



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

APPELLANT: Alan Jarasius
DOCKET NO.: 24-04162.001-R-1
PARCEL NO.: 05-29-413-025

The parties of record before the Property Tax Appeal Board are Alan Jarasius, the appellant, by attorney David Kieta, of Kieta Law LLC, in Winfield, 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: \$51,778
IMPR.: \$166,947
TOTAL: \$218,725

Subject only to the State multiplier as applicable.

Statement of Jurisdiction

The appellant 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 2024 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 masonry exterior construction with 3,030 square feet of living area. The dwelling was constructed in 1987 and is approximately 37 years old. Features of the home include a basement, central air conditioning, a fireplace, and a 528 square foot garage. The property has an approximately 12,667 square foot site and is located in Wheaton, Milton Township, DuPage County.

The appellant contends assessment inequity as the basis of the appeal concerning the improvement assessment. In support of this argument, the appellant submitted information on six equity comparables located in the same assessment neighborhood code and within .20 of a mile from the subject. The properties are improved with two-story dwellings of frame exterior construction. The homes are 36 to 38 years old and range in size from 2,952 to 3,104 square feet of living area. Each comparable has a basement. Features include central air conditioning, a fireplace, and a garage ranging in size from 440 to 529 square feet of building area. The

comparables have improvement assessments ranging from \$153,878 to \$165,709 or from \$52.13 to \$53.71 per square foot of living area. Based on this evidence, the appellant requested a reduced improvement assessment of \$160,438 or \$52.95 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 \$218,725. The subject property has an improvement assessment of \$166,947 or \$55.10 per square foot of living area.

The board of review also submitted a memorandum indicating that subject has frame and masonry exterior construction whereas the appellant's comparables are each only frame with an assigned -10% adjustment on both land and building due to nearby traffic (backing to Wehrli Road). None of the appellant's comparables have finished basement area like the subject. Finally, of 38 two-story dwellings ranging in size from 2,600 to 3,100 square feet in the neighborhood, the subject has a per square foot improvement assessment that is "the third lowest of the 38 homes."

In support of its contention of the correct assessment, the board of review submitted information on nine equity comparables located in the same neighborhood code and within .55 of a mile from the subject. The comparables consist of two-story dwellings of frame and masonry exterior construction which are 35 to 42 years old. The homes range in size from 2,665 to 3,081 square feet of living area. Features include basements, central air conditioning, a fireplace, and a garage ranging in size from 441 to 636 square feet of building area. The comparables have improvement assessments ranging from \$154,388 to \$184,308 or from \$55.14 to \$61.10 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 taxpayer 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 a total of fifteen equity comparables to support their respective positions before the Property Tax Appeal Board. The Board has given reduced weight to board of review comparable #2, due to its greater age of 42 years old, when other comparables in the record are each more similar in age to the subject dwelling.

The Board finds the best equity evidence in the record consists of the appellant's comparables as well as board of review comparables #1, and #3 through #9, which range in age from 35 to 39 years old, similar to the subject of 37 years, suggesting only minor adjustments to several of the comparables are necessary to make them more equivalent to the subject. The homes are similar to the subject in having a basement foundation, central air conditioning, a fireplace, and a garage.

Adjustments to the comparables are necessary for differences in dwelling size, basement size, and/or garage size when compared to the subject. These comparables have improvement assessments ranging from \$153,878 to \$184,308 or from \$52.13 to \$61.10 per square foot of living area. The subject's improvement assessment of \$166,947 or \$55.10 per square foot of living area falls within the range established by the best comparables in this record both in terms of overall improvement assessment and on a per-square-foot of living area basis.

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 taxation 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.

Based on this record and after considering appropriate adjustments to the best comparables for differences when compared to the subject, 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 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: _____

January 20, 2026



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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