



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

APPELLANT: David Samson  
DOCKET NO.: 22-00150.001-R-1  
PARCEL NO.: 16-32-303-009

The parties of record before the Property Tax Appeal Board are David Samson, the appellant, by attorney Gregory Riggs, of Tax Appeals Lake County in Lake Zurich; 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:** \$56,954  
**IMPR.:** \$158,999  
**TOTAL:** \$215,953

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 2022 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 wood siding exterior construction with 3,412 square feet of living area. The dwelling was constructed in 1982. Features of the home include an unfinished basement, central air conditioning, one fireplace, and a garage with 528 square feet of building area. The property has an approximately 10,960 square foot site and is located in Deerfield, West Deerfield 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 three suggested equity comparables located in the same assessment neighborhood code as the subject property and within 0.44 of a mile from the subject property. The comparables are improved with 2-story dwellings of brick and wood siding exterior construction ranging in size from 3,296 to 3,826 square feet of living area. The dwellings were built in either 1975 or 1977, with comparable having a reported effective age of 1992. The appellant's grid analysis reported that each comparable has basement area, central

air conditioning, one or two fireplaces, and a garage with either 440 or 484 square feet of building area. Comparable #1 has an inground swimming pool. The comparables have improvement assessments ranging from \$134,846 to \$172,262 or from \$40.91 to \$46.15 per square foot of living area. Based on this evidence, the appellant requested the subject's improvement assessment be reduced to \$151,540 or \$44.41 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 \$215,953. The subject property has an improvement assessment of \$158,999 or \$46.60 per square foot of living area.

In support of its contention of the correct assessment the board of review submitted information on three suggested equity comparables that are in the same assessment neighborhood code as the subject and within 0.38 of a mile from the subject property. Board of review #4 is the same property as the appellant's comparable #2. The comparables are improved with 2-story dwellings of brick, wood siding, or brick and wood siding exterior construction ranging in size from 3,294 to 3,553 square feet of living area. The dwellings were built from 1975 to 1978 with comparable #4 having a reported effective age of 1992. The board of review's grid analysis reported that each comparable has basement area, central air conditioning, one fireplace, and a garage with either 440 or 570 square feet of building area. The comparables have improvement assessments ranging from \$158,670 to \$167,777 or from \$46.15 to \$50.93 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 six suggested comparables for the Board's consideration, which includes one common comparable. The Board gives less weight to the appellant's comparable #1 which differs from the subject in dwelling size and has an inground swimming pool, a feature the subject lacks. The Board also gives less weight to the appellant's comparable #3 which appears to be an outlier with an improvement assessment that is considerably lower than other comparables in this record.

The Board finds the best evidence of assessment to be the parties' remaining comparables which includes the common comparable. These comparables are similar to the subject in location, dwelling size, design, age, and some features. These comparables have improvement assessments that range from \$158,670 to \$167,777 or from \$46.15 to \$50.93 per square foot of living area. The subject property has an improvement assessment of \$158,999 or \$46.60 per square foot of living area which falls within the range established by the best comparables contained in this record. 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 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: March 26, 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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