



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

APPELLANT: Ron Kinder
DOCKET NO.: 20-01507.001-R-1
PARCEL NO.: 16-19-200-008

The parties of record before the Property Tax Appeal Board are Ron Kinder, the appellant(s), 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: \$193,711
IMPR.: \$132,814
TOTAL: \$326,525

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 2020 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 4,105 square feet of living area. The dwelling was constructed in 1968 and is approximately 52 years old. Features of the home include a basement with finished area, central air conditioning, a fireplace, a 946 square foot attached garage, a 912 square foot detached garage, and a 1,326 square foot flat barn.¹ The property has an approximately 158,560 square foot site and is located in Bannockburn, West Deerfield Township, Lake County.

The appellant contends assessment inequity regarding 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 neighborhood code as the subject property. The comparables

¹ Additional details not reported by the appellant were taken from the subject's property record card submitted by the board of review.

consist of two-story dwellings of brick or wood siding exterior construction ranging in size from 3,861 to 4,869 square feet of living area. The homes are 42 or 67 years old. Each dwelling has central air conditioning, one or two fireplaces, and a garage ranging in size from 498 to 736 square feet of building area. Two of the comparables have a basement with one having finished area. The comparables have improvement assessments ranging from \$114,102 to \$148,790 or from \$27.10 to \$30.56 per square foot of living area. Based on this evidence, the appellant requested a reduced improvement assessment of \$118,224 or \$28.80 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 \$326,525. The subject property has an improvement assessment of \$132,814 or \$32.35 per square foot of living area. In support of its contention of the correct assessment the board of review submitted information on three equity comparables that are located in the same assessment neighborhood code as the subject property. The comparables consist of one or two-story dwellings of brick and wood siding exterior construction that were built from 1954 to 1970, with comparable #3 having an effective age of 1980. The homes range in size from 3,379 to 4,923 square feet of living area. Each dwelling has central air conditioning, one to three fireplaces, and a garage ranging in size from 682 to 1,155 square feet of building area. Two of the comparables each have a basement with finished area. Comparable #1 has an inground swimming pool. The comparables have improvement assessments ranging from \$115,809 to \$178,284 or from \$31.18 to \$36.21 per square foot of living area. Based on this evidence the board of review requested the subject's 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 a total of seven 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 #4 due to differences in foundation and/or lack of basement finish when compared to the subject. The Board also gives reduced weight to board of review comparables #1 and #2 due to differences in design, foundation, and/or inground swimming pool feature as compared to the subject.

The Board finds the best evidence of assessment equity to be appellant's comparable #3 and board of review comparable #3, which are more similar to the subject in design and features. These comparables had improvement assessments of \$114,102 and \$178,284 or \$29.55 and \$36.21 per square foot of living area. The subject's improvement assessment of \$132,814 or \$32.35 per square foot of living area is bracketed by the best comparables in this record. Based on this record and after considering adjustments to the best comparables for differences, 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 22, 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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