



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

APPELLANT: John Stofan
DOCKET NO.: 21-03089.001-R-1
PARCEL NO.: 14-32-103-003

The parties of record before the Property Tax Appeal Board are John Stofan, 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: \$52,420
IMPR.: \$192,745
TOTAL: \$245,165

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 1.5-story dwelling of brick exterior construction with 3,594 square feet of living area.¹ The dwelling was constructed in 1984. Features of the home include an unfinished walkout basement, central air conditioning, three fireplaces and an 888 square foot garage. The property has an approximately 88,043 square foot site² and is located in Kildeer, Ela Township, Lake County.

¹ The parties differ regarding the subject's story height and dwelling size. The Board finds the best description of the subject property is found in the subject's property record card submitted by the board of review which included a schematic diagram with dimensions of the dwelling, and was not refuted by the appellant in rebuttal.

² The property record card submitted by the board of review indicates the subject's site includes 53,737 square feet of lakefront and 34,306 square feet of lake bottom.

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 within .98 of a mile from the subject and within the same assessment neighborhood code as the subject. The comparables are improved with 2-story dwellings of brick, frame or brick and frame exterior construction that range in size from 3,834 to 4,257 square feet of living area. The dwellings were built from 1983 to 1996. Each comparable has from an unfinished basement with two having walkout style, central air conditioning, two or four fireplaces and a garage ranging in size from 726 to 796 square feet of building area. The comparables have improvement assessments that range from \$158,544 to \$196,165 or from \$41.35 to \$46.08 per square foot of living area. Based on this evidence, the appellant requested a reduction in the subject's assessment.

The board of review submitted its "Board of Review Notes on Appeal" disclosing the total assessment for the subject of \$245,165. The subject has an improvement assessment of \$192,745 or \$53.63 per square foot of living area.

In support of its contention of the correct assessment, the board of review submitted information on five equity comparables located within .97 of a mile from the subject and within the same assessment neighborhood code as the subject property. The comparables are improved with 1.5 or 2-story dwellings of brick or brick and wood siding exterior construction that range in size from 3,261 to 4,039 square feet of living area. The dwellings were built from 1985 to 1994. Each comparable has an unfinished basement with two having walkout style, central air conditioning, one to four fireplaces and a garage ranging in size from 700 to 945 square feet of building area. Comparables #2 and #4 each have an inground swimming pool. The comparables have improvement assessments that range from \$192,052 to \$223,705 or from \$52.23 to \$58.89 per square foot of living area. 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 nine equity comparables for the Board's consideration. The Board gives less weight to the appellant's comparables #2 and #4 due to their larger dwelling sizes when compared to the subject. The Board also gives less weight to the board of review's comparables #2 and #4 that have inground swimming pools, which is not a feature of the subject.

The Board finds the best evidence of assessment equity to be the parties' remaining comparables which are relatively similar to the subject in location, dwelling size, age, foundation type and features. These five comparables have improvement assessments that range from \$158,544 to

\$207,800 or from \$41.35 to \$58.89 per square foot of living area. The subject's improvement assessment of \$192,745 or \$53.63 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 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:

December 19, 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

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