



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

APPELLANT: Richard Kolze
DOCKET NO.: 23-01782.001-R-1
PARCEL NO.: 14-27-111-003

The parties of record before the Property Tax Appeal Board are Richard Kolze, 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: \$29,069
IMPR.: \$160,775
TOTAL: \$189,844

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 2023 tax year. The Property Tax Appeal Board finds that it has jurisdiction over the parties and the subject matter of the appeal.

Preliminary Matter

This appeal was filed on January 30, 2024 by counsel using the Board's Electronic Filing Portal (EFP) (86 Ill.Admin.Code Sec. 1910.33, effective January 27, 2023). Pursuant to Standing Order #2 issued by the Board on February 14, 2023, the appellant's three additional comparables set forth on additional pages, other than the electronic form Sec. V grid analysis, have been "give[n] . . . zero weight" in this decision and will not be discussed further herein. (See also, 86 Ill.Admin.Code §1910.80)

Findings of Fact

The subject property consists of a 2-story dwelling of frame exterior construction with 2,788 square feet of living area. The dwelling was constructed in 1992. Features of the home include a walkout basement, 3.5 bathrooms, central air conditioning, a fireplace, and a 440 square foot

garage. The property has a 12,045 square foot site and is located in Lake Zurich, Ela Township, Lake County.

The appellant contends assessment inequity with respect to the improvement assessment as the basis of the appeal. In support of this argument, the appellant submitted information on nine comparables located in the same assessment neighborhood code as the subject. The comparables consist of 2-story dwellings of frame exterior construction that have either 2,722 or 2,788 square feet of living area. The dwellings were built from 1989 to 1991. The comparables have unfinished basements, 2.5 or 3.5 bathrooms, central air conditioning, one fireplace, and a garage with 428 or 440 square feet of building area. The comparables have improvement assessments that range from \$145,512 to \$151,805 or from \$53.46 to \$54.45 per square foot of living area. Based on this evidence, the appellant requested a reduction in the subject's improvement assessment.

The board of review submitted its "Board of Review Notes on Appeal" disclosing the total assessment for the subject of \$189,844. The subject has an improvement assessment of \$160,775 or \$57.67 per square foot of living area.

In support of its contention of the correct assessment, the board of review submitted information on four comparables located in the same assessment neighborhood code as the subject property. The comparables consist of 2-story dwellings of frame exterior construction ranging in size from 2,320 to 2,883 square feet of living area. The homes were built in 1992 or 1993. The comparables have unfinished basements, 2.5 or 3.5 bathrooms, central air conditioning, one or two fireplaces and a garage ranging in size from 420 to 462 square feet of building area. Comparables #2 and #3 each have a shed. The comparables have improvement assessments that range from \$134,976 to \$166,922 or from \$57.90 to \$58.56 per square foot of living area. Based on this evidence, the board of review requested the subject's assessment be confirmed.

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 13 equity comparables for the Board's consideration. The Board gives less weight to the appellant's comparable #7 and the board of review comparables #1, #3 and #4 which are overall less similar to the subject property in dwelling size, garage size and some features than the other comparables in the record.

The Board finds the best evidence of assessment equity to be the parties remaining comparables that are identical or nearly identical to the subject in location, design, dwelling size, garage size and some features. However, seven of the nine comparables have fewer number of bathrooms,

suggesting upward adjustments would be required to make them more equivalent to the subject. The parties' nine remaining comparables have improvement assessments that range from \$149,701 to \$163,152 or from \$53.69 to \$58.52 per square foot of living area. The subject's improvement assessment of \$160,775 or \$57.67 per square foot of living area falls within range established by the best comparables in this record. After considering adjustments to the comparables for differences from the subject, 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 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: _____

October 15, 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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