FINAL ADMINISTRATIVE DECISION
ILLINOIS PROPERTY TAX APPEAL BOARD

APPELLANT: Amanda Daiello
DOCKET NO.: 25-01339.001-R-1
PARCEL NO.: 09-09-302-006

The parties of record before the Property Tax Appeal Board are Amanda Daiello, the appellant, by Arden Edelcup, attorney-at-law of Tax Appeals Lake County 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:	$28,845
IMPR.:	$110,910
TOTAL:	$139,755

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 2025 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 is improved with a two-story dwelling with a vinyl siding exterior containing 2,424 square feet of living area. The dwelling was constructed in 2022 and is approximately 3 years old. Features of the property include a 1,052 square foot basement, central air conditioning, 2½ bathrooms and an attached garage with 662 square feet of building area. The property has a 10,803 square foot site located in Island Lake, Wauconda Township, Lake County.

The appellant contends inequity regarding the improvement assessment as the basis of the appeal. In support of this argument the appellant submitted information on four equity comparables improved with two-story dwellings with vinyl siding exteriors that range in size from 2,356 to 2,448 square feet of living area. The homes were built in 2022 and 2023. The comparables have basements with from 1,056 to 1,084 square feet of basement area. Each

property has central air conditioning, 2½ bathrooms and a garage with either 400 or 700 square feet of building area. These properties are located along the same street and within 607 feet of the subject property. Their improvement assessments range from $103,117 to $108,720 or from $43.19 to $44.41 per square foot of living area. The appellant requested the subject's improvement assessment be reduced to $106,649.

The board of review submitted its "Board of Review Notes on Appeal" disclosing the total assessment for the subject of $139,755. The subject property has an improvement assessment of $110,910 or $45.75 per square foot of living area. In support of its contention of the correct assessment the board of review submitted information on four equity comparables consisting of two-story dwellings with vinyl siding exteriors that contain from 2,370 to 2,654 square feet of living area. The homes are 2 to 6 years old. The comparables have basements with 1,062 to 1,222 square feet of basement area with two having 962 or 1,122 square feet of finished area. Each property has central air conditioning, 2½ bathrooms, and a garage containing from 480 to 662 square feet of building area. One comparable has a fireplace. The comparables are located along the same street and within 943 feet of the subject property. Their improvement assessments range from $107,418 to $120,004 or from $45.22 to $47.85 per square foot of living area.

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 information on eight equity comparables similar to the subject in location, style, age, exterior construction, and size. The Board gives less weight to board of review comparables #2 and #3 as each comparable has finished basement area, and comparable #3 also has a fireplace, features the subject property does not have. The remaining comparables have features similar to the subject with the exception that the appellant's comparables #2, #3 and #4 as well as board of review comparable #1 have smaller garages than the subject suggesting upward adjustments to the comparables would be appropriate to make them more equivalent to the subject for this difference. These six comparables have improvement assessments ranging from $103,117 to $116,363 or from $43.19 to $47.85 per square foot of living area. The subject's improvement assessment of $110,910 or $45.75 per square foot of living area falls within the range established by the best comparables in this record.

The constitutional provision for uniformity of taxation and valuation does not require mathematical equality. A practical uniformity, rather than an absolute one, is the test. *Apex Motor Fuel Co. v. Barrett,* 20 Ill. 2d 395 (1960). Although the comparables presented by the parties disclosed that properties located in the same area are not all assessed at identical levels,

all that the constitution requires is a practical uniformity which exists based on the evidence in this record.

Based on this record, after considering the appropriate adjustments to the best comparables, 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:

C E R T I F I C A T I O N

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 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 9-215 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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