



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

APPELLANT: Robert Fried
DOCKET NO.: 15-01572.001-R-1 through 15-01572.002-R-1
PARCEL NO.: See Below

The parties of record before the Property Tax Appeal Board are Robert Fried, 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:

DOCKET NO	PARCEL NUMBER	LAND	IMPRVMT	TOTAL
15-01572.001-R-1	15-24-401-002	74,972	98,778	\$173,750
15-01572.002-R-1	15-24-401-003	14,854	0	\$14,854

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 2015 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 construction with 3,564 square feet of living area. The dwelling was constructed in 1958. Features of the home include central air conditioning, two fireplaces, an attached 776 square foot garage and a detached 399 square foot garage. The property has two parcels that total 86,949 square feet of land area and is located in Riverwoods, Vernon Township, Lake County.

The appellant contends overvaluation and assessment inequity as the bases of the appeal. In support of the overvaluation argument the appellant submitted evidence disclosing the subject property was purchased on June 12, 2013 for a price of \$475,000. In support of the inequity argument the appellant submitted information on four equity comparables.

The board of review submitted its "Board of Review Notes on Appeal" disclosing the total assessment for the subject of \$188,604. The subject's assessment reflects a market value of \$568,427 or \$159.49 per square foot of living area, land included, when using the 2015 three year average median level of assessment for Lake County of 33.18% as determined by the Illinois Department of Revenue. The subject property has an improvement assessment of \$98,778 or \$27.72 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, one of which sold in June 2015 for \$733,000 or \$235.09 per square foot of living area including land.

Conclusion of Law

The appellant contends in part the market value of the subject property is not accurately reflected in its assessed valuation. When market value is the basis of the appeal the value of the property must be proved by a preponderance of the evidence. 86 Ill.Admin.Code §1910.63(e). Proof of market value may consist of an appraisal of the subject property, a recent sale, comparable sales or construction costs. 86 Ill.Admin.Code §1910.65(c). The Board finds the appellant did not meet this burden of proof and a reduction in the subject's assessment is not warranted.

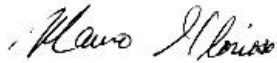
The Board finds the best evidence of market value in the record to be the board of review's comparable sale. This comparable had varying degrees of similarity when compared to the subject and also sold more proximate in time to the assessment date at issue than did the subject. The comparable sold for a price of \$733,000 or \$235.09 per square foot of living area, land included. The subject's assessment reflects a market value of \$568,427 or \$159.49 per square foot of living area, including land. The Board finds the subject's assessment is supported by the best comparable sale in this record. Additionally, the Board finds the subject's significantly larger lot, dwelling size and additional detached garage further supports the subject's total assessed value as reflected by its assessment. The Board gave little weight to the subject's sale due to its occurrence greater than 18 months prior to the assessment date at issue. Based on this record the Board finds the subject's assessment is reflective of market value and a reduction in the subject's assessment based on overvaluation is not justified.

The taxpayer also 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 Board finds the best evidence of assessment equity to be the appellant's comparables, as well as the board of review's comparables #3 and #4. These comparables had varying degrees of similarity when compared to the subject. The comparables had improvement assessments that ranged from \$25.57 to \$30.09 per square foot of living area. The subject's improvement assessment of \$27.72 per square foot of living area falls within the range established by the best comparables in this record. The Board gave less weight to the board of review's remaining comparables due to their differences in size, when compared to the subject. Based on this record

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.



Chairman



Member



Member



Acting 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: _____

April 21, 2017



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 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 the subsequent year 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.

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.