



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

APPELLANT: Dan & Julie Lewis
DOCKET NO.: 15-02300.001-R-1
PARCEL NO.: 16-32-104-017

The parties of record before the Property Tax Appeal Board are Dan & Julie Lewis, the appellants, by attorney Brian S. Maher, of Weis, DuBrock, Doody & Maher in Chicago; 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: \$49,192
IMPR.: \$131,091
TOTAL: \$180,283

Subject only to the State multiplier as applicable.

Statement of Jurisdiction

The appellants 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 brick construction with 2,612 square feet of living area. The dwelling was constructed in 1964. Features of the home include a partial basement with finished area, central air conditioning, two fireplaces and a 336 square foot garage. The property is located in Deerfield, West Deerfield Township, Lake County.

The appellants contend assessment inequity as the basis of the appeal. In support of this argument, the appellants submitted information on four equity comparables located from 0.41 to 0.43 of a mile from the subject. The appellants did not provide information regarding the comparables' neighborhood location. The comparables are improved with two-story dwellings of brick construction. The dwellings contain from 2,306 to 2,800 square feet of living area and were constructed from 1959 to 1970. The comparables had varying degrees of similarity when compared to the subject. The comparables have improvement assessments ranging from \$97,149

to \$105,944 or from \$37.84 to \$42.13 per square foot of living area. Based on this evidence, the appellants requested a reduction in the subject's improvement assessment to \$104,035 or \$39.83 per square feet of living area.

The board of review submitted its "Board of Review Notes on Appeal" disclosing the total assessment for the subject of \$180,283. The subject property has an improvement assessment of \$131,091 or \$50.19 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 located from 0.02 to 0.13 of a mile from the subject and in the same neighborhood. The comparables are improved with two-story dwellings of brick construction. The dwellings contain from 2,312 to 2,711 square feet of living area and were constructed in 1964 or 1965. The comparables had varying degrees of similarity when compared to the subject. The comparables have improvement assessments ranging from \$116,708 to \$135,510 or from \$49.81 to \$51.66 per square foot of living area. The board of review also submitted a memorandum prepared by the clerk of the board of review. In the memorandum, the clerk stated the appellants' comparables were not located in the same neighborhood as the subject. Based on this evidence, the board of review requested confirmation of the subject's assessment.

Conclusion of Law

The taxpayers contend 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 appellants did not meet this burden of proof and a reduction in the subject's assessment is not warranted.

The Board finds that all of the comparables submitted were similar to the subject in design, exterior construction, age living area and features. However, the appellants' comparables received less weight in the Board's analysis because they were not located as near to the subject property as were the comparables submitted by the board of review. The Board finds the best evidence of assessment equity to be the comparables submitted by the board of review. These comparables were located in the same neighborhood as the subject and within 0.13 of a mile from the subject. These comparables had improvement assessments ranging from \$49.81 to \$51.66 per square foot of living area. The subject's improvement assessment of \$50.19 per square foot of living area falls within the range of improvement assessments established by the best comparables in this record. Based on this record, the Board finds the appellants 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



Acting 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: July 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.