



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

APPELLANT: Vipin Verma
DOCKET NO.: 20-02228.001-R-1
PARCEL NO.: 15-17-301-010

The parties of record before the Property Tax Appeal Board are Vipin Verma, 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: \$20,701
IMPR.: \$171,802
TOTAL: \$192,503

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 2-story dwelling of brick exterior construction with 4,526 square feet of living area. The dwelling was constructed in 1985 and is approximately 35 years old. Features of the home include an unfinished full basement, central air conditioning, two fireplaces, and an 825 square foot attached garage.¹ The property has an approximately 89,297 square foot site and is located in Long Grove, Vernon Township, Lake County.

The appellant contends assessment inequity with respect to the improvement as the basis of the appeal. In support of this argument, the appellant submitted information on four equity comparables with the same assessment neighborhood code as the subject property and located within 0.82 of a mile from the subject. The comparables are described as 2-story dwellings of

¹ The parties differ as to the subject's basement. The Board finds the best evidence of the subject's description was the property record card presented by the subject.

brick exterior construction ranging in size from 4,034 to 4,631 square feet of living area. The dwellings are 31 or 32 years old. The comparables each have a full basement, two of which have finished area with one of these also being a walk-out style. Each comparable has central air conditioning, one or two fireplaces, and a 644 to 816 square foot garage. The comparables have improvement assessments ranging from \$133,594 to \$154,823 or from \$30.04 to \$34.76 per square foot of living area. Based on this evidence, the appellant requested a reduction in the subject's improvement assessment to \$148,226 or \$32.75 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 \$192,503. The subject property has an improvement assessment of \$171,802 or \$37.96 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 the same assessment neighborhood code as the subject and located within 0.91 of a mile from the subject. The comparables are described as 2-story dwellings of brick, wood siding, or brick and wood siding exterior construction ranging in size from 4,053 to 4,694 square feet of living area. The dwellings were built from 1987 to 1989. The comparables each have a full basement, three of which have finished area with one of these also being a walk-out style. Each comparable has central air conditioning, one or two fireplaces, and an 816 to 915 square foot garage. Comparables #1 and #3 also have inground swimming pools. The comparables have improvement assessments ranging from \$170,751 to \$196,520 or from \$38.27 to \$44.17 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 appellant 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 no reduction in the subject's assessment is warranted.

The parties submitted eight equity comparables for the Board's consideration. The Board gives less weight to board of review comparables #1 and #3 which have inground swimming pools, not a feature of the subject.

The Board finds the best evidence of assessment equity to be the parties' remaining comparables which are more similar to the subject in location, design, age, dwelling size, and most features. However, four of these comparables have finished basements, not a feature of the subject, suggesting downward adjustments to them would be appropriate for this difference to make them more equivalent to the subject. Nevertheless, these comparables have improvement assessments ranging from \$133,594 to \$196,520 or from \$30.04 to \$43.17 per square foot of living area. The subject has an improvement assessment of \$171,802 or \$37.96 per square foot of living area which falls within the range established by the best comparables in the record. Based on this

record and after considering appropriate adjustments to the best comparables for differences, including basement finish, 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:

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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