FINAL ADMINISTRATIVE DECISION
ILLINOIS PROPERTY TAX APPEAL BOARD

APPELLANT: Ashok Shah
DOCKET NO.: 24-55425.001-R-1
PARCEL NO.: 10-21-130-017-0000

The parties of record before the Property Tax Appeal Board are Ashok Shah, the appellant(s), by attorney Brian S. Maher, of Weis, DuBrock, Doody & Maher 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:	$7,930
IMPR.:	$33,070
TOTAL:	$41,000

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 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 frame and masonry construction with 2,088 square feet of living area. The property is approximately 48 years old and has a partial basement, central air conditioning and a two-car garage. The property has a 6,100 square foot site and is located in Morton Grove, Niles Township, Cook County. The subject is classified as a class 2-78 property under the Cook County Real Property Assessment Classification Ordinance.

The appellant asserts assessment inequity as the basis of the appeal. In support of this argument, the appellant submitted information on four equity comparables with varying degrees of similarity to the subject property. The suggested comparable properties range in size from 2,296 to 2,506 square feet of living area and range in age from 45 to 58 years old. The appellant's comparables had frame and masonry constructions and two-car garages. The appellant reported that the suggested comparables were in the same neighborhood code as the subject property but

failed to provide their proximity to the subject property. The comparables have improvement assessments ranging from $13.60 to $13.87 per square foot of living area. Based on this evidence, the appellant requested a reduction in the subject's total assessment to $38,185.

The board of review submitted its "Board of Review Notes on Appeal" disclosing the total assessment for the subject as $41,000. The subject property has an improvement assessment of $33,070 or $15.84 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 with varying degrees of similarity to the subject property. The suggested comparable properties ranged in size from 2,091 to 2,106 square feet of living area. Each suggested comparable had a frame and masonry construction and a two-car garage. The board of review reported that each of the suggested comparables was located within the same block as the subject property and ranged in age from 48 to 50 years old. The comparables have improvement assessments ranging from $15.20 to $17.25 per square foot of living area. Based on this evidence, the board of review requested that the assessment be confirmed.

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 Board finds that the best evidence of assessment equity is the board of review's suggested comparables #1 through #4. Like the subject property, each of these comparables has a two-story, single-family dwelling of frame and masonry construction with two-car garage. The dwellings on these comparables are similar to the subject dwelling in age and living area size. These comparables are all in the same neighborhood as the subject and are within a block of the subject property. In comparison, the Board affords less weight to the appellant's comparables as they had a greater difference in living area size and their proximity to the subject property was unknown. The best comparables have improvement assessments that range from $15.20 to $17.25 per square foot of living area. The subject's improvement assessment of $15.84 per square foot of living area is within the range established by the best comparables in this record. The Board therefore finds that the appellant did not demonstrate with clear and convincing evidence that the subject was inequitably assessed, and a reduction in the subject's assessment on this basis is not warranted.

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:

C E R T I F I C A T I O N

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: November 17, 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 9-215 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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