



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

APPELLANT: Pooja Patel
DOCKET NO.: 24-04159.001-R-1
PARCEL NO.: 01-04-104-011

The parties of record before the Property Tax Appeal Board are Pooja Patel, the appellant, by attorney David Kieta, of Kieta Law LLC, in Winfield, 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: \$54,680
IMPR.: \$163,489
TOTAL: \$218,169

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 2024 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 Dryvit with stone trim exterior construction with 3,791 square feet of living area. The dwelling was constructed in 2001 and is approximately 23 years old. Features of the home include an English-style basement with 943 square feet of finished area, 3½ bathrooms, central air conditioning, a fireplace, and a 661 square foot garage. The property has an approximately 25,814 square foot site and is located in Bartlett, Wayne Township, DuPage County.

The appellant contends assessment inequity as the basis of the appeal concerning the improvement assessment. In support of this argument, the appellant submitted information on four equity comparables located in the same assessment neighborhood code and within .33 of a mile from the subject. The properties are improved with two-story dwellings of frame exterior construction. The homes are 25 or 26 years old and range in size from 3,230 to 3,650 square feet of living area. Each comparable has a basement where comparable #4 is fully finished. Features

include 2½ bathrooms, central air conditioning, a fireplace, and a garage ranging in size from 649 to 851 square feet of building area. The comparables have improvement assessments ranging from \$135,747 to \$150,219 or from \$40.98 to \$42.03 per square foot of living area. Based on this evidence, the appellant requested a reduced improvement assessment of \$156,530 or \$41.29 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 \$218,169. The subject property has an improvement assessment of \$163,489 or \$43.13 per square foot of living area.

The board of review also submitted a memorandum indicating that subject has a vaulted two-story family room and that homes without that feature have lower assessments. Only appellant's comparable #3 has a two-story family room like the subject, but this home also has one less bathroom.

In support of its contention of the correct assessment, the board of review submitted information on six equity comparables located in the same neighborhood code and within .28 of a mile from the subject. The comparables consist of two-story dwellings of frame, Dryvit, or brick exterior construction which are 19 to 26 years old. The homes range in size from 3,683 to 4,139 square feet of living area and each dwelling reportedly has a two-story family room like the subject. Each dwelling has a basement, where comparable #4 has 876 square feet of finished area and comparables #2 and #4 are each walkout-style. Features include 2½ to 4½ bathrooms, central air conditioning, one or two fireplaces, and a garage ranging in size from 647 to 776 square feet of building area. The comparables have improvement assessments ranging from \$157,934 to \$181,389 or from \$42.88 to \$47.42 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 submitted a total of ten equity comparables to support their respective positions before the Property Tax Appeal Board. The Board has given reduced weight to appellant's comparable #4, due to differences in dwelling size when compared to the subject dwelling.

The Board finds the best equity evidence in the record consists of the appellant's comparables #1, #2 and #3 as well as the board of review comparables, which range in age from 19 to 26 years old, bracketing the subject of 23 years, suggesting adjustments to most of the comparables are necessary to make them more equivalent to the subject. The homes are similar to the subject in having a basement foundation, but only one comparable has finished basement area like the

subject, suggesting upward adjustments are necessary to most the comparables. The dwellings have central air conditioning, one or two fireplaces, and a garage. Adjustments to the comparables are necessary for differences in dwelling size, basement size, bathroom count, fireplace count, and/or garage size when compared to the subject. These comparables have improvement assessments ranging from \$141,247 to \$181,389 or from \$40.98 to \$47.42 per square foot of living area. The subject's improvement assessment of \$163,489 or \$43.13 per square foot of living area falls within the range established by the best comparables in this record both in terms of overall improvement assessment and on a per-square-foot of living area basis.

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 taxation 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.

Based on this record and after considering appropriate adjustments to the best comparables for differences when compared to 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.



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: _____

January 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 9-125 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

State of Illinois
Property Tax Appeal Board
William G. Stratton Building, Room 402
401 South Spring Street
Springfield, IL 62706-4001

APPELLANT

Pooja Patel, by attorney:
David Kieta
Kieta Law LLC
0S331 Summit Drive
Winfield, IL 60190

COUNTY

DuPage County Board of Review
DuPage Center
421 N. County Farm Road
Wheaton, IL 60187