



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

APPELLANT: Todd & Allison Schroeder
DOCKET NO.: 22-03580.001-R-1
PARCEL NO.: 05-10-210-010

The parties of record before the Property Tax Appeal Board are Todd & Allison Schroeder, the appellants, Jessica Hill-Magiera, Attorney at Law in Lake Zurich, and the DuPage 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 **DuPage** County Board of Review is warranted. The correct assessed valuation of the property is:

LAND: \$31,890
IMPR.: \$226,700
TOTAL: \$258,590

Subject only to the State multiplier as applicable.

Statement of Jurisdiction

The appellants timely filed the appeal from a decision of the DuPage 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 exterior construction with 2,529 square feet of living area. The dwelling was constructed in 2015. Features of the home include a basement with finished area, central air conditioning, and a 572 square foot garage. The property has an 8,261 square foot site and is located in Glen Ellyn, Milton Township, DuPage 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 improved with two-story dwellings of frame or brick and frame exterior construction that range in size from 2,770 to 3,137 square feet of living area. The homes were built from 2009 to 2018. Each comparable has a basement with finished area, central air conditioning, and a garage ranging in size from 440 to 484 square feet of building area. The comparables have the same assessment neighborhood code as the subject and are located from

0.01 to 0.36 of a mile from the subject property. The comparables have improvement assessments that range from \$210,480 to \$231,830 or from \$70.56 to \$76.08 per square foot of living area. The appellants requested the subject's improvement assessment be reduced to \$183,624.

The board of review submitted its "Board of Review Notes on Appeal" disclosing the total assessment for the subject of \$258,590. The subject property has an improvement assessment of \$226,700 or \$89.64 per square foot of living area. In response to the appeal, the board of review submitted a grid analysis reiterating the appellants' comparables and describing each dwelling as having a fireplace.

In support of its contention of the correct assessment the board of review submitted information on six equity comparables along with pictures, property record cards, and a map depicting the location of the subject property, the appellants' comparables, and the board of review's comparables. The board of review's comparables are improved with two-story dwellings of frame or brick and frame exterior construction that range in size from 2,536 to 3,043 square feet of living area. The homes were built from 2006 to 2022. Each comparable has a basement with four having finished area, central air conditioning, and a garage ranging in size from 440 to 924 square feet of building area. Five of the comparables also have either one or two fireplaces. The comparables have the same assessment neighborhood code as the subject and are located from 0.08 to 0.52 of a mile from the subject property. The comparables have improvement assessments that range from \$231,380 to \$279,900 or from \$90.11 to \$94.03 per square foot of living area.

In written rebuttal, the appellants' counsel argued county comparables #1, as well as #3 through #6, are not comparable to the subject due to differences in amenities.

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 record contains 12 equity comparables submitted by the parties to support their respective positions. The Board gives less weight to appellants' comparables #1 and #5 and the board of review's comparables #3 and #6 due to differences from the subject dwelling in terms of size. The Board finds the best evidence of assessment equity to be appellants' comparables #2, #3, #4, and #6 and board of review's comparables #1, #2, #4, and #5. These comparables are relatively similar to the subject dwelling in terms of size, location and amenities, although adjustments to some of the comparables, to account for differences in some features as well as age, would be needed to make them more equivalent to the subject. These comparables have improvement assessments that ranged from \$210,480 to \$271,490 or from \$71.46 to \$94.03 per square foot of

living area. The subject's improvement assessment of \$226,700 or \$89.64 per square foot of living area falls within the range established by the best comparables in this record. Based on this evidence and after considering appropriate 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:

April 16, 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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