



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

APPELLANT: Adam Davis  
DOCKET NO.: 21-01288.001-R-1  
PARCEL NO.: 14-11-101-010

The parties of record before the Property Tax Appeal Board are Adam Davis, the appellant, by attorney Gregory Riggs 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:** \$33,908  
**IMPR.:** \$102,745  
**TOTAL:** \$136,653

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 2021 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 one-story dwelling of frame exterior construction with 2,207 square feet of living area. The dwelling was constructed in 1973. Features of the home include a basement, central air conditioning, a fireplace and a 649 square foot garage. The property has an approximately 46,809 square foot site and is located in Hawthorn Woods, Ela Township, Lake 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 five equity comparables that have the same assessment neighborhood code as the subject and are located within .64 of a mile from the subject. The appellant reported the comparables are improved with one-story<sup>1</sup> dwellings of frame or frame and brick trim exterior construction ranging in size from

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<sup>1</sup> The appellant's comparable #3 has a second floor area of 524 square feet, indicating the dwelling is part two-story.

1,977 to 2,530 square feet of living area. The dwellings were built from 1968 to 1978. Each comparable has a basement, central air conditioning, one or three fireplaces and a garage ranging in size from 484 to 675 square feet of building area. The comparables have improvement assessments ranging from \$63,626 to \$108,886 or from \$32.18 to \$45.26 per square foot of living area. Based on this evidence, the appellant requested the subject's improvement assessment be reduced to \$96,412 or \$43.68 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 \$136,653. The subject property has an improvement assessment of \$102,745 or \$46.55 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 .76 of a mile from the subject property. The comparables are improved with one-story dwellings of brick or wood siding exterior construction ranging in size from 2,073 to 2,466 square feet of living area. The dwellings were built from 1956 to 1974 with comparables #2 and #5 having reported effective ages of 1999 and 1968, respectively. Each comparable has a basement, central air conditioning, one or two fireplaces and a garage ranging in size from 666 to 1,054 square feet of building area. The comparables have improvement assessments ranging from \$102,403 to \$124,928 or from \$45.77 to \$53.76 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 record contains a total of ten equity comparables for the Board's consideration. The Board has given less weight to the appellant's comparable #1 which appears to be an outlier due to its considerably lower improvement assessment of \$63,626 or \$32.18 per square foot of living area, in comparison to the improvement assessments of the other comparables in the record. The Board has also given less weight to the appellant's comparables #3 and #5, as well as board of review comparable #3 due to differences from the subject in design or dwelling size. The Board has given reduced weight to board of review comparables #2 and #5 due to differences from the subject in age/effective age.

The Board finds the best evidence of assessment equity to be the parties' remaining comparables, which are overall more similar to the subject in location, dwelling size, design, age and some features. The comparables have improvement assessments ranging from \$102,403 to \$114,705 or from \$44.81 to \$51.23 per square foot of living area. The subject's improvement assessment of \$102,745 or \$46.55 per square foot of living area falls within the range established by the best

comparables in the record. After considering adjustments to the best comparables for differences when compared to 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: September 19, 2023



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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