



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

APPELLANT: Narender Jakher  
DOCKET NO.: 19-47067.001-R-1  
PARCEL NO.: 07-27-113-034-0000

The parties of record before the Property Tax Appeal Board are Narender Jakher, the appellant, by attorney Stephanie Park, of Park & Longstreet, P.C. in Inverness; and the Cook County Board of Review.

Based on the facts and exhibits presented in this matter, the Property Tax Appeal Board hereby finds **A Reduction** 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:** \$1,065  
**IMPR.:** \$27,680  
**TOTAL:** \$28,745

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 2019 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 22-year-old, two-story, single-family dwelling of frame construction with 1,730 square feet of living area. The property has a 1,776 square foot site and is located in Schaumburg, Schaumburg Township, Cook County. The subject is classified as a class 2-95 property under the Cook County Real Property Assessment Classification Ordinance.

The appellant contends assessment inequity as the basis of the appeal. In support of this argument the appellant submitted information on four suggested equity comparables. All comparables were improved with a two-story, single-family dwelling of frame construction with a slab foundation, central air conditioning and two-car garage located in Schaumburg. The improvements were all 31-years-old, contained 1,843 square feet of living area, and ranged in improvement assessment from \$13.51 to \$13.72 per square foot of living area. Based on this evidence, the appellant requested the subject property's assessment be reduced to \$24,433.

The board of review submitted its "Board of Review Notes on Appeal" disclosing the total assessment for the subject of \$33,087. The subject property has an improvement assessment of \$32,022 or \$18.51 per square foot of living area. In support of its contention of the correct assessment the board of review submitted information on four equity comparables. All were improved with a nearly identical 22-year-old, two-story, single-family dwelling of frame construction with a full unfinished basement, central air conditioning and a two-car garage. The improvements were located within a block as the subject property, contained 1,730 square feet of living area, and ranged in improvement assessments between \$18.50 to \$18.59 per square foot of living area.

During the February 28, 2024, hearing, appellant argued their comparables support a claim of assessment inequity based on their similarity in age, size, and location to the subject property. Appellant argued that the board of review's reliance on its four suggested properties was "self-validating" and contrary to Pace Realty Group v Property Tax Appeal Board, 306 Ill.App.3d 718 (2<sup>nd</sup> Dist. 1999) because their suggested comparables received the same erroneous assessment treatment as the subject property due to their location in the same homeowner's association. Accordingly, these comparables should not be considered by the Board in determining assessment inequity of the subject. The appellant reaffirmed the request for an assessment reduction.

The board of review argued that its comparables were nearly identical to the subject property while pointing out that the appellant's comparables were older in age, larger in size and further in location. It further argued that if this property were to receive a reduction, it would "bring it out of alignment with its direct neighbors."

### **Conclusion of Law**

The taxpayer asserts assessment inequity as the basis of the appeal. The Illinois Constitution requires that real estate taxes, "be levied uniformly by valuation ascertained as the General Assembly shall provide by law." Ill. Const. art. IX, §4 (1970); Walsh v. Property Tax Appeal Board, 181 Ill. 2d 228, 234 (1998). This uniformity provision of the Illinois Constitution does not require absolute equality in taxation, however, and it is sufficient if the taxing authority achieves a reasonable degree of uniformity. Peacock v. Property Tax Appeal Board, 339 Ill. App. 3d 1060, 1070 (4<sup>th</sup> Dist. 2003).

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); Walsh, 181 Ill. 2d at 234 (1998). Clear and convincing evidence means more than a preponderance of the evidence, but it does not need to approach the degree of proof needed for a conviction of a crime. Bazyldo v. Volant, 164 Ill. 2d 207, 213 (1995). 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 meet this burden of proof and a reduction in the subject's assessment is warranted.

The Board finds that the suggested comparable properties cited by the board of review were selected from the same homeowner's association that included the subject. Therefore, they received the same contested assessment. An error of law occurs when a property is selected as comparable to "a parcel of property which has also received the same contested assessment." Pace Realty, at 728. Consequently, the Board does not look to the board of review's suggested properties as comparable to the subject property for the purpose of determining assessment inequity.

The Board finds the best evidence of assessment equity to be appellant's comparables #1 through #4. These comparables ranged in improvement assessment of \$13.51 to \$13.72 per square foot of living area. The subject's improvement assessment of \$18.51 per square foot of living area falls above the range established by the best comparables in this record. However, the Board notes that these comparables lack some of the subject's amenities. The subject property has a full unfinished basement while the comparables have slab foundations. The subject has two full bathrooms while the comparables have one full bathroom and one-half bathroom. Accordingly, the Board determines that the appellant has established by clear and convincing evidence that the subject property was inequitably assessed, and a reduction is warranted, but the reduction is not as large as the one appellant seeks.

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

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