weight to the appellant's comparables #1 and #3 based on its lack of a basement or basement finish when compared to the subject.

The Board finds the best evidence of assessment equity to be the remaining comparables as these comparables are similar when compared to the subject in age, dwelling size and features. These comparables had improvement assessments ranging from \$60,490 to \$69,850 or from \$37.43 to \$45.10 per square foot of living area. The subject's improvement assessment of \$65,110 or \$42.56 per square foot of living area falls within the range established by the best comparables in

² Some of the descriptive information for the appellant's comparables was derived from the additional grid analysis and property record cards submitted by the board of review.

this record. Based on this record and after considering adjustments to the comparables for differences 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: March 15, 2022



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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