



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

APPELLANT: Bruce Weisseg  
DOCKET NO.: 20-08276.001-R-1  
PARCEL NO.: 09-01-413-013

The parties of record before the Property Tax Appeal Board are Bruce Weisseg, the appellant, by attorney Robert Rosenfeld, of Robert H. Rosenfeld & Associates, LLC 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:** \$91,670  
**IMPR.:** \$181,860  
**TOTAL:** \$273,530

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 2020 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 frame and brick exterior construction with 2,666 square feet of living area. The dwelling was constructed in 1953 and is 67 years old. Features of the home include an unfinished basement, central air conditioning, a fireplace and a 775 square foot garage. The property has an 8,596 square foot site and is located in Hinsdale, Downers Grove Township, DuPage County.

The appellant contends assessment inequity, with respect to the improvement assessment, as the basis of the appeal. In support of this argument, the appellant submitted information on three equity comparables located in the same assessment neighborhood code as the subject and within 0.82 of a mile from the subject property. The comparables are improved with two-story dwellings of frame or frame and brick exterior construction that range in size from 2,902 to 3,236 square feet of living area. The homes range in age from 93 to 100 years old. Each

comparable has a basement, central air conditioning, one or three fireplaces and a garage ranging in size from 400 to 624 square feet of building area. The comparables have improvement assessments that range from \$170,730 to \$192,930 or from \$58.83 to \$60.32 per square foot of living area. Based on this evidence, the appellant requested a reduction in the subject's improvement assessment.

The board of review submitted its "Board of Review Notes on Appeal" disclosing the total assessment for the subject of \$273,530. The subject has an improvement assessment of \$181,860 or \$68.21 per square foot of living area.

The board of review's evidence that was prepared by the township assessor disclosed appellant's comparable #3 has finished basement area that was not refuted by the appellant.

In support of its contention of the correct assessment, the board of review submitted information prepared by the township assessor on three equity comparables with the same assessment neighborhood code. The assessor's comparables are improved with two-story dwellings of frame and brick exterior construction that range in size from 2,275 to 2,622 square feet of living area. The homes were built from 1949 to 1982. Two comparables have basements. Each comparable has central air conditioning, one fireplace and a garage ranging in size from 300 to 462 square feet of building area. The comparables have improvement assessments that range from \$156,380 to \$184,880 or from \$68.74 to \$70.51 per square foot of living area. The assessor also provided property record cards and a map displaying the locations of both parties' comparables in relation to the subject. Based on this evidence, the board of review requested the subject's assessment be confirmed.

### **Conclusion of Law**

The appellant 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 equity comparables for the Board's consideration. The Board gives less weight to the appellant's comparable #1 due to its significantly larger dwelling size and to appellant's comparable #3 which has finished basement area in contrast to the subject's unfinished basement.

The Board finds the best evidence of assessment equity to be appellant's comparable #2 and the assessor's comparables which overall are more similar to the subject in location, design, dwelling size and most features. These comparables have improvement assessments that range from \$156,380 to \$187,100 or from \$60.32 to \$70.51 per square foot of living area. The subject's improvement assessment of \$181,860 or \$68.21 per square foot of living area falls within the range established by the best comparables in this record. After considering

appropriate adjustments to the comparables for differences from 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:

May 16, 2023



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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