FINAL ADMINISTRATIVE DECISION
ILLINOIS PROPERTY TAX APPEAL BOARD

APPELLANT: John & Lynne Kasprzyk
DOCKET NO.: 25-03217.001-R-1
PARCEL NO.: 02-31-279-009

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

LAND:	$11,694
IMPR.:	$139,643
TOTAL:	$151,337

Subject only to the State multiplier as applicable.

Statement of Jurisdiction

The appellants timely filed the appeal from a decision of the Kendall County Board of Review pursuant to section 16-160 of the Property Tax Code (35 ILCS 200/16-160) challenging the assessment for the 2025 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 1-story dwelling of brick and frame exterior construction with 1,988 square feet of living area. The dwelling was constructed in 2006 and is approximately 19 years old. Features of the home include a full walk-out basement, central air conditioning, a fireplace and a 550 square foot garage. The property has a 14,671 square foot site and is located in Yorkville, Kendall Township, Kendall 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 nine equity comparables located .35 of a mile to 1.54 miles from the subject property. The comparables are improved with 1-story dwellings of brick, stucco, frame or brick and frame exterior construction ranging in size from 1,812 to 2,168 square feet of living area. The dwellings were constructed from 1998 to 2005 and have basements. Four comparables have a fireplace. Each comparable has

a garage ranging in size from 460 to 670 square feet of building area. The comparables have improvement assessments ranging from $92,539 to $141,063 or from $45.25 to $66.10 per square foot of living area. Based on this evidence, the appellants requested a reduction in the subject's total assessment.

The board of review submitted its "Board of Review Notes on Appeal" disclosing the total assessment for the subject of $151,337. The subject property has an improvement assessment of $139,643 or $70.24 per square foot of living area.

In response to the appeal the board of review asserted only appellants' comparables #8 and #9 are located in the same subdivision as the subject. In addition, these two comparables are townhouses with standard basements unlike the subject. The board of review provided property record cards for the subject and both parties comparables..

In support of its contention of the correct assessment, the board of review submitted information on four equity comparables located within .15 of a mile from the subject, two of which are on the same street as the subject. The comparables are improved with 1-story dwellings of brick and frame exterior construction ranging in size from 1,955 to 2,039 square feet of living area. The dwellings were constructed from 2006 to 2011 and have walk-out basements. The comparables each have central air conditioning, one fireplace and a garage ranging in size from 500 to 550 square feet of building area. The comparables have improvement assessments ranging from $132,613 to $144,676 or from $67.83 to $72.56 per square foot of living area. Based on this evidence, the board of review requested confirmation of the subject's assessment.

In rebuttal appellants' counsel asserted the board of review's evidence supports a reduction in the subject's assessment.

Conclusion of Law

The appellants 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 13 equity comparables for the Board's consideration. The Board gives less weight to the appellants' comparables which are less similar to the subject in location and lack central air conditioning, which is a feature of the subject. In addition, appellants' comparables #8 and #9 are townhouses unlike the subjects.

The Board finds the best evidence of assessment equity to be the board of review comparables which overall are more similar to the subject in location, age, dwelling size and features. The comparables had improvement assessments ranging from $132,613 to $144,676 or from $67.83 to $72.56 per square foot of living area. The subject's improvement assessment of $139,643 or

$70.24 per square foot of living area is within the range established by the best comparables in this record. 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:

C E R T I F I C A T I O N

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: October 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 9-215 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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