



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

APPELLANT: Justin Cox  
DOCKET NO.: 17-04971.001-R-1  
PARCEL NO.: 06-21-179-014

The parties of record before the Property Tax Appeal Board are Justin Cox, the appellant; and the DeKalb 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 **DeKalb** County Board of Review is warranted. The correct assessed valuation of the property is:

**LAND:** \$8,820  
**IMPR.:** \$83,590  
**TOTAL:** \$92,410

Subject only to the State multiplier as applicable.

**Statement of Jurisdiction**

The appellant timely filed the appeal from a decision of the DeKalb 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 brick and vinyl siding exterior construction with 2,476 square feet of living area.<sup>1</sup> The dwelling was constructed in 2006. Features of the home include a full unfinished basement, central air conditioning, a fireplace and a 722 square foot garage. The property has a 10,800 square foot site and is located in Heron Creek Phase 6 subdivision in Sycamore, Sycamore Township, DeKalb 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 a grid analysis and property record

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<sup>1</sup> The parties each provided a property record card of the subject property which present a slight dwelling size discrepancy. The Property Tax Appeal Board finds the size dispute does not prevent a determination of the correct assessment.

cards of eleven equity comparables.<sup>2</sup> The appellant also provided a GIS map depicting the location of the subject and the comparables. The comparables consist of one-story dwellings of brick or brick and vinyl siding exterior construction ranging in size from 2,010 to 3,131 square feet of living area. The dwellings were constructed from 2002 to 2013. Each comparable features a full basement with three having finished area,<sup>3</sup> central air conditioning, one or two fireplaces and a garage that ranges in size from 576 to 910 square feet of building area. The comparables have improvement assessments ranging from \$43,135 to \$90,932 or from \$21.46 to \$32.17 per square foot of living area. Based on this evidence, the appellant requested a reduction in the subject's improvement assessment to \$70,329 or \$29.11 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 \$92,410. The subject property has an improvement assessment of \$83,590 or \$33.76 per square foot of living area when using 2,476 square feet of living area.

In response to the appeal, the board of review asserted that the appellant's comparables are located outside of the subject's subdivision.

In support of its contention of the correct assessment, the board of review submitted a grid analysis and property record cards of three equity comparables located within Heron Creek Phase 6 subdivision which was described as a planned unit development. The board of review provided a map of the subdivision depicting the location of the comparables in relation to the subject. The comparables consist of one-story dwellings of brick and vinyl siding exterior construction ranging in size from 2,336 to 2,388 square feet of living area. The dwellings were constructed in either 2005 or 2006. The comparables each feature a full unfinished basement area, central air conditioning, one fireplace and a garage that ranges in size from 682 to 728 square feet of building area. The comparables have improvement assessments ranging from \$78,890 to \$81,681 or from \$33.12 to \$34.26 per square foot of living area. Based on this evidence, the board of review requested confirmation of the subject's assessment.

### **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 fourteen suggested equity comparables for the Board's consideration. The Board gave less weight to the appellant's comparables as none are located in the subject's

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<sup>2</sup> The property record cards submitted by the appellant disclosed that none of the appellant's comparables are located within the subject's subdivision, however each is within the same tax code as the subject.

<sup>3</sup> The descriptions of the dwelling foundations of the appellant's comparables were taken from the property record cards provided by the appellant.

subdivision. Furthermore, five comparables differ from the subject in dwelling size and three comparables have finished basements unlike the subject's unfinished basement.

The Board finds the three comparables submitted by the board of review are most similar to the subject in location, design, age and features, though each has a slightly smaller dwelling size when compared to the subject. These comparables have improvement assessments ranging from \$78,890 to \$81,681 or from \$33.12 to \$34.26 per square foot of living area. The subject property has an improvement assessment of \$83,590 or \$33.76 per square foot of living area, which is slightly above the range established by the best comparables in the record on an overall basis but within the range on a square foot basis. The subject's higher overall value appears to be justified given its slightly larger dwelling size. After considering any necessary adjustments to the comparables for differences when compared to the subject, the Board finds the evidence demonstrates the subject's improvement assessment is supported. Based on this evidence 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 based on inequity 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: August 18, 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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