



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

APPELLANT: Erik Hart
DOCKET NO.: 22-01342.001-R-1
PARCEL NO.: 14-35-201-002

The parties of record before the Property Tax Appeal Board are Erik Hart, the appellant, by attorney Ronald Kingsley, of Lake County Real Estate Tax Appeal, LLC in Hawthorn Woods; 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: \$64,831
IMPR.: \$115,609
TOTAL: \$180,440

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 exterior construction with 3,131 square feet of living area. The dwelling was constructed in 1966 and has an effective age of 1968. Features of the home include a basement, central air conditioning, two fireplaces, an 864 square foot garage, and an inground swimming pool. The property has an 85,831 square foot site and is located in Long Grove, Ela Township, Lake County.

The appellant contends overvaluation as the basis of the appeal. In support of this argument the appellant submitted information on three comparable sales located from 0.81 of a mile to 1.29 miles from the subject. The parcels range in size from 77,694 to 310,993 square feet of land area and are improved with 2-story homes of frame or brick with frame exterior construction ranging in size from 2,927 to 3,896 square feet of living area. The dwellings were built from 1923 to 1994 with the oldest home having an effective age of 1940. Each home has a basement, central

air conditioning, one or two fireplaces, and one or two garages ranging in size from 532 to 864 square feet of building area. The comparables sold from August 2020 to April 2022 for prices ranging from \$520,000 to \$690,000 or from \$163.78 to \$199.18 per square foot of living area, including land. 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 \$180,440. The subject's assessment reflects a market value of \$541,374 or \$172.91 per square foot of living area, land included, when applying the statutory level of assessment of 33.33%.¹

In support of its contention of the correct assessment the board of review submitted information on three comparable sales where comparable #3 is the same property as the appellant's comparable #3. Comparables #1 and #2 have 134,005 or 144,347 square foot sites that are improved with 2-story homes of frame exterior construction with 2,841 or 2,957 square feet of living area. The dwellings were built in 1976. Each home has a basement, central air conditioning, one or three fireplaces, and a 625 or a 777 square foot garage. Comparable #2 has a barn. These two homes sold in January and October 2022 for prices of \$610,000 and \$750,000 or for \$206.29 and \$263.99 per square foot of living area, including land. The board of review also disclosed the subject sold in October 2020 for a price of \$527,500 and the subject's assessment was reduced to reflect the purchase price for the 2021 tax year with an equalization factor added for the 2022 tax year. Based on this evidence, the board of review requested the subject's assessment be sustained.

Conclusion of Law

The appellant contends the market value of the subject property is not accurately reflected in its assessed valuation. When market value is the basis of the appeal the value of the property must be proved by a preponderance of the evidence. 86 Ill.Admin.Code §1910.63(e). Proof of market value may consist of an appraisal of the subject property, a recent sale, comparable sales or construction costs. 86 Ill.Admin.Code §1910.65(c). The Board finds the appellant did not meet this burden of proof and a reduction in the subject's assessment is not warranted.

The record contains a total of five comparable sales, with one common sale, for the Board's consideration. The Board gives less weight to the appellant's comparables and the board of review's comparable #3, which includes the common sale, due to substantial differences from the subject in dwelling size and/or age, and/or which sold less proximate in time to the assessment date than the other comparables in this record.

The Board finds the best evidence of market value to be the board of review's comparables #1 and #2, which sold more proximate in time to the assessment date and are similar to the subject in dwelling size, age, and some features, although these comparables have larger sites than the

¹ Section 1910.50(c)(1) of the Board's procedural rules provides that in all counties other than Cook, the three-year county wide assessment level as certified by the Department of Revenue will be considered. 86 Ill. Admin. Code § 1910.50(c)(1). As of the development of this Final Administrative decision, the Department of Revenue has not published figures for tax year 2022.

subject and one comparable has a barn unlike the subject, suggesting downward adjustments to these comparables would be needed to make them more equivalent to the subject. These two most similar comparables sold for prices of \$610,000 and \$750,000 or for \$206.29 and \$263.99 per square foot of living area, including land, respectively. The subject's assessment reflects a market value of \$541,374 or \$172.91 per square foot of living area, including land, which is below the best comparable sales in this record. Based on this evidence and after considering appropriate adjustments to the best comparables for differences from the subject, the Board finds 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: January 16, 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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