



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

APPELLANT: Thomas C. & Elizabeth A. Knawa
DOCKET NO.: 17-00141.001-R-1
PARCEL NO.: 01-01-295-004

The parties of record before the Property Tax Appeal Board are Thomas C. & Elizabeth A. Knawa, the appellants; and the Kane 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 **Kane** County Board of Review is warranted. The correct assessed valuation of the property is:

LAND: \$30,806
IMPR.: \$62,277
TOTAL: \$93,083

Subject only to the State multiplier as applicable.

Statement of Jurisdiction

The appellants timely filed the appeal from a decision of the Kane 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 one-story dwelling of frame exterior construction with 2,082 square feet of living area. The dwelling was constructed in 2007. Features of the home include central air conditioning and a 420 square foot garage. The property has a 10,670 square foot site and is located in Huntley, Hampshire Township, Kane County.

The appellants contend assessment inequity as the basis of the appeal. In support of the inequity argument, the appellants submitted information on four assessment comparables located within .5 of a mile from the subject property. The comparables were improved with one-story dwellings of frame or frame and masonry exterior construction ranging in size from 2,034 to 2,285 square feet of living area. The dwellings were constructed from 2005 to 2009. The comparables have central air conditioning and a garage ranging in size from 420 to 600 square feet of building area. The comparables have sites ranging in size from 7,700 to 10,373 square feet of land area. The comparables have land assessments ranging from \$22,232 to \$29,229 or

from \$2.32 to \$3.79 per square foot of land area and improvement assessments ranging from \$59,499 to \$68,554 or from \$26.04 to \$32.80 per square foot of living area. Based on this evidence, the appellants requested a reduction in the subject's land and building assessment.

The board of review submitted its "Board of Review Notes on Appeal" disclosing the total assessment for the subject of \$93,083. The subject property has a land assessment of \$30,806 or \$2.89 per square foot of land area and an improvement assessment of \$62,277 or \$29.91 per square foot of living area.

With respect to the appellants' evidence, the board of review submitted a letter from the Hampshire Township Assessor's Office that asserted the appellants' comparables support the subject's assessment.

In support of its contention of the correct assessment the board of review submitted information on two equity comparables. The board of review did not disclose the comparables proximity in relation to the subject property. The comparables were improved with one-story dwellings of frame exterior construction containing 2,071 or 2,238 square feet of living area. The dwellings were constructed in 2006 or 2007. One comparable has a basement and both comparables have central air conditioning and a 420 square foot garage. The comparables have sites that contain 7,980 or 8,762 square feet of land area. The comparables have land assessments of \$27,590 and \$27,625 or \$3.15 and \$3.46 per square foot of land area and improvement assessments of \$67,414 and \$86,315 or \$32.55 and \$38.57 per square feet of living area. Based on this evidence, the board of review requested confirmation of the subject's assessment.

Conclusion of Law

The appellants contend 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 appellants did not meet this burden of proof and no reduction in the subject's assessment is warranted.

The parties submitted six suggested equity comparables for the Board's consideration. The Board gave less weight to board of review comparable #1 due to its dissimilar basement foundation when compared to the subject.

The Board finds the best evidence of assessment equity to be the comparables submitted by the appellants and comparable #2 submitted by the board of review. These five comparables are similar in dwelling size, design, age and features when compared to the subject. The subject's site is superior in size to all comparables. The comparables have land assessments ranging from \$22,232 to \$29,229 or from \$2.32 to \$3.79 per square foot of land area and improvement assessments ranging from \$59,499 to \$68,554 or from \$26.04 to \$32.80 per square foot of living area. The subject property has a land assessment of \$30,806 or \$2.89 per square foot of land area, which is slightly above the overall range but appears to be justified given the subject's

superior site size. The subject's improvement assessment of \$62,277 or \$29.91 per square foot of living area falls within the range established by the most similar comparables in this record. After considering adjustments to the comparables for differences when compared to the subject, the Board finds the evidence demonstrates the subject's improvement assessment is justified. Based on this record the Board finds the appellants did not demonstrate with clear and convincing evidence that the subject's improvement was inequitably assessed and no reduction in the subject's assessment is justified.

The constitutional provision for uniformity of taxation and valuation does not require mathematical equality. The requirement is satisfied if the intent is evident to adjust the burden with a reasonable degree of uniformity and if such is the effect of the statute enacted by the General Assembly establishing the method of assessing real property in its general operation. 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 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 presented.

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: June 18, 2019



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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COUNTY

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