



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

APPELLANT: Kandoth Hussain  
DOCKET NO.: 21-02905.001-R-1  
PARCEL NO.: 14-06-301-128

The parties of record before the Property Tax Appeal Board are Kandoth Hussain, 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:** \$54,292  
**IMPR.:** \$205,031  
**TOTAL:** \$259,323

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 5,671 square feet of living area. The dwelling was constructed in 2001 and is approximately 20 years old. Features of the home include an unfinished full basement, central air conditioning, two fireplaces, and a 1,248 square foot attached garage. The property has an approximately 40,639 square foot site<sup>1</sup> and is located in North Barrington, 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 comparable

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<sup>1</sup> The best evidence of the subject's lot size was the property record card submitted by the board of review.

properties<sup>2</sup> located in the same assessment neighborhood code as the subject and from .21 of a mile to 1.08 miles from the subject. The comparables are improved with 2-story dwellings of brick exterior construction ranging in size from 5,930 to 6,415 square feet of living area. The dwellings were built from 1988 to 2000. The comparables each have an unfinished basement with two of these being walkouts. Each comparable has central air conditioning, two to five fireplaces, and one or two attached garages with 672 to 1,246 square feet of building area. Comparables #4 also has a 336 square foot detached garage. The comparables have improvement assessments ranging from \$91,417 to \$185,498 or from \$14.25 to \$30.79 per square foot of living area. Based on this evidence, the appellant requested a reduction in the subject's improvement assessment to \$131,241 or \$23.14 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 \$259,323. The subject property has an improvement assessment of \$205,031 or \$36.15 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 located in the same assessment neighborhood code as the subject property and within 0.93 of a mile from the subject. The comparables are improved with 2-story dwellings of brick or wood siding and brick exterior construction ranging in size from 4,957 to 6,163 square feet of living area. The dwellings were built from 1989 to 2007. Each comparable has an unfinished full basement, central air conditioning, two to five fireplaces, and an attached garage ranging in size from 804 to 1,300 square feet of building area. Comparables #1 and #4 each have an inground swimming pool. The comparables have improvement assessments ranging from \$201,681 to \$249,057 or from \$38.52 to \$43.20 per square foot of living area.

### **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 a total of nine comparable properties for the Board's consideration. The Board gives less weight to the appellant's comparables #1, #2 and #4 as well as board of review comparables #1 and #4 which are less similar to the subject in age and/or dwelling size than other comparables in this record. Furthermore, board of review comparables #1 and #4 have inground swimming pools, which the subject lacks.

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<sup>2</sup> The appellant provided two grid analyses with the same four comparables #1 through #4, but the second grid analysis contains an additional comparable #5 that was marked out by the appellant and thus will not be considered in this appeal by the Board.

The Board finds the best evidence of assessment equity to be the parties' remaining comparables which are more similar to the subject in location, style, age, dwelling size, and most features. The best comparables have improvement assessments ranging from \$179,996 to \$249,057 or from \$29.58 to \$40.41 per square foot of living area. The subject's improvement assessment of \$205,031 or \$36.15 per square foot of living area falls within the range established by the best comparables in the record. Based on this record and after considering adjustments to the best comparables for differences when compared to the subject, the Board finds the subject's improvement assessment is supported. 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: January 16, 2024



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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