



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

APPELLANT: Narain Sawlani
DOCKET NO.: 16-06626.001-R-1
PARCEL NO.: 06-35-206-007

The parties of record before the Property Tax Appeal Board are Narain Sawlani, the appellant, by attorney Robert Rosenfeld, of Robert H. Rosenfeld and Associates, LLC in Chicago; 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: \$381,420
IMPR.: \$557,520
TOTAL: \$938,940

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 2016 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 9,317 square feet of living area. The dwelling was constructed in 1980 and totally remodeled in 2007 including basement. Features of the home include a finished basement with radiant heat, central air conditioning, three fireplaces, a 6,600 square foot tennis court, an indoor inground pool and a 1,484 square foot garage. The property has an 85,647 square foot site and is located in Oak Brook, York Township, DuPage County.

The appellant contends assessment inequity as the basis of the appeal. The appellant did not contest the land assessment. In support of this argument, the appellant submitted information on three equity comparables located in the same neighborhood as the subject as defined by the township assessor. The comparables are improved with two-story dwellings of masonry exterior construction ranging in size from 7,139 to 7,458 square feet of living area. The dwellings were

constructed in 1978 or 1986. The comparables have basements, one of which has finished area. Features of each comparable include central air conditioning, two to five fireplaces and a garage ranging in size from 882 to 1,218 square feet of building area. One comparable has an outdoor inground pool and one has a 3,200 square foot tennis court.¹ The comparables have improvement assessments ranging from \$304,570 to \$312,350 or from \$40.84 to \$43.61 per square foot of living area. Based on this evidence, the appellant requested a reduction in the subject's improvement assessment.

The board of review submitted its "Board of Review Notes on Appeal" disclosing the total assessment for the subject of \$938,940. The subject property has an improvement assessment of \$557,520 or \$59.84 per square foot of living area.

In support of its contention of the correct assessment, the board of review submitted five equity comparables located in the same neighborhood as the subject as defined by the township assessor. The comparables consist of two-story dwellings of masonry exterior construction ranging in size from 7,803 to 11,350 square feet of living area. The dwellings were constructed from 1978 to 1990. Each comparable features a basement, three of which have finished area, central air conditioning, two to five fireplaces and a garage ranging in size from 980 to 1,502 square feet of building area. One comparable has an indoor inground pool and one has an outdoor inground pool. The comparables have improvement assessments ranging from \$559,520 to \$792,910 or from \$61.18 to \$80.49 per square foot of living area.

The board of review submitted a memorandum from the deputy assessor noting the board of review comparables #1, #2 and #3 were remodeled in 2013, 2014 and 2007, respectively. Furthermore, the board of review noted that the appellant's comparables have not been remodeled like the subject. 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 no reduction in the subject's assessment is warranted.

The parties submitted eight equity comparables for the Board's consideration. The Board gave less weight to the appellant's comparables along with board of review comparables #4 and #5 based on their dissimilar dwelling sizes when compared to the subject.

¹ The appellants' grid analysis was void of some pertinent descriptive data, which was drawn from the evidence provided by the board of review.

The Board finds the best evidence of assessment equity to be board of review comparables #1, #2 and #3. These three comparables are most similar to the subject in dwelling size and most features. The comparables had improvement assessments ranging from \$559,520 to \$640,820 or from \$61.18 to \$80.49 per square foot of living area. The subject has an improvement assessment of \$557,520 or \$59.84 per square foot of living area, which falls below the range established by the best comparables in this record. After considering adjustments to the comparables for differences when compared to the subject, the Board finds the subject's improvement assessment is supported.

Based on this record the Board finds the appellant did not demonstrate with clear and convincing evidence that the subject's improvement was inequitably assessed and no reduction in the subject's assessment is justified.

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 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 presented.

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 23, 2019



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

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