



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

APPELLANT: Satish Rao  
DOCKET NO.: 16-22900.001-R-1  
PARCEL NO.: 02-26-304-036-0000

The parties of record before the Property Tax Appeal Board are Satish Rao, the appellant, by attorney John S. Xydakis, of the Law Offices of John S. Xydakis in Chicago; and the Cook 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 **Cook** County Board of Review is warranted. The correct assessed valuation of the property is:

**LAND:** \$5,697  
**IMPR.:** \$54,405  
**TOTAL:** \$60,102

Subject only to the State multiplier as applicable.

**Statement of Jurisdiction**

The appellant timely filed the appeal from a decision of the Cook 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 construction. The dwelling is seven years old and has 3,450 square feet of living area. Features of the home include a full unfinished basement, central air conditioning, a fireplace and a three-car garage. The property has a 17,531 square-foot site and is located in Palatine, Palatine Township, Cook County. The subject is classified as a class 2-78 property under the Cook County Real Property Assessment Classification Ordinance.

The appellant contends assessment inequity as the basis of the appeal. The subject's land assessment is not being contested in this appeal. In support of the inequity argument, the appellant submitted a grid analysis with information on four equity comparables and a spreadsheet with limited information on three additional equity comparables. On the grid analysis, four comparables are described as two-story dwellings of frame and masonry

construction that range in age from 48 to 52 years old. Three comparables had no detailed description provided other than classification and neighborhood codes, size, and improvement assessment. The seven comparable dwellings range in size from 2,740 to 3,473 square feet of living area and have improvement assessments ranging from \$36,782 to \$47,187 or from \$12.24 to \$13.59 per square foot of living area. The appellant also submitted a map which revealed the seven comparables were located near the subject property. Based on this evidence, the appellant requested a reduction in the subject's improvement assessment to \$45,609 or \$13.22 per square foot of living area.

The board of review submitted its "Board of Review Notes on Appeal" wherein the subject's final assessment of \$60,102 was disclosed. The subject property has an improvement assessment of \$54,405 or \$15.77 per square foot of living area. The board of review presented descriptions and assessment information on four comparable properties with the same classification code as the subject. One of the comparables has the same neighborhood code as the subject and was described as being located a quarter-mile from the subject property.<sup>1</sup> The comparables are improved with two-story dwellings of masonry or frame and masonry construction. The dwellings are from 10 to 18 years old and contain from 3,056 to 3,319 square feet of living area. Two comparables have full unfinished basements, and two have finished basements, either full or partial. Each comparable has central air conditioning, a fireplace, and a garage, either two-car or three-car. The board of review's comparable properties have improvement assessments ranging from \$49,316 to \$55,186 or from \$16.14 to \$17.36 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 presented assessment data on a total of eleven suggested comparables. The appellant's comparables #5 through #7 received less weight in the Board's analysis, because the appellant did not provide enough descriptive information to indicate whether they were similar to the subject property. The Board finds the appellant's comparables #1 through #4 were over 40 years older than the subject and also received less weight in the Board's analysis. The Board finds the best evidence of assessment equity to be board of review comparable #1. This comparable was very similar to the subject in location, story height, age, living area and most features. As further support, the Board finds board of review comparables #2 through #4, despite having a different neighborhood code than the subject, were also similar in story height, age, living area and most features. The Board finds the board of review comparables had

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<sup>1</sup> Although three of the board of review comparables had a different assigned neighborhood code than the subject, their parcel index numbers revealed that they were located in the same general area as the subject property.

improvement assessments that ranged from \$49,316 to \$55,186 or from \$16.14 to \$17.36 per square foot of living area. The subject's improvement assessment of \$54,405 or \$15.77 per square foot of living area falls below the range established by the best comparables in this record on a per square foot basis. After considering adjustments to the comparables for differences from 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.

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Chairman



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Member

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Member



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Member

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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: May 21, 2019



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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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