



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

APPELLANT: Alfred Little  
DOCKET NO.: 19-07568.001-R-1  
PARCEL NO.: 05-10-203-006

The parties of record before the Property Tax Appeal Board are Alfred Little, 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:** \$ 7,858  
**IMPR.:** \$49,778  
**TOTAL:** \$57,636

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 2019 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 one-story raised ranch style dwelling<sup>1</sup> of wood siding exterior construction with 1,076 square feet of living area. The dwelling was constructed in 1979 and is approximately 40 years old. Features of the home include an unfinished lower level and central air conditioning. The property has an approximately 11,530 square foot site and is located in Fox Lake, Grant Township, Lake County.

The appellant contends assessment inequity concerning the improvement as the basis of the appeal. In support of this argument, the appellant submitted information on four equity comparables located in the same assessment neighborhood code as the subject property and one

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<sup>1</sup> While the appellant described the dwelling as a split-level home, the appellant provided a photograph depicting a raised ranch dwelling. Additionally, the assessing officials describe the home as a one-story with a lower-level in the property record. The Board finds the parties do not substantively dispute the design of the subject dwelling.

of which is on the same street as the subject. The comparables are described as split-level dwellings of wood siding exterior construction that range in age from 47 to 81 years old. The homes range in size from 963 to 1,459 square feet of living area. Each dwelling has an unfinished lower level. Three of the comparables have central air conditioning. Comparables #2 and #4 are described as "detached/0" as to the garage/carport characteristic; this data was not further explained in the appellant's submission. The comparables have improvement assessments ranging from \$39,733 to \$53,272 or from \$36.51 to \$41.84 per square foot of living area.

Based on this evidence, the appellant requested a reduced improvement assessment of \$42,932 or \$39.90 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 \$57,636. The subject property has an improvement assessment of \$49,778 or \$46.26 per square foot of living area.

In support of its contention of the correct assessment, the board of review submitted information on five equity comparables located in the same assessment neighborhood code as the subject property and on the same street as the subject. The comparables are described as one-story dwellings of wood siding exterior construction that were built from 1972 to 1977. The homes range in size from 1,127 to 1,188 square feet of living area. Each dwelling has an unfinished lower level and four of the homes have central air conditioning. Comparable #5 has a fireplace and three of the comparables have garages ranging in size from 440 to 528 square feet of building area. The comparables have improvement assessments ranging from \$52,427 to \$58,057 or from \$45.59 to \$51.51 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 Board has given reduced weight to appellant's comparables #1, #2 and #3 which differ from the subject in age and/or dwelling size when compared to the subject dwelling.

The Board finds the best evidence of assessment equity to be appellant's comparable #4 and the board of review comparables which are each similar to the subject in location, age, dwelling size and several features. These comparables have improvement assessments that range from \$45,694 to \$58,057 or from \$41.84 to \$51.51 per square foot of living area. The subject's

improvement assessment of \$49,778 or \$46.26 per square foot of living area falls within the range established by the best comparables in this record. Based on this record and after considering 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:

May 17, 2022



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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COUNTY

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