



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

APPELLANT: Vallabh Patel
DOCKET NO.: 20-02571.001-R-1
PARCEL NO.: 14-15-212-020

The parties of record before the Property Tax Appeal Board are Vallabh Patel, 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: \$21,843
IMPR.: \$122,513
TOTAL: \$144,356

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 3-story¹ dwelling of wood siding exterior construction with 3,376 square feet of living area. The dwelling was constructed in 2003 and is approximately 17 years old. Features of the home include a concrete slab foundation, central air conditioning, a fireplace and a 420 square foot garage. The property has an approximately 5,390 square foot site and is located in Lake Zurich, Ela 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. The comparables are

¹ The Board finds the best description of the subject dwelling's story height is found in the subject's property record card provided by the board of review that contained a schematic diagram indicating the subject dwelling was a 3-story design, which was unrefuted by the appellant.

improved with two-story dwellings of wood siding exterior construction ranging in size from 2,505 to 3,270 square feet of living area. The dwellings are 12 to 45 years old. Each comparable has an unfinished basement, central air conditioning and a garage ranging in size from 280 to 459 square feet of building area. Three comparables each have one fireplace. The comparables have improvement assessments that range from \$69,045 to \$96,630 or from \$24.65 to \$34.95 per square foot of living area. Based on this evidence, the appellant requested the subject's improvement assessment be reduced to \$99,001 or \$29.32 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 \$144,356. The subject property has an improvement assessment of \$122,513 or \$36.29 per square foot of living area. In support of its contention of the correct assessment, the board of review submitted information on five comparables with the same assessment neighborhood code as the subject. The comparables are improved with 2-story, 2.5-story or 3-story dwellings of wood siding or brick and wood siding exterior construction ranging in size from 3,016 to 3,724 square feet of living area. The dwellings were built from 2001 to 2006. Two comparables have concrete slab foundations and three comparables have unfinished basements. Each comparable has central air conditioning, one or two fireplaces and a garage ranging in size from 500 to 912 square feet of building area. The comparables have improvement assessments that range from \$109,492 to \$144,293 or from \$36.30 to \$42.14 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 record contains a total of nine suggested equity comparables for the Board's consideration. The Board has given less weight to the appellant's four comparables and board of review comparables #3, #4 and #5 due to differences from the subject in foundation type and design. Furthermore, the appellant's comparables #2 and #4, as well as board of review comparable #5 differ from the subject in dwelling size and/or age.

The Board finds the best evidence of assessment equity to be board of review comparables #1 and #2, which are overall more similar to the subject in design, foundation type, age and some features. However, the Board finds both comparables have somewhat smaller dwelling sizes when compared to the subject dwelling. Nevertheless, these two comparables have improvement assessments of \$109,492 and \$115,753 or \$36.30 and \$38.03 per square foot of living area, respectively. The subject's improvement assessment of \$122,513 or \$36.29 per square foot of living area is greater than the two best comparables in the record in terms of overall improvement assessed value but below the comparables on a square foot basis, which appears to

be justified given its larger dwelling size. Based on this record and after considering adjustments to the best comparables for differences from 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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