



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

APPELLANT: Jeff Worth
DOCKET NO.: 20-02242.001-R-1
PARCEL NO.: 15-17-406-021

The parties of record before the Property Tax Appeal Board are Jeff Worth, 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: \$44,703
IMPR.: \$164,493
TOTAL: \$209,196

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 is improved with a 2-story dwelling of brick and wood siding exterior construction with 3,445 square feet of living area. The dwelling was constructed in 1994 and is approximately 26 years old. Features of the home include a basement with finished area, central air conditioning, one fireplace, and a 693 square foot attached garage. The property has an approximately 15,036 square foot site and is located in Buffalo 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 0.29 of a mile from the subject. The appellant reported that the comparables are improved with 2-story dwellings of brick or wood siding exterior construction ranging in size from 3,260

to 3,890 square feet of living area. The dwellings range in age from 22 to 29 years old. Each comparable has a basement with two having finished area, central air conditioning, one or two fireplaces, and an attached garage ranging in size from 682 to 800 square feet of building area. These properties have improvement assessments ranging from \$141,029 to \$176,161 or from \$39.48 to \$45.39 per square foot of living area. The appellant requested the subject's improvement assessment be reduced to \$149,082 or \$43.27 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 \$209,196. The subject property has an improvement assessment of \$164,493 or \$47.75 per square foot of living area. In support of this argument, the appellant submitted two grid analyses with a total of nine comparables. The first grid analysis contained five comparables numbered #1 through #5 and the second grid analysis contained another four comparables that were renumbered #6 through #9 in the order which they were presented in the appellant's submission. The nine comparables have the same assessment neighborhood code as the subject property and are located within 0.55 of mile from the subject. The comparables are improved with 2-story dwellings¹ of frame, wood siding, or wood siding and brick exterior construction ranging in size from 3,206 to 3,647 square feet of living area. The dwellings were built from 1994 to 2004. Each comparable has a basement with eight having finished area, central air conditioning, one or two fireplaces, and an attached garage ranging in size from 608 to 715 square feet of building area. These properties have improvement assessments ranging from \$149,066 to \$177,615 or from \$46.50 to \$50.06 per square foot of living area. Based on this evidence the board of review requested confirmation of the subject's improvement 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 a reduction in the subject's assessment is not warranted.

The parties submitted thirteen comparables to support their respective positions. The Board gives less weight to the appellant's comparables #2 and #3 as well as board of review comparable #9 which lack basement finish, a feature of the subject.

The Board finds the best evidence of assessment equity to be the parties' remaining comparables which are similar to the subject in location, design, age, dwelling in size, and most features. These comparables have improvement assessments that range from \$141,029 to \$177,615 or from \$42.89 to \$50.06 per square foot of living area. The subject's improvement assessment of

¹ The board of review describes its comparable #2 as a 1-story dwelling in its grid analysis; however, the Board notes that it has ground floor area of 1,911 square feet and second floor area of 1,534 square feet floor area which suggests it is a part 2-story dwelling. This is identical to the description of the subject which is described by both parties as a 2-story dwelling.

\$164,493 or \$47.75 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 appropriate 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:

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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