



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

APPELLANT: Mijin Park  
DOCKET NO.: 22-00201.001-R-1  
PARCEL NO.: 15-30-404-021

The parties of record before the Property Tax Appeal Board are Mijin Park, 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 ***a reduction*** 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:** \$32,652  
**IMPR.:** \$100,880  
**TOTAL:** \$133,532

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 two-story dwelling of frame exterior construction with 1,940 square feet of living area. The dwelling was constructed in 1977 and is reportedly in good condition. Features of the home include a basement with finished area, central air conditioning and a 649 square foot garage. The property has an 8,908 square foot site and is located in Buffalo Grove, 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 information on four equity comparables that have the same assessment neighborhood code as the subject and are located within .15 of a mile from the subject property. The comparables are improved with two-story dwellings of frame exterior construction ranging in size from 1,940 to 2,212 square feet of living area. The dwellings were built from 1976 to 1978 and are reportedly in good condition. Each

comparable has a basement with finished area, central air conditioning, a fireplace and a garage ranging in size from 506 to 649 square feet of building area. The comparables have improvement assessments ranging from \$80,384 to \$106,429 or from \$38.81 to \$51.93 per square foot of living area. Based on this evidence, the appellant requested the subject's improvement assessment be reduced to \$98,940 or \$51.00 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 \$136,792. The subject property has an improvement assessment of \$104,140 or \$53.68 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 that have the same assessment neighborhood code as the subject and are located within .16 of a mile from the subject property. The board of review's comparable #4 is the same property as the appellant's comparable #4. The comparables are improved with two-story dwellings of frame exterior construction containing either 1,848 or 1,940 square feet of living area. The dwellings were built in 1977 or 1978 and reportedly are in average or good condition. The comparables each have a basement with finished area, central air conditioning, one or two fireplaces and a either a 506 or a 649 square foot garage. The comparables have improvement assessments ranging from \$97,769 to \$101,389 or from \$51.62 to \$52.91 per square foot of living area.

The board of review reported the subject sold on August 8, 2019 for \$415,000. The board of review contended that the subject's "good" condition is due to remodeling prior to the 2019 sale, which was not supported with documentary evidence nor was it reported in the subject's property record card provided by the board of review.

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 met this burden of proof and a reduction in the subject's assessment is warranted.

The record contains a total of eight suggested equity comparables for the Board's consideration, as one comparable was common to both parties. The Board has given less weight to the appellant's comparables #1, #2 and #3, as well as board of review comparable #1 which are less similar to the subject in dwelling size than are the remaining comparables in the record.

The Board finds the best evidence of assessment equity to be the parties' common comparable and board of review comparables #2, #3 and #5, which are identical to the subject in dwelling size and similar to the subject in location, age, and some features. These best comparables have

improvement assessments ranging from \$100,143 to \$101,389 or from \$51.62 to \$52.26 per square foot of living area. The subject's improvement assessment of \$104,140 or \$53.68 per square foot of living area falls above the range established by the best comparables in the record. After considering adjustments to the best comparables for differences when compared to the subject, the Board finds the subject's assessment is excessive. Therefore, based on this record the Board finds a reduction in the subject's assessment is 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: February 20, 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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