



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

APPELLANT: Luci Righi  
DOCKET NO.: 17-03062.001-R-1  
PARCEL NO.: 16-28-308-018

The parties of record before the Property Tax Appeal Board are Luci Righi, the appellant, by attorney Abby L. Strauss, of Schiller Strauss & Lavin PC 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:** \$45,706  
**IMPR.:** \$65,539  
**TOTAL:** \$111,245

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 2017 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 brick exterior construction with 1,356 square feet of living area. The dwelling was constructed in 1954. Features of the home include a concrete slab foundation, central air conditioning, a fireplace and an attached garage containing 294 square feet of building area. The property is located in Deerfield, West Deerfield Township, Lake County.

The appellant contends assessment inequity with regard to the improvement as the basis of the appeal. In support of this argument, the appellant submitted information on four equity comparables located within the same assessment neighborhood code as the subject and within .44 of a mile of the subject property. The properties are improved with one-story single-family dwellings of brick exterior construction ranging in size from 1,395 to 1,625 square feet of living area with concrete slab foundations. The dwellings were constructed from 1948 to 1963. Three

comparables each feature central air conditioning, two dwellings each have a fireplace and each property has an attached or detached garage ranging in size from 252 to 484 square feet of building area. The dwellings have improvement assessments ranging from \$21,916 to \$58,296 or from \$15.43 to \$37.55 per square foot of living area. Based on this evidence, the appellant requested a reduction in the subject's improvement assessment to \$41,846 or \$30.86 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 \$111,245. The subject property has an improvement assessment of \$65,539 or \$48.33 per square foot of living area.

In support of its contention of the correct assessment, the board of review submitted information on eight equity comparables located within the same assessment neighborhood code as the subject and within .407 of a mile of the subject property. The comparables are improved with one-story dwellings of brick exterior construction ranging in size from 1,229 to 1,461 square feet of living area. The dwellings were constructed from 1953 to 1956. Two comparables each feature a basement with one having finished area; each comparable has central air-conditioning; three dwellings have a fireplace; and each property has a garage ranging in size from 264 to 480 square feet of building area. The comparable properties have improvement assessments ranging from \$62,226 to \$75,054 or from \$47.49 to \$52.18 per square foot of living area. The board of review also submitted property record cards for the subject as well as its own comparables. 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 parties submitted a total of twelve equity comparables for the Board's consideration with varying degrees of similarity to the subject property. The Board gave less weight to appellant's comparable #1 due to this comparable appearing to be an outlier considering the improvement assessment amounts of the parties' remaining comparables. Also, less weight was given to board of review #7 and #8 which had basements as compared to the subject's concrete slab foundation.

The Board finds the remaining nine comparables submitted by the parties are similar to the subject in location, design, age, size, and most features. These comparables had improvement assessments that ranged from \$54,525 to \$66,535 or from \$34.62 to \$50.631 per square foot of living area. The subject's improvement assessment of \$65,539 or \$48.33 per square foot of living area falls within the range established by the best comparables in this record. After considering adjustments to the comparables for differences in features when compared to the subject, the Board finds that the appellant did not demonstrate by clear and convincing evidence

that the subject is inequitably assessed. Therefore, the Board finds that the subject's improvement assessment is supported and no reduction in the subject's improvement is warranted.

The constitutional provision for uniformity of taxation and valuation does not require mathematical equality. The requirement is satisfied if the intent is evident to adjust the taxation burden with a reasonable degree of uniformity and if such is the effect of the statute enacted by the General Assembly establishing the method of assessing real property in its general operation. 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.

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

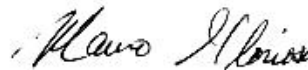
DISSENTING: \_\_\_\_\_

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:

April 21, 2020



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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