



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

APPELLANT: Yashbir Mehta
DOCKET NO.: 17-03535.001-R-1
PARCEL NO.: 16-17-308-001

The parties of record before the Property Tax Appeal Board are Yashbir Mehta, the appellant, by attorney Robert Rosenfeld of Robert H. Rosenfeld and Associates, LLC, 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: \$174,105
IMPR.: \$383,173
TOTAL: \$557,278

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 two-story brick dwelling that has 7,698 square feet of living area. The dwelling was built in 1993. Features include an unfinished basement, 4.1 bathrooms, central air conditioning, two fireplaces and a 1,058 square foot garage. The subject property is located in Bannockburn, West Deerfield Township, Lake County.

The appellant contends assessment inequity as the basis of the appeal. The subject's land assessment was not challenged. In support of the inequity claim, the appellant submitted a grid analysis of three assessment comparables located in Bannockburn, the same neighborhood code and within .85 of a mile from the subject. The comparables consists of a two and one-half story and two, two-story dwellings of brick or wood siding exterior construction that were built from 1992 to 2001. Two comparable have unfinished basements and one comparable has a crawl space foundation. The comparables have 4.1 or 4.2 bathrooms, central air conditioning, two or

four fireplaces and garages that range in size from 297 to 1,104 square feet of building area.¹ The dwellings range in size from 6,259 to 7,440 square feet of living area. The comparables have improvement assessments ranging from \$263,742 to \$301,067 or from \$40.47 to \$45.08 per square foot of living area. Based on this evidence, the appellant requested a reduction in the subject's improvement assessment.

The board of review submitted its "Board of Review Notes on Appeal" disclosing the subject's final assessment of \$557,278. The subject property has an improvement assessment of \$383,173 or \$49.78 per square foot of living area. In support of the subject's assessment, the board of review submitted eight assessment comparables located within .93 of a mile from the subject. However, seven comparables are located in different neighborhood codes than the subject and in the community of Lake Forest whereas the subject property is located in Bannockburn. The comparables consist of a part one-story and part one and one-half story; a one and one-half story; and six, two-story dwellings of brick exterior construction that were built from 1987 to 2001. Three comparables have partially finished basements and five comparables have unfinished basements. Other features include from 4.2 to 7.3 bathrooms, central air conditioning, one to five fireplaces and garages that range in size from 858 to 1,380 square feet of building area. The dwellings range in size from 7,144 to 7,964 square feet of living area. The comparables have improvement assessments ranging from \$328,572 to \$490,235 or from \$45.99 to \$63.80 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 argued 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.

The record contains 11 assessment comparables for the Board's consideration. The Board gave less weight to comparable #1 and #2 submitted by the appellant due to their smaller dwelling sizes when compared to the subject. The Board gave less weight to seven comparables submitted by the board of review due to their location in different neighborhood codes and different community of Lake Forest. The Board finds the remaining two comparables, appellant #3 and board of review #4, are more similar when compared to the subject in location, design, age, dwelling size and most features. However, comparable #1 submitted by the appellant has an inferior crawl space foundation and board of review comparable #4 has two more bathrooms when compared to the subject, requiring an upward and downward adjustments, respectively. These comparables have improvement assessments of \$301,067 and \$418,480 or \$40.47 and \$54.72 per square foot of living area. The subject property has an improvement assessment of \$383,173 or \$49.78 per square foot of living area. After considering adjustments to the

¹ Comparable #3 has an attached and detached garage.

comparables for differences when compared to the subject, the Board finds the subject's improvement assessment is supported. Therefore, no reduction in the subject's improvement assessment 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 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 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: June 16, 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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