



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

APPELLANT: Tim Finnegan  
DOCKET NO.: 21-00658.001-R-1  
PARCEL NO.: 14-26-105-040

The parties of record before the Property Tax Appeal Board are Tim Finnegan, the appellant, by attorney Robert Rosenfeld, of Robert H. Rosenfeld and Associates, LLC in Chicago; and the Lake County Board of Review.<sup>1</sup>

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:** \$60,764  
**IMPR.:** \$273,369  
**TOTAL:** \$334,133

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 2021 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 brick exterior construction with 5,558 square feet of living area. The dwelling was constructed in 2003 and is approximately 18 years old. Features of the home include a walk-out style basement, central air conditioning, three fireplaces and a 1,036 square foot garage. The property has an approximately 57,060 square foot site and is located in Kildeer, Ela Township, Lake County.

The appellant contends assessment inequity, with respect to the improvement assessment, 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. The comparables are improved with two-story dwellings of brick exterior construction that range in

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<sup>1</sup> The parties agreed to forego the scheduled virtual hearing on this case and have the Board issue a decision based on the evidence in the record.

size from 4,595 to 6,094 square feet of living area. The homes are either 19 or 20 years old. Each comparable has a basement, two that are walk-out in style, central air conditioning, one or two fireplaces and an attached garage ranging in size from 543 to 1,100 square feet of building area. Comparable #2 also has a detached garage. The comparables have improvement assessments that range from \$175,451 to \$256,841 or from \$34.52 to \$42.15 per square foot of living area. Based on this evidence, the appellant requested the subject's improvement assessment be reduced to \$218,151 or \$39.25 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 \$334,133. The subject has an improvement assessment of \$273,369 or \$49.18 per square foot of living area.

In support of its contention of the correct assessment, the board of review submitted information on ten equity comparables located in the same assessment neighborhood code as the subject property. The comparables are improved with two-story dwellings of brick or frame exterior construction that range in size from 5,048 to 5,837 square feet of living area. The homes were built from 2001 to 2004. Each comparable has a walk-out style basement, central air conditioning, one to three fireplaces and a garage ranging in size from 759 to 1,221 square feet of building area. Comparable #4 has an inground hot tub and comparable #8 has an inground swimming pool. The comparables have improvement assessments that range from \$260,996 to \$294,472 or from \$49.74 to \$52.44 per square foot of living area.

The board of review also commented that all four of the appellant's comparables have assessed values reflecting prior year reductions, further contending that these four properties represent "isolated examples of inequity." Based on this evidence, the board of review requested the subject's assessment be confirmed.

### **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 14 equity comparables for the Board's consideration. The Board gives less weight to appellant comparables #1, #2 and #4 along with board of review comparables #4 and #8 which differ from the subject in dwelling size, basement style and/or have an inground swimming pool or inground hot tub both features which the subject property lacks.

The Board finds the best evidence of assessment equity to be appellant comparable #3 and board of review comparables #1, #2, #3, #5, #6, #7, #9 and #10 which are more similar to the subject in location, age, design, dwelling size and other features. These comparables have improvement assessments that range from \$256,841 to \$294,472 or from \$34.52 to \$52.44 per square foot of

living area. The subject's improvement assessment of \$273,369 or \$49.18 per square foot of living area falls within the range established by the best comparables in this record. After considering appropriate adjustments to the best comparables for differences from the subject, the Board finds 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:

December 20, 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

State of Illinois  
Property Tax Appeal Board  
William G. Stratton Building, Room 402  
401 South Spring Street  
Springfield, IL 62706-4001

APPELLANT

Tim Finnegan, by attorney:  
Robert Rosenfeld  
Robert H. Rosenfeld and Associates, LLC  
33 North Dearborn Street  
Suite 1850  
Chicago, IL 60602

COUNTY

Lake County Board of Review  
Lake County Courthouse  
18 North County Street, 7th Floor  
Waukegan, IL 60085