



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

APPELLANT: Mary Ann Gountanis
DOCKET NO.: 18-01589.001-R-1
PARCEL NO.: 11-11-101-016

The parties of record before the Property Tax Appeal Board are Mary Ann Gountanis, the appellant, by attorney George N. Reveliotis, of Reveliotis Law, P.C. in Park Ridge, 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: \$71,668
IMPR.: \$324,842
TOTAL: \$396,510

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 2018 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 single-family dwelling of brick exterior construction with 5,381 square feet of living area. The dwelling was constructed in 2001. Features of the home include a full unfinished English-style basement, central air conditioning, two fireplaces and an attached three-car garage containing 894 square feet of building area. The property has a 40,788 square foot site and is located in Green Oaks, Libertyville Township, Lake County.

The appellant contends overvaluation as the basis of the appeal. In support of this argument, the appellant submitted a Residential Appraisal Report prepared by William P. Neberieza, a Certified General Real Estate Appraiser, estimating the subject property had a market value of \$900,000 or \$167.26 per square foot of living area, including land, as of January 1, 2016. The purpose of the appraisal was to arrive at the fair market value of the subject property based on fee simple rights as of the effective date for use regarding an *ad valorem* assessment of the

subject property. The appraiser opined that the cost approach was not appropriate given the age of the dwelling and the lack of reliability in determining depreciation. He also reported that the income approach was not developed as homes in the area are purchased for use and not income.

As set forth in the appraisal report, the subject property has an effective age of 10 years with an actual age of 15 years. Neberieza noted the subject dwelling had acceptable functional utility with adequately sized rooms, ample closet space and an efficient layout. The subject property was physically inspected by the appraiser on April 4, 2017 and the appraisal report was finalized on April 13, 2017.

Using the sales comparison approach, Neberieza considered three comparable sales located from 1.15 to 1.61-miles from the subject property. The appraiser noted the selected sales "reflect the best available residences in the subject neighborhood as of the effective date of the appraisal." The comparables have sites that range from 32,552 to 171,686 square feet of land area. The comparable properties are improved with two-story dwellings that were 15 or 19 years old. The dwellings range in size from 4,698 to 6,032 square feet of living area. Each comparable has a full basement, two of which have finished areas. Each home also has central air conditioning, one to four fireplaces and a three-car to a twelve-car garage. The comparables sold between June 2014 and July 2015 for prices ranging from \$760,000 to \$975,000 or from \$139.94 to \$207.54 per square foot of living area, land included.

After identifying differences between the comparable properties and the subject, the appraiser made several adjustments. A substantial downward adjustment for location was applied to sale #3 for being on a busy street; no location adjustments were made to the other sales. Adjustments were made to each sale for lot size: downward adjustments were made each to sales #1 and #3 of \$35,000 where lot sizes were 70,132 and 171,686 square feet of land area, respectively and an upward adjustment of \$10,000 was made to sale #2 having a smaller lot size of 32,552 square feet. Adjustments of \$75.00 per square foot of living area were applied to each comparable dwelling for differences as compared to the subject. Additional adjustments were made for room count to sales #2 and #3; finished basements for sales #2 and #3 received \$50,000 downward adjustments; differences in the number of fireplaces were adjusted at \$5,000 each; and sales #2 and #3 were given downward adjustments of \$20,000 and \$30,000 for four-car and twelve-car garages, respectively, when compared to the subject three-car garage. Through this adjustment process, the appraiser determined that the adjusted sale prices of the comparable properties ranged from \$761,200 to \$1,001,200 or from \$140.16 to \$213.11 per square foot of living area, land included. From this data and analysis, Neberieza concluded an estimate of market value for the subject property of approximately \$167.25 per square foot of living area, including land, or \$900,000, including land, under the sales comparison approach to value.

Based on this evidence, the appellant requested a total assessment of \$299,970 which reflects the appraised value at the statutory level of assessment of 33.33%.

