



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

APPELLANT: Maria Mathai & Jose Philp  
DOCKET NO.: 22-02609.001-R-1  
PARCEL NO.: 08-25-128-008

The parties of record before the Property Tax Appeal Board are Maria Mathai & Jose Philp, the appellants, by Jessica Hill-Magiera, Attorney at Law in Lake Zurich; 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:** \$31,292  
**IMPR.:** \$244,855  
**TOTAL:** \$276,147

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 2022 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 stone exterior construction with 4,470 square feet of living area. The dwelling was constructed in 2005. Features of the home include a basement with finished area, central air conditioning, two fireplaces, and a garage containing 690 square feet of building area.<sup>1</sup> The property has a 17,832 square foot site and is located in Campton Hills, Campton Township, Kane County.

The appellants contend assessment inequity with respect to the improvement as the basis of the appeal. In support of this argument the appellants submitted information on six equity comparables located within .13 of a mile of the subject and within the subject's assessment neighborhood. The comparables consist of two-story dwellings of frame and brick or frame,

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<sup>1</sup> The parties differ as to the size of the garage. The Board finds the property record card submitted by the board of review to be the best evidence in the record of the subject's garage size.

brick, and stone exterior construction ranging in size from 4,075 to 4,648 square feet of living area. The homes were built from 2004 to 2012. Each dwelling has central air conditioning, one or two fireplaces, an unfinished basement, and a garage ranging in size from 758 to 1,038 square feet of building area. The comparables have improvement assessments ranging from \$181,449 to \$244,984 or from \$44.53 to \$52.71 per square foot of living area. Based on this evidence, the appellants requested a reduced improvement assessment of \$223,360 or \$49.97 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 \$276,147. The subject property has an improvement assessment of \$244,855 or \$54.78 per square foot of living area.

In support of its contention of the correct assessment the board of review submitted information on four equity comparables located within .2 of a mile of the subject and within the subject's subdivision. The comparables consist of two-story dwellings of frame and brick or frame, brick, and stone exterior construction ranging in size from 3,956 to 4,930 square feet of living area. The homes were built from 2004 to 2013. Each dwelling has central air conditioning, one or two fireplaces, a basement with finished area, and a garage ranging in size from 784 to 1,053 square feet of building area. Comparable #3 has an inground swimming pool. The comparables have improvement assessments ranging from \$250,016 to \$275,419 or from \$55.75 to \$63.20 per square foot of living area. The comparable grid also notes that comparables #1, #3, and #4 are located adjacent to open space like the subject. Based on this evidence, the board of review requested confirmation of the subject's assessment.

In rebuttal, the appellants argued that board of review comparables #1 and #2 differ from the subject in dwelling size.

### **Conclusion of Law**

The taxpayers 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 a reduction in the subject's assessment is not warranted.

The parties submitted a total of ten equity comparables to support their respective positions before the Property Tax Appeal Board. The Board has given reduced weight to the appellants' comparables, which differ from the subject in basement finish. The Board also gives reduced weight to board of review comparable #3 due to its inground swimming pool, a feature the subject lacks.

The Board finds the best evidence of assessment equity to be the board of review's comparables #1, #2, and #4, which are similar to the subject in age, location, dwelling size, and features. These comparables have improvement assessments that range from \$250,016 to \$275,419 or

from \$55.75 to \$63.20 per square foot of living area. The subject's improvement assessment of \$244,855 or \$54.78 per square foot of living area falls below the range established by the best comparables in this record. Based on this record and after considering adjustments to the best comparables for differences from the subject, the Board finds the appellants 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: March 26, 2024



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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APPELLANT

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COUNTY

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