



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

APPELLANT: Keyth Technologies
DOCKET NO.: 18-01740.001-R-1
PARCEL NO.: 16-26-404-026

The parties of record before the Property Tax Appeal Board are Keyth Technologies, the appellant, by attorney Robert Rosenfeld, of Robert H. Rosenfeld and Associates, LLC in Chicago; and the Lake 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 **Lake** County Board of Review is warranted. The correct assessed valuation of the property is:

LAND: \$102,235
IMPR.: \$144,256
TOTAL: \$246,491

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 2018 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 wood siding exterior construction with 3,033 square feet of living area. The dwelling was built in 1925 with an effective age of 1954. Features of the home include a crawl space foundation, central air conditioning, four fireplaces, a 600 square foot attached garage and an 820 square foot detached garage. The property has a 33,985 square foot site and is located in Highland Park, Moraine Township, Lake County.

The appellant through counsel contends assessment inequity as the basis of the appeal. The subject's land assessment was not contested. In support of this argument the appellant submitted information on three suggested equity comparables located in the same neighborhood and from .04 to .19 of a mile from the subject property. The comparables were improved with two-story dwellings with brick exterior construction that range in size from 2,709 to 3,095 square feet of

living area. The dwellings were built from 1922 to 1930.¹ Each comparable has an unfinished basement, one comparable has central air conditioning, each comparable has a fireplace and each comparable has a detached garage that contains either 400 or 480 square feet of building area. The comparables have improvement assessments that range from \$106,775 to \$111,281 or from \$35.96 to \$39.41 per square foot of living area. Based on this evidence, the appellant requested that the improvement assessment be reduced to \$114,050 or \$37.60 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 \$246,491. The subject property has an improvement assessment of \$144,256 or \$47.56 per square foot of living area.

In support of its contention of the correct assessment the board of review submitted information on six suggested equity comparables located from .246 to .999 of a mile from the subject property. Three comparables are located in the appellant's neighborhood. The comparables were improved with two-story dwellings with wood siding, stone or brick exterior construction ranging in size from 2,780 to 3,657 square feet of living area. The dwellings were built from 1925 to 1946.² Each comparable has a basement with finished area, central air conditioning, one to three fireplaces and a detached or attached garage ranging in size from 403 to 676 square feet of building area. The comparables have improvement assessments that range from \$156,085 to \$202,110 or from \$50.20 to \$72.70 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 parties submitted nine suggested comparables for the Board's consideration. The Board gave less weight to the board of review's comparables #4, #5 and #6 as these comparables are not located in same neighborhood as the subject property.

The Board finds the best evidence of assessment equity to be appellant's comparables along with the board of review comparables #1, #2 and #3. These comparables have varying degrees of similarity when compared to the subject in location, exterior construction, dwelling size, age and some features. These comparables had improvement assessments that ranged from \$106,775 to

¹ Appellant's comparable #3 has an effective age of 1946.

² Board of review's comparable #1 has an effective age of 1934, comparable #2 has an effective age of 1951, comparable #3 has an effective age of 1976, comparable #4 has an effective age of 1946 and comparable #6 has an effective age of 1949.

\$202,110 or from \$35.96 to \$72.70 per square foot of living area. The subject's improvement assessment of \$144,256 or \$47.56 per square foot of living area falls within the range established by the best comparables in this record. After considering adjustments to the comparables for differences when compared to the subject, the Board finds the subject's assessment is supported. 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.

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:

November 17, 2020



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

Keyth Technologies, by attorney:
Robert Rosenfeld
Robert H. Rosenfeld and Associates, LLC
33 North Dearborn Street
Suite 1850
Chicago, IL 60602

COUNTY

Lake County Board of Review
Lake County Courthouse
18 North County Street, 7th Floor
Waukegan, IL 60085