FINAL ADMINISTRATIVE DECISION
ILLINOIS PROPERTY TAX APPEAL BOARD

APPELLANT: Paul Nordlund
DOCKET NO.: 25-01461.001-R-1
PARCEL NO.: 15-20-302-006

The parties of record before the Property Tax Appeal Board are Paul Nordlund, the appellant, by attorney Arden Edelcup 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:	$58,607
IMPR.:	$233,063
TOTAL:	$291,670

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 consists of a two-story dwelling of frame exterior construction with 4,760 square feet of living area. The dwelling was constructed in 1991. Features of the property include a basement with finished area, central air conditioning, four full bathrooms, one half bathroom, two fireplaces, a garage with 859 square feet of building area and a hot tub. The property has a 43,581 square foot site and is located in Long Grove, Vernon 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 four equity comparables that have the same assessment neighborhood code as the subject and are located within approximately .38 of a mile from the subject property. The comparables are improved with two-story dwellings of frame, brick or brick and frame exterior construction ranging in size from 4,290 to 4,558 square feet of living area. The dwellings were built from

1989 to 1996. The comparables each have a basement with finished area, central air conditioning, three or four full bathrooms, one to three fireplaces and a garage ranging in size from 603 to 945 square feet of building area. Three comparables each have either one or two additional half bathrooms. Comparable #4 has an inground swimming pool. The comparables have improvement assessments that range from $194,589 to $214,759 or from $45.36 to $47.12 per square foot of living area. Based on this evidence, the appellant requested the subject's improvement assessment be reduced to $208,120 or $43.72 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 $291,670. The subject has an improvement assessment of $233,063 or $48.96 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 within approximately .31 of a mile from the subject property. The comparables are improved with two-story dwellings of brick, frame or brick and frame exterior construction ranging in size from 4,112 to 5,238 square feet of living area. The dwellings were built from 1989 to 1993. The comparables each have a basement, four of which have finished area. Each comparable has central air conditioning, three or four full bathrooms, one or three additional half bathrooms, from one to three fireplaces and a garage ranging in size from 704 to 920 square feet of building area. The comparables have improvement assessments that range from $212,574 to $271,233 or from $49.92 to $52.31 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 nine equity comparables for the Board's consideration. The Board has given less weight to the appellant's comparable #4, which has an inground swimming pool, unlike the subject. The Board has given reduced weight to board of review comparables #3, #4 and #5 due to their smaller dwelling sizes or lack of basement finish, when compared to the subject.

The Board finds the best evidence of assessment equity to be appellant's comparables #1, #2 and #3, along with board of review comparables #1 and #2, which overall are more similar to the subject in location, dwelling size, design, age and some features. These five comparables have improvement assessments that range from $194,589 to $250,761 or from $45.36 to $50.76 per square foot of living area. The subject's improvement assessment of $233,063 or $48.96 per square foot of living area falls within the range established by the best comparables in this

record. 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.

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 assessed at identical levels, all that the constitution requires is a practical uniformity, which appears to exist on the basis of the evidence presented.

Based on this record, the Board finds 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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