



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

APPELLANT: Gregory & Amy Drake
DOCKET NO.: 17-01413.001-R-1
PARCEL NO.: 12-02-04-102-038-0000

The parties of record before the Property Tax Appeal Board are Gregory & Amy Drake, the appellants, by Jessica Hill-Magiera, Attorney at Law in Lake Zurich; and the Will 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 Will County Board of Review is warranted. The correct assessed valuation of the property is:

LAND: \$35,700
IMPR.: \$165,189
TOTAL: \$200,889

Subject only to the State multiplier as applicable.

Statement of Jurisdiction

The appellants timely filed the appeal from a decision of the Will 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 part two-story and part one-story dwelling of frame and face brick exterior construction with 3,874 square feet of living area. The dwelling was constructed in 1987. Features of the home include a 2,035 square foot out-of-ground basement with 350 square feet of finished area¹, central air conditioning, two fireplaces and a 661 square foot garage.² The property has a 13,422 square foot site and is located in Naperville, DuPage Township, Will County.

¹ The board of review reported the finished area information was taken from a listing but is not assessed.

² The Property Tax Appeal Board finds the best evidence of basement size and the number of fireplaces was presented by the board of review as set forth in the property record card which contained a schematic diagram along with calculations of the subject's basement size.

The appellants submitted evidence before the Property Tax Appeal Board claiming both assessment inequity and overvaluation as the bases of the appeal. In support of the inequity claim, the appellants submitted a grid analysis of 24 assessment comparables located in the same neighborhood as the subject property and within 0.26 of a mile of the subject. The comparables consist of two-story dwellings ranging in size from 2,906 to 3,989 square feet of living area that were built between 1987 and 1989. The appellants provided limited descriptive information for the respective comparables and only reported that each comparable features a basement. The comparables have board of review certified market values for the buildings ranging from \$327,084 to \$458,401 or from \$103.94 to \$118.77 per square foot of living area.

In support of the overvaluation claim, the appellants submitted a grid analysis of six comparable sales located between 0.27 and 0.88 of a mile from the subject property. None of the comparables are located in the same neighborhood as the subject. The comparables consist of two-story dwellings ranging in size from 3,327 to 3,726 square feet of living area that were built from 1985 to 1987. The comparables are described as having basements with crawl space foundations, central air conditioning, one fireplace each, and garages ranging in size from 457 to 759 square feet of building area. The appellants did not disclose the exterior finish of the dwellings, the size or finish of the basements or the site sizes of the comparables. The comparables sold from August 2016 to June 2017 for prices ranging from \$435,000 to \$525,000 or from \$123.46 to \$142.47 per square foot of living area including land. Based on this evidence, the appellants requested a reduction in the subject's assessment.

The board of review submitted its "Board of Review Notes on Appeal" disclosing the total assessment for the subject of \$200,889. The subject's assessment reflects a market value of \$602,908 or \$155.63 per square foot of living area, land included, when using the 2017 three-year average median level of assessment for Will County of 33.32% as determined by the Illinois Department of Revenue. The subject property has an improvement assessment of \$165,189 or \$42.64 per square foot of living area.

With respect to the appellants' evidence, the board of review submitted a letter from the county critiquing the comparables submitted by the appellants' counsel.

In support of its contention of the correct assessment, the board of review submitted information on five comparables for both overvaluation and equity. The comparables are located in the same neighborhood as the subject as assigned by the township assessor. The comparables consist of part two-story and part one-story dwellings of frame and/or face brick exterior construction. The dwellings were built in 1987 and range in size from 2,883 to 4,684 square feet of living area. The comparables feature basements, two described as out of ground and four with finished areas. Each comparable features central air conditioning, one or two fireplaces, and a garage which ranges in size from 431 to 792 square feet of building area. In addition, one comparable has an in-ground swimming pool and an elevator. The comparables have improvement assessments ranging from \$121,421 to \$211,377 or from \$42.12 to \$46.91 per square foot of living area. The comparables sold from April 2014 to November 2016 for prices ranging from \$466,500 to \$740,000 or from \$154.24 to \$190.35 per square foot of living area, including land. Based on this evidence, the board of review requested confirmation of the subject's assessment.

In written rebuttal, counsel for the appellants contended that the board of review comparables #1 through #4 are dissimilar when compared to the subject and/or sold too remote in time to establish market value as of January 1, 2017. Counsel indicated that comparable sale #5 provided by the board of review was acceptable. In a rebuttal grid analysis, counsel reiterated the six best comparable sales in the record and contended the subject's assessment should be reduced.

Conclusion of Law

The appellants argued in part 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 failed to meet this burden of proof.

Both parties submitted 29 equity comparables for the Board's consideration. The Board gave little weight to the appellants evidence as it contained limited descriptive information about the dwellings to allow the Property Tax Appeal Board to conduct a meaningful comparative analysis of the comparables to the subject property. The Board gives reduced weight to board of review comparable #2 for its superior features including an in-ground pool and elevator. Despite differences in dwelling size as compared to the subject, the Board finds the remaining four comparables submitted by the board of review are most similar to the subject in location, design, age and some features. They have improvement assessments ranging from \$42.12 to \$46.91 per square foot of living area. The subject property has an improvement assessment of \$42.64 per square foot of living area, which is within the range established by the most similar comparables in this record. After considering adjustments to the comparables for any differences when compared to the subject, the Board finds the subject's improvement assessment is supported. Therefore, no reduction in the subject's assessment based on inequity is warranted.

The appellants also contend in part the market value of the subject property is not accurately reflected in its assessed valuation as an alternative basis of the appeal. When market value is the basis of the appeal the value of the property must be proved by a preponderance of the evidence. 86 Ill.Admin.Code §1910.63(e). Proof of market value may consist of an appraisal of the subject property, a recent sale, comparable sales or construction costs. 86 Ill.Admin.Code §1910.65(c). The Board finds the appellants did not meet this burden of proof.

The record contains 11 comparable sales for the Board's consideration. The Board takes note that the appellants' comparables, even though they are located within 0.88 of a mile from the subject, are not located in the same neighborhood as the subject. The Board gives less weight to the board of review comparable #2 based on its superior features that include an elevator and an in-ground swimming pool. The Board also gives less weight to board of review comparables #1 through #4 which sold in 2014 and 2015. These sales are dated and less likely to be indicative of the subject's market value as of the January 1, 2017 assessment date. Despite their locations, the Board finds the appellants' comparables as well as the board of review comparable sale #5 are

most similar to the subject in design, age and several features and sold proximate in time to the subject's assessment date. These comparables sold from August 2016 through June 2017 for prices ranging from \$435,000 to \$710,000 or from \$123.46 to \$190.35 per square foot of living area, including land. The subject's assessment reflects an estimated market value of \$602,908 or \$155.63 per square foot of living area including land, which falls within the range established by the best comparable sales in the record. After considering adjustments to the comparables for differences when compared to the subject, the Board finds the subject's estimated market value as reflected by its assessment is supported. Therefore, no reduction in the subject's assessment is 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



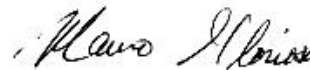
Member

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, 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

AGENCY

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