



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

APPELLANT: Jaimin Patel
DOCKET NO.: 13-00872.001-R-1
PARCEL NO.: 02-21-413-072

The parties of record before the Property Tax Appeal Board are Jaimin Patel, the appellant, and the Lake County Board of Review.

Based on the facts and exhibits presented, the Property Tax Appeal Board hereby finds no change in the assessment of the property as established by the **Lake** County Board of Review is warranted. The correct assessed valuation of the property is:

LAND: \$19,738
IMPR.: \$47,791
TOTAL: \$67,529

Subject only to the State multiplier as applicable.

Statement of Jurisdiction

The appellant timely filed the appeal from a decision of the Lake County Board of Review pursuant to section 16-160 of the Property Tax Code (35 ILCS 200/16-160) challenging the assessment for the 2013 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 with 2,216 square feet of living area. The dwelling was constructed in 2000. Features of the home include an unfinished basement, central air conditioning, a fireplace and a 420 square foot garage. The property has a 13,068 square

foot site and is located in Lake Villa, Antioch Township, Lake County.

The appellant contends assessment inequity as the basis of the appeal. In support of this argument the appellant submitted information on three equity comparables of two-story frame dwellings located within .15 of a mile from the subject property and one of which is on the same street as the subject. The comparables range in size from 2,410 to 2,538 square feet of living area and feature full or partial unfinished basements, central air conditioning, a fireplace and a garage of either 462 or 682 square feet of building area. The comparables have improvement assessments ranging from \$48,595 to \$49,892 or from \$19.62 to \$20.16 per square foot of living area.

Based on this evidence, the appellant requested an improvement assessment of \$42,104 or \$19.00 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 \$67,529. The subject property has an improvement assessment of \$47,791 or \$21.57 per square foot of living area. In support of its contention of the correct assessment the board of review submitted information on six equity comparables of two-story frame dwellings located on the same street as the subject property which were built between 2001 and 2003. The comparables range in size from 2,010 to 2,478 square feet of living area and feature full basements, one of which has finished area. Each home also has central air conditioning, a fireplace and a garage ranging in size from 400 or 682 square feet of building area. The comparables have improvement assessments ranging from \$43,756 to \$58,046 or from \$21.26 to \$23.83 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 nine equity comparables to support their respective positions before the Property Tax Appeal Board. The dwellings have varying degrees of similarity and dissimilarity to the subject in dwelling size, basement size and/or basement finish for one comparable. The comparables had improvement assessments that ranged from \$43,756 to \$58,046 or from \$19.62 to \$23.83 per square foot of living area. The subject's improvement assessment of \$47,791 or \$21.57 per square foot of living area falls within the range established by the comparables in this record both in terms of overall improvement assessment and on a per-square-foot basis. After considering adjustments for differences between the comparables and the subject, the subject's assessment appears justified.

Based on this record 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.

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. For the foregoing reasons, the Board finds that the appellant has not proven by clear and convincing evidence that the subject property is inequitably assessed. Therefore, the Property Tax Appeal Board finds that the subject's assessment as established by the board of review is correct and no reduction is 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.

Chairman

K. L. Ferr

Member

JR

Member

Mark Albino

Member

Jerry White

Acting 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: September 18, 2015

A. Portel

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 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 the subsequent year 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.

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.