



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

APPELLANT: David Riff
DOCKET NO.: 24-03468.001-R-1
PARCEL NO.: 19-36-300-017

The parties of record before the Property Tax Appeal Board are David Riff, the appellant, by attorney Andrew J. Rukavina, of The Tax Appeal Company in Mundelein; and the McHenry 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 **McHenry** County Board of Review is warranted. The correct assessed valuation of the property is:

LAND: \$74,957
IMPR.: \$331,520
TOTAL: \$406,477

Subject only to the State multiplier as applicable.

Statement of Jurisdiction

The appellant timely filed the appeal from a decision of the McHenry 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 2-story dwelling of brick exterior construction with 6,084 square feet of living area. The dwelling was constructed in 1986 and is approximately 38 years old. Features of the home include a partial basement, central air conditioning, two fireplaces, a garage with 988 square feet of building area, a storage garage with 494 square feet of building area and a barn with 4,920 square feet of building area.¹ The property has a site with approximately 217,687 square feet of land area and is located in Barrington Hills, Algonquin Township, McHenry 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 suggested equity comparables. The comparables are improved with 2-story dwellings of frame or brick exterior construction ranging in size from 5,310 to 6,686 square feet of living area. The dwellings were built from 1985 to 2003. Each comparable has a basement, three with finished area, central air

¹ The Board finds the best description of the subject is found in the property record card provided by the board of review, that was not refuted by the appellant.

conditioning, one to five fireplaces and a garage that range in size from 934 to 1,055 square feet of building area. The comparables have improvement assessments that range from \$224,523 to \$294,676 or from \$41.77 to \$44.90 per square foot of living area. Based on this evidence, the appellant requested the subject's improvement assessment be reduced to \$262,738 or \$43.19 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 \$406,477. The subject property has an improvement assessment of \$331,520 or \$54.49 per square foot of living area.

In support of its contention of the correct assessment the board of review submitted information on six suggested equity comparables. Comparable #6 is the same property as the appellant's comparable #4. The comparables are improved with 2-story dwellings of brick, brick and stucco or frame and stone exterior construction ranging in size from 5,481 to 6,683 square feet of living area. The dwellings range in age from 30 to 52 years old. Each comparable has a basement, four with finished area, central air conditioning, two to eight fireplaces and a garage that range in size from 918 to 1,349 square feet of building area. Comparables #2, #5 and #6 each have an inground swimming pool. Comparable #3 has a stable with 2,292 square feet of building area. The comparables have improvement assessments ranging from \$250,056 to \$400,402 or from \$44.09 to \$62.15 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 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 nine suggested comparables for the Board's consideration, with one comparable being common to both parties. The Board has given less weight to the appellant's comparables #2 and #4 as well as board of review comparables #2, #3, #5 and #6, which includes the common comparable, due to their inground swimming pools and/or dissimilar ages when compared to the subject. The Board finds the best evidence of assessment equity to be appellant's comparables #1 and #3 along with board of review comparables #1 and #4. The Board finds that these comparables are most similar to the subject in age, design, dwelling size and some features. These most similar comparables have improvement assessments ranging from \$266,959 to \$400,402 or from \$41.77 to \$62.15 per square foot of living area. The subject's improvement assessment of \$331,520 or \$54.49 per square foot of living area, falls within the range of 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 and a reduction in the 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: _____

November 25, 2025



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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