



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

APPELLANT: Joy Piao
DOCKET NO.: 21-02614.001-R-1
PARCEL NO.: 14-26-203-009

The parties of record before the Property Tax Appeal Board are Joy Piao, 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: \$56,199
IMPR.: \$252,467
TOTAL: \$308,666

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 2-story dwelling of brick exterior construction with 6,056 square feet of living area.¹ The dwelling was constructed in 2001. Features of the home include an unfinished walkout basement, central air conditioning, four fireplaces, an attached 931 square foot garage and a balcony. The property has a 109,880 square foot site and is located in Long Grove, Ela Township, Lake County.

The appellant contends assessment inequity with respect to the subject's improvement as the basis of the appeal. In support of this argument the appellant submitted information on four comparable properties that are located from .09 of a mile to 1.36 miles from the subject. The comparables are improved with 2-story dwellings of frame or brick exterior construction ranging

¹ The Board finds the subject dwelling has 6,056 square feet of living area based on the subject's Property Record Card (PRC) submitted by the board of review.

in size from 5,258 to 6,934 square feet of living area. The dwellings were built from 1972 to 2004, with the home built in 1972 having a 1989 effective age. The comparables have unfinished basements, one of which has a walkout, and one of which is a lookout style. The comparables have central air conditioning, three or four fireplaces, and an attached garage ranging in size from 807 to 1,338 square feet of building area. The comparables have improvement assessments ranging from \$145,423 to \$257,331 or from \$27.66 to \$39.76 per square foot of living area.

Based on this evidence the appellant requested a reduction in the subject's improvement assessment.

The board of review submitted its "Board of Review Notes on Appeal" disclosing the total assessment for the subject of \$308,666. The subject property has an improvement assessment of \$252,467 or \$41.69 per square foot of living area.

In support of its contention of the correct assessment the board of review submitted information on five comparable properties that are located from 1.23 to 1.55 miles from the subject. The comparables are improved with 2-story dwellings of brick or brick and wood siding exterior construction ranging in size from 4,959 to 5,709 square feet of living area. The dwellings were built from 1998 to 2005. The comparables have unfinished basements, central air conditioning, one, three or four fireplaces, and an attached garage ranging in size from 919 to 1,176 square feet of building area. One comparable also has a detached 840 square foot garage, and one comparable has a balcony. The comparables have improvement assessments ranging from \$221,045 to \$256,207 or from \$43.07 to \$47.88 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 parties submitted a total of nine comparable properties for the Board's consideration, only one of which is located within a mile from the subject. Nevertheless, the Board gives less weight to the appellant's comparables #1, #2 and #3, as well as the board of review's comparables #1, #3, #4 and #5, due to their differences in dwelling size when compared to the subject. The Board finds the parties' remaining comparables are similar to the subject in location, style, age, size and some features. However, each of the parties' best comparables has a smaller dwelling and a smaller garage when compared to the subject. Nevertheless, the best comparables have improvement assessments of \$222,885 and \$248,976 or \$39.76 and \$43.61 per square foot of living area. The subject's improvement assessment of \$252,467 or \$41.69 per square foot of

living area falls slightly above the market values of the best comparables in the record on a total improvement assessment basis but between the market values on a per square foot basis. However, after considering adjustments to the best comparables for differences when compared to the subject, the Board finds the subject's slightly higher total improvement assessment is justified. Based on this record, the Board finds the appellant did not demonstrate with clear and convincing evidence that the subject's improvement is inequitably assessed and a reduction in the subject's assessment is not warranted.

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 21, 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

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

APPELLANT

Joy Piao, by attorney:
Robert Rosenfeld
Robert H. Rosenfeld & 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