



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

APPELLANT: Doyle Scott
DOCKET NO.: 22-00577.001-R-1
PARCEL NO.: 14-01-401-017

The parties of record before the Property Tax Appeal Board are Doyle Scott, the appellant, by attorney Robert Rosenfeld, of Robert H. Rosenfeld & Associates, LLC in Northbrook; 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: \$84,258
IMPR.: \$120,962
TOTAL: \$205,220

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 part one-story and part two-story dwelling of wood siding exterior construction with 3,696 square feet of living area.¹ The dwelling was built in 1985 and is approximately 37 years old. Features of the home include an unfinished walk-out basement, central air conditioning, two fireplaces, and a 759 square foot garage. The property has an approximately 8.12-acre site and is located in Long Grove, 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 equity

¹ The parties differ as to the story height of the subject dwelling and the subject's site size. The Board finds the best evidence of the subject is found in the subject's property record card provided by the board of review, which disclosed the subject dwelling is a part one-story and part two-story design and the subject site contains an approximately 8.12-acre site that has approximately 2.30 acres of reported lakes/lake bottom.

comparables located in the subject's assessment neighborhood code. The comparables are improved with 2-story dwellings of brick or wood siding exterior construction ranging in size from 2,832 to 4,033 square feet of living area. The dwellings range in age from 34 to 44 years old. Each comparable has an unfinished basement, central air conditioning, one to three fireplaces, and a garage ranging in size from 764 to 1,040 square feet of building area. The comparables have improvement assessments ranging from \$71,071 to \$103,569 or from \$21.61 to \$29.30 per square foot of living area. Based on this evidence the appellant requested a reduction in the subject's improvement assessment to \$93,970 or \$25.42 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 \$205,220. The subject property has an improvement assessment of \$120,962 or \$32.73 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 in the subject's assessment neighborhood code. The comparables are improved with 1.5-story or 2-story dwellings of brick, wood siding, or brick and wood siding exterior construction ranging in size from 3,441 to 4,110 square feet of living area. The dwellings were built from 1980 to 1989 and thus would be approximately 33 to or 42 years old. Comparable #1, built in 1987, has a reported effective age of 1993. The comparables each have an unfinished basement, three of which are described as walkouts. Each comparable has central air conditioning, one or three fireplaces, and a garage ranging in size from 748 to 1,063 square feet of building area. The comparables have improvement assessments ranging from \$120,112 to \$156,377 or from \$30.84 to \$38.05 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 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 equity comparables for the Board's consideration. The Board gives less weight to the appellant's comparable #1 which has an improvement assessment on a per square foot basis that is significantly lower than other similar comparables in this record and appears to be an outlier. The Board also gives less weight to the appellant's comparable #3 and board of review comparable #1 which are less similar to the subject in dwelling size than other comparables in this record.

The Board finds the best evidence of assessment equity to be the parties' remaining comparables which are similar to the subject in location, design, age, dwelling size, and features. The comparables have improvement assessments ranging from \$98,796 to \$126,385 or from \$25.68

to \$34.91 per square foot of living area. The subject's improvement assessment of \$120,962 or \$32.73 per square foot of living area falls within the range established by the most similar comparables in this record. Based on this record and after considering 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 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: May 21, 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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