The board of review submitted its "Board of Review Notes on Appeal" disclosing the total assessment for the subject of \$396,510. The subject's assessment reflects a market value of \$1,198,640 or \$222.75 per square foot of living area, land included, when using the 2018 three year average median level of assessment for Lake County of 33.08% as determined by the Illinois Department of Revenue.

In response to the appellant's appraisal report, the board of review noted the value opinion is as of January 1, 2016 based upon sales that occurred in 2014 and 2015 for this assessment appeal as of January 1, 2018.

In support of its contention of the correct assessment the board of review submitted information on three comparable sales located from .112 to .977 of a mile from the subject property where comparable #1 is in the same neighborhood code assigned by the assessor as the subject property. The comparables have sites that range from 22,596 to 39,501 square feet of land area. The comparable properties are improved with two-story dwellings of brick exterior construction that were 13 to 22 years old. The dwellings range in size from 3,895 to 4,771 square feet of living area. Each comparable reportedly has an unfinished basement, one of which is an English style and one of which is a walkout style. The dwellings each feature central air conditioning, two or three fireplaces and a garage ranging in size from 742 to 1,265 square feet of building area. Attached Multiple Listing Service (MLS) data sheets for each of the sales depicts finished basements, contrary to the records of assessing officials and the details set forth in the grid analysis of unfinished basements. The comparables sold between March 2017 and June 2018 for prices ranging from \$925,000 to \$1,360,000 or from \$233.55 to \$285.06 per square foot of living area, land included.

Based on the foregoing evidence and argument, the board of review requested confirmation of the subject's estimated market value as reflected by its assessment.

Conclusion of Law

The appellant contends 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 appellant submitted an appraisal of the subject property and the board of review submitted three suggested comparable sales to support their respective positions before the Property Tax Appeal Board. Upon examining the appraisal report, the Board finds that while the comparable sales were relatively similar to the subject property in age, design and size, the appraiser's adjustment process was very questionable such that the Board finds the appraisal result is not credible in addition to the fact that the value opinion is as of two years prior to the assessment date at issue and relies upon dated sales as of the January 1, 2018 valuation date at issue in this appeal. There is no support in the record for the dwelling size adjustment of \$75.00 per square foot of living area and/or for the \$50,000 downward adjustment for finished basement area. Additionally, in the absence of any detailed explanation in the addendum of the report, the Board finds that the downward adjustments made for a four-car and a twelve-car garage appear to be inconsistent and frenetic at \$20,000 and \$30,000, respectively. Therefore, due to the inconsistent manner in making adjustments to the comparables, the Board finds that the final value conclusion presented by the appraiser based on this adjustment process results in the inevitable conclusion that the appraiser's final opinion of value lacks credibility. In addition to the

somewhat dated nature of the appraisal for this 2018 tax year appeal, the Board finds that the appraised value is not a reliable indicator of the subject's estimated market value. As a consequence of this finding, the most similar raw sales presented in the appraisal will be compared along with the best and most similar raw sales presented by the board of review.

The Board has given reduced weight to the appraisal sales which sold in 2014 and 2015 as these are dates remote in time to the valuation date at issue in this appeal of January 1, 2018 and thus less likely to be indicative of the subject's estimated market value as of the assessment date. The Board has also given reduced weight to board of review comparable #3 due to its substantially smaller dwelling size when compared to the subject property.

The Board finds the best evidence of market value to be the board of review comparable sales #1 and #2. These comparables were similar to the subject in age, design, size, foundation and most features. These two board of review comparables sold in June 2017 and June 2018 for \$1,360,000 and \$1,100,000 or for \$285.06 and \$233.55 per square foot of living area, including land, respectively. The subject's assessment reflects a market value of \$1,198,640 or \$222.75 per square foot of living area, including land, which is supported by the best comparable sales in the record. Based on this evidence and after considering adjustments to the comparables for differences when compared to the subject property, the Board finds 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



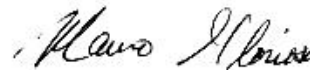
Member

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: 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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