



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

APPELLANT: Amy Stortal
DOCKET NO.: 21-04775.001-R-1
PARCEL NO.: 15-24-205-006

The parties of record before the Property Tax Appeal Board are Amy Stortal, the appellant, by attorney Ronald Kingsley, of Lake County Real Estate Tax Appeal, LLC in Lake Forest; 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: \$70,486
IMPR.: \$157,619
TOTAL: \$228,105

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 and frame exterior construction with 3,684 square feet of living area. The dwelling was constructed in 1971 and has an effective age of 1977. Features of the home include an unfinished basement, central air conditioning, and an attached garage containing 552 square feet of building area. The property has a site measuring approximately 22,651 square feet 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 a grid analysis with information on twelve equity comparables located in the same assessment neighborhood code as the subject property. The comparables consist of 2-story homes of brick, frame, or brick and frame exterior construction that range in size from 3,146 to 4,012 square feet of living area. The homes were

built from 1966 to 1985 and have effective ages ranging from 1967 to 1985. The comparables each feature a basement, eight with finished area. The comparables also have central air conditioning, one or two fireplaces, and an attached garage ranging in size from 506 to 842 square feet of building area. The improvement assessments of the comparables range from \$84,989 to \$156,140 or from \$24.79 to \$38.95 per square foot of living area. Based on this evidence, the appellant requested the subject's improvement assessment be reduced.

The board of review submitted its "Board of Review Notes on Appeal" disclosing the total assessment for the subject of \$228,105. The subject property has an improvement assessment of \$157,619 or \$42.78 per square foot of living area.

In support of its contention of the correct assessment, the board of review submitted a property record card for the subject property along with a grid analysis with information on five equity comparables located in the same assessment neighborhood code as the subject property. The comparables consist of 2-story dwellings with brick or brick and frame exteriors ranging in size from 3,547 to 3,586 square feet of living area. The homes were built from 1969 to 1980 with effective ages ranging from 1974 to 1980. The comparables each feature an unfinished basement, central air conditioning, one or two fireplaces, and an attached garage ranging in size from 456 to 648 square feet of building area. The comparables have improvement assessments that range from \$155,261 to \$164,916 or from \$43.37 to \$46.22 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 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 seventeen equity comparables in support of their positions before the Property Tax Appeal Board. The Board gave less weight to appellant's comparables #1 through #6, as well as #8 through #11 based on their significantly smaller dwelling sizes relative to the subject dwelling and/or finished basement area which the subject lacks. The Board also gave reduced weight to appellant's comparable #12 which appears to be an outlier based on its substantially lower improvement assessment relative to the remaining comparables in this record.

The Board finds the best evidence of equity in assessment to be appellant's comparable #7 and board of review comparables which are substantially similar to the subject property in terms of location, design, dwelling size, age, unfinished basement, and most features. These most similar comparables in the record have improvement assessments ranging from \$155,261 to \$164,916 or from \$38.92 to \$46.22 per square foot of living area. The subject's improvement assessment of \$157,619 or \$42.78 per square foot of living area falls well within the range established by the most similar comparables in this record both in terms of overall improvement assessment and on

a per square foot of living area basis. After considering adjustments to the best comparables in the record for any differences from the subject, the Board finds that the appellant did not establish by clear and convincing evidence that the subject dwelling is inequitably assessed and, therefore, no reduction in the subject's improvement assessment is warranted.

The constitutional provision for uniformity of taxation and valuation does not require mathematical equality. A practical uniformity, rather than an absolute one, is the test. Apex Motor Fuel Co. v. Barrett, 20 Ill. 2d 395 (1960). Although the comparables presented by the parties disclosed that properties located in the same area are not assessed at identical levels, all that the constitution requires is a practical uniformity which appears to exist on the basis of the evidence.

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: July 18, 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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