



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

APPELLANT: Hanford Choy
DOCKET NO.: 21-02513.001-R-1
PARCEL NO.: 15-23-209-006

The parties of record before the Property Tax Appeal Board are Hanford Choy, the appellant, by attorney Robert Rosenfeld, of Robert H. Rosenfeld & 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: \$72,386
IMPR.: \$98,909
TOTAL: \$171,295

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 1-story dwelling of wood siding exterior construction with 2,758 square feet of living area. The dwelling was built in 1964 with an effective year built of 1975 and is approximately 57 years old. Features of the home include a crawl space foundation, central air conditioning, two fireplaces, and a 616 square foot garage. The property has an approximately 26,136 square foot site and is located in Lincolnshire, 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 0.42 of a mile from the subject. The comparables are improved with 1-story dwellings of wood siding or brick and wood siding exterior construction ranging in size from 2,855 to 3,143

square feet of living area. The dwellings range in age from 45 to 63 years old. One comparable has an unfinished basement. Each comparable has central air conditioning, one fireplace, and a garage ranging in size from 528 to 585 square feet of building area. The comparables have improvement assessments that range from \$86,572 to \$102,843 or from \$30.32 to \$33.71 per square foot of living area. Based on this evidence, the appellant requested the subject's improvement assessment be reduced to \$87,345 or \$31.67 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 \$171,295. The subject property has an improvement assessment of \$98,909 or \$35.86 per square foot of living area.

In support of its contention of the correct assessment, the board of review submitted information on four comparables with the same assessment neighborhood code as the subject property and located within 0.47 of a mile from the subject. The comparables are improved with 1-story dwellings of wood siding or brick and wood siding exterior construction ranging in size from 2,715 to 2,783 square feet of living area. The dwellings were built from 1961 to 1969 with comparable #4, the oldest comparable, having an effective year built of 1965. Two comparables each have a basement with finished area and two comparables each have a concrete slab or a crawl space foundation. Each comparable has central air conditioning, one to three fireplaces, and a garage ranging in size from 483 to 600 square feet of building area. Comparable #4 has an inground swimming pool. The comparables have improvement assessments that range from \$95,747 to \$106,753 or from \$35.05 to \$38.36 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 taxpayers contend 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 eight suggested equity comparables for the Board's consideration. The Board gives less weight to the appellant's comparables #2 and #4 as well as board of review comparables #1 and #2 which differ from the subject in dwelling size and/or have basements, unlike the subject. The Board also gives less weight to board of review #4 has an inground swimming pool, unlike the subject.

The Board finds the best evidence of assessment equity to be the parties' three remaining comparables are similar to the subject in location, design, age, dwelling size, and features. The comparables have improvement assessments that range from \$86,572 to \$96,681 or from \$30.32 to \$35.05 per square foot of living area. The subject's improvement assessment of \$98,909 or \$35.86 per square foot of living area falls above the range established by the best comparables in the record. However, the subject's higher improvement assessment is logical considering its

effective year built of 1964 which is 13 years newer than its actual year built of 1975. Based on this record, 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:

August 22, 2023



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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