



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

APPELLANT: Michael Sarlitto
DOCKET NO.: 24-02110.001-R-1
PARCEL NO.: 14-25-102-007

The parties of record before the Property Tax Appeal Board are Michael Sarlitto, 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: \$101,912
IMPR.: \$164,382
TOTAL: \$266,294

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 2024 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 3,008 square feet of living area. The dwelling was constructed in 1983 and is approximately 41 years old. Features of the home include a basement, central air conditioning, a fireplace and a garage with 816 square feet of building area. The property has a 121,002 square foot site and is located in Long Grove, 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 equity comparables that have the same assessment neighborhood code as the subject and are located from .11 of a mile to 1.74 miles from the subject property, one of which is within the same block as the subject. The comparables are improved with two-story dwellings of frame, brick or brick and frame exterior construction ranging in size from 2,950 to 3,146 square feet of

living area. The dwellings are from 36 to 60 years old. Each comparable has a basement, central air conditioning and a garage ranging in size from 575 to 1,296 square feet of building area. Eight comparables each have either one, two or five fireplaces. The comparables have improvement assessments that range from \$149,475 to \$177,792 or from \$49.41 to \$58.56 per square foot of living area. Based on this evidence, the appellant requested the subject's improvement assessment be reduced to \$154,596 or \$51.39 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 \$266,294. The subject has an improvement assessment of \$164,382 or \$54.65 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 from .09 of a mile to 1.53 miles from the subject property, two of which are within the same block as the subject and one is also located along the same street as the subject. The board of review's comparables #2 and #4 are the same properties as the appellant's comparables #1 and #9, respectively. The comparables are improved with two-story dwellings of brick, frame or brick and frame exterior construction ranging in size from 2,781 to 3,286 square feet of living area. The dwellings were built from 1985 to 1994. Each comparable has a basement, central air conditioning, one or two fireplaces and a garage ranging in size from 578 to 936 square feet of building area. Comparable #5 has a shed. The comparables have improvement assessments that range from \$159,499 to \$188,697 or from \$55.65 to \$57.42 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 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 did not meet this burden of proof and a reduction in the subject's assessment is not warranted.

The parties submitted 12 equity comparables for the Board's consideration, as two comparables are common to both parties. The Board has given less weight to the appellant's comparables #1, #2, #4 and #5, as well as board of review comparables #2, #3 and #5, which includes one common comparable, due to their distant locations from the subject being more than one mile away or the dwellings differ from the subject in age.

The Board finds the best evidence of assessment equity to be the appellant's comparables #3, #6, #7, #8 and #9/board of review comparable #4, along with board of review comparable #1, which are overall more similar to the subject in location, dwelling size, design, age and some features. The comparables have improvement assessments that range from \$153,518 to \$188,697 or from \$49.41 to \$58.56 per square foot of living area. The subject property's improvement assessment of \$164,382 or \$54.65 per square foot of living area falls within the range established by the best

comparables in the 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 was inequitably assessed.

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

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 17, 2026



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

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