



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

APPELLANT: Michael Ulleweit  
DOCKET NO.: 23-30356.001-R-1  
PARCEL NO.: 27-05-304-026-0000

The parties of record before the Property Tax Appeal Board are Michael Ulleweit, the appellant(s), by attorney Eric Feldman, of Eric Feldman & Assoc. P.C. 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:** \$10,385  
**IMPR.:** \$70,256  
**TOTAL:** \$80,641

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 2023 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 seventeen-year-old, two-story dwelling of masonry construction with 4,042 square feet of living area. Features of the home include a partial basement, central air conditioning, two fireplaces and a three-car garage. The property has four full bathrooms and a half bath. The property has a 13,847 square foot site and is in Orland Park, Orland Township, Cook County. The subject is classified as class 2-08 property under the Cook County Real Property Assessment Classification Ordinance.

The appellant asserts assessment inequity as the basis of the appeal. In support of this argument, the appellant submitted information on five suggested equity comparables. The suggested comparable properties range in size from 3,862 to 4,237 square feet of living area. Each suggested comparable had at least one fireplace, a full basement, and air conditioning. Three of the suggested properties had three full bathrooms and a half bathroom, one property had two full

bathrooms and a half bathroom, and one property had three full bathrooms. Each of the comparables had between a 3 and 4 car garage. The appellant reported that the suggested comparables were located between .07 and .57 miles from the subject property and ranged in age from 19 to 27 years old. The comparables have improvement assessments ranging from \$12.39 to \$15.75 per square foot of living area. Based on this evidence, the appellant requested a reduction in the subject's assessment to \$67,256.

The board of review submitted its "Board of Review Notes on Appeal" disclosing the total assessment for the subject as \$80,641. The subject property has an improvement assessment of \$70,256 or \$17.38 per square foot of living area. In support of its contention of the correct assessment, the board of review submitted information on three suggested equity comparables. The suggested comparable properties ranged in size from 3,809 to 4,042 square feet of living area. Each comparable suggestion had at least one fireplace, a full or partial basement, and air conditioning. Two of the suggested properties had three full bathrooms and one-half bathroom and one property had four full bathrooms and one-half bathroom. The comparables had varying sized garages ranging from three-car to four-car. The board of review reported that the suggested comparables were located on the same block or within a quarter mile of the subject property and were each nineteen years old. The comparables have improvement assessments ranging from \$18.09 to \$18.31 per square foot of living area. Based on this evidence, the board of review requested that the assessment be confirmed.

### **Conclusion of Law**

The taxpayer asserts assessment inequity as the basis of the appeal. The Illinois Constitution requires that real estate taxes "be levied uniformly by valuation ascertained as the General Assembly shall provide by law." Ill. Const., art. IX, § 4 (1970); Walsh v. Property Tax Appeal Board, 181 Ill. 2d 228, 234 (1998). This uniformity provision of the Illinois Constitution does not require absolute equality in taxation, however, and it is sufficient if the taxing authority achieves a reasonable degree of uniformity. Peacock v. Property Tax Appeal Board, 339 Ill. App. 3d 1060, 1070 (4<sup>th</sup> Dist. 2003).

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); Walsh, 181 Ill. 2d at 234 (1998). Clear and convincing evidence means more than a preponderance of the evidence, but it does not need to approach the degree of proof needed for a conviction of a crime. Bazyldo v. Volant, 164 Ill. 2d 207, 213 (1995). 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 Board finds that the best evidence of assessment equity is the board of review's suggested comparable #1, and the appellant's suggested comparables #1 through #3. Like the subject property, each of these comparables are class 2-08, two-story, single-family dwellings of masonry construction, and were in the same neighborhood. Despite some minor differences in property characteristics, these comparables were the most similar to the subject property in size

and proximity. The board of review's comparable #1 had the same size living area as the subject property and the living areas of appellant's comparables one through three were within 180 square feet of the subject property's living area. Moreover, each of these comparables were within .29 miles of the subject property. In comparison, the remaining suggested comparables had greater variances in living space size or proximity to the subject property.

These comparables have improvement assessments that range from \$13.03 to \$18.09 per square foot of living area. The subject's improvement assessment of \$17.38 per square foot of living area is within the range established by the best comparables in this record. The Board therefore finds that the appellant did not demonstrate with clear and convincing evidence that the subject was inequitably assessed, and a reduction in the subject's assessment on this basis is not warranted.

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:

April 21, 2026



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

State of Illinois  
Property Tax Appeal Board  
William G. Stratton Building, Room 402  
401 South Spring Street  
Springfield, IL 62706-4001

APPELLANT

Michael Ulleweit, by attorney:  
Eric Feldman  
Eric Feldman & Assoc. P.C.  
53 W. Jackson Blvd.  
Suite 1622  
Chicago, Il 60604

COUNTY

Cook County Board of Review  
County Building, Room 601  
118 North Clark Street  
Chicago, IL 60602