



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

APPELLANT: Raymond & Diane Roman
DOCKET NO.: 22-02433.001-R-1
PARCEL NO.: 15-19-405-002

The parties of record before the Property Tax Appeal Board are Raymond & Diane Roman, the appellants, by Jessica Hill-Magiera, Attorney at Law 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: \$45,727
IMPR.: \$222,212
TOTAL: \$267,939

Subject only to the State multiplier as applicable.

Statement of Jurisdiction

The appellants 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 brick exterior construction with 5,238 square feet of living area. The dwelling was constructed in 1989 with a reported effective age of 1993. Features of the home include an unfinished 3,453 square foot basement, central air conditioning, two fireplaces, a 1,092 square foot enclosed porch, and a garage containing 750 square feet of building area. The property has a 43,578 square foot site and is located in Long Grove, Vernon Township, Lake County.

The appellants contend assessment inequity with regard to the improvement as the basis of the appeal. In support of this argument the appellants submitted information on five equity comparables located within .43 of a mile of the subject and within the subject's assessment neighborhood. The comparables consist of two-story dwellings of brick, frame, or brick and frame exterior construction ranging in size from 4,420 to 5,560 square feet of living area. The

homes were built in 1990 or 1991. Each dwelling has central air conditioning, one to three fireplaces, an unfinished basement ranging in size from 2,036 to 2,900 square feet of building area, and a garage ranging in size from 814 to 1,643 square feet of building area. The comparables have improvement assessments ranging from \$153,248 to \$200,555 or from \$34.67 to \$38.77 per square foot of living area. Based on this evidence, the appellants requested a reduced improvement assessment of \$195,582 or \$37.34 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 \$267,939. The subject property has an improvement assessment of \$222,212 or \$42.42 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 within .4 of a mile of the subject and within the subject's assessment neighborhood. Comparable #2 is the same property as appellant comparable #5. The comparables consist of two-story dwellings of brick, frame, or brick and frame exterior construction ranging in size from 4,760 to 5,186 square feet of living area. The homes were built in 1989 or 1991, with comparables #1 and #2 having an effective age of 1993. Each dwelling has central air conditioning, one to three fireplaces, a basement ranging in size from 2,263 to 2,658 square feet of building area, four of which have finished area, and a garage ranging in size from 613 to 1,643 square feet of building area. Comparables #1, #2, and #3 each have an inground swimming pool. Comparables #1 and #2 also each have an enclosed porch containing 1,806 and 192 square feet of building area, respectively. The comparables have improvement assessments ranging from \$190,941 to \$257,725 or from \$39.41 to \$51.16 per square foot of living area. The board of review noted on its comparable grid that the subject has a brick exterior and a very good quality grade. Based on this evidence, the board of review requested confirmation of the subject's assessment.

In rebuttal, the appellants argued that the board of review's comparables support a reduction to the subject's assessment.

Conclusion of Law

The taxpayers contend 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 appellants 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 to support their respective positions before the Property Tax Appeal Board, with one comparable being common to the parties. The Board has given reduced weight to the appellant's comparable #1, which differs from the subject in dwelling size. The Board also gives reduced weight to the board of review's comparables #1 through #3, including the shared comparable, which feature an inground swimming pool unlike the subject.

The Board finds the best evidence of assessment equity to be the appellants' comparables #2 through #4 and board of review comparables #4 and #5, which are similar to the subject in age, location, dwelling size, and some features, noting downward adjustments would be necessary for board of review comparables #4 and #5 due to their finished basements. These comparables have improvement assessments that range from \$173,552 to \$204,360 or from \$37.34 to \$40.11 per square foot of living area. The subject's improvement assessment of \$222,212 or \$42.42 per square foot of living area falls above the range established by the best comparables in this record. However, the subject's assessment appears justified based on the subject's larger basement and enclosed porch relative to the best comparables. Based on this record and after considering adjustments to the best comparables for differences from the subject, the Board finds the appellants did not demonstrate with clear and convincing evidence that the subject's improvement was inequitably assessed and 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: 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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