



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

APPELLANT: Bindu Lakshmi Gandhiraj and Ravi Narayanan
DOCKET NO.: 22-02620.001-R-1
PARCEL NO.: 09-05-380-001

The parties of record before the Property Tax Appeal Board are Bindu Lakshmi Gandhiraj and Ravi Narayanan, the appellants, by Jessica Hill-Magiera, Attorney at Law in Lake Zurich; and the Kane 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 **Kane** County Board of Review is warranted. The correct assessed valuation of the property is:

LAND: \$26,563
IMPR.: \$136,335
TOTAL: \$162,898

Subject only to the State multiplier as applicable.

Statement of Jurisdiction

The appellants timely filed the appeal from a decision of the Kane County Board of Review pursuant to section 16-160 of the Property Tax Code (35 ILCS 200/16-160) challenging the assessment for the 2022 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 brick and frame exterior construction with 3,188 square feet of living area. The dwelling was constructed in 2000. Features of the home include a basement with finished area, central air conditioning, a fireplace, and a garage containing 741 square feet of building area. The property has a 13,902 square foot site and is located in South Elgin, St. Charles Township, Kane 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 eight equity comparables located within .45 of a mile of the subject. The comparables consist of two-story dwellings of wood siding, vinyl siding, or brick exterior construction ranging in size from 3,102 to 3,301 square feet of living area. The homes were built from 1999 to 2002. Each dwelling has central air conditioning, a fireplace, a finished basement, and a garage ranging in size from 716

to 778 square feet of building area. The comparables have improvement assessments ranging from \$125,628 to \$131,618 or from \$38.45 to \$41.31 per square foot of living area. Based on this evidence, the appellants requested a reduced improvement assessment of \$128,057 or \$40.17 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 \$162,898. The subject property has an improvement assessment of \$136,335 or \$42.77 per square foot of living area.

In support of its contention of the correct assessment the board of review submitted information on seven equity comparables located within .67 of a mile of the subject. The comparables consist of two-story dwellings of brick and frame exterior construction ranging in size from 3,000 to 3,307 square feet of living area. The homes were built from 2001 to 2003. Each dwelling has central air conditioning, one or two fireplaces, a basement with finished area, and a garage ranging in size from 674 to 713 square feet of building area. The comparables have improvement assessments ranging from \$128,294 to \$139,737 or from \$41.12 to \$44.22 per square foot of living area. The board of review also submitted a memorandum arguing that the appellants' comparables differed from the subject in location, bathroom count, and/or features. Based on this evidence, the board of review requested confirmation of the subject's assessment.

In rebuttal, the appellants argued that approximately 75% of all of the comparables submitted support a reduction to the subject's assessment.

Conclusion of Law

The taxpayers 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 a total of 15 equity comparables to support their respective positions before the Property Tax Appeal Board. The Board finds the comparables are similar to the subject in age, location, dwelling size, and some features. The comparables have improvement assessments that range from \$125,628 to \$139,737 or from \$38.45 to \$44.22 per square foot of living area. The subject's improvement assessment of \$136,335 or \$42.77 per square foot of living area falls within the range established by the comparables in this record. Based on this record and 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: _____

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

AGENCY

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APPELLANT

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