



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

APPELLANT: Kevin Liebovich
DOCKET NO.: 19-03698.001-R-1
PARCEL NO.: 16-07-102-050

The parties of record before the Property Tax Appeal Board are Kevin Liebovich, 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: \$174,874
IMPR.: \$255,360
TOTAL: \$430,234

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 2019 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 exterior construction with 5,477 square feet of living area. The dwelling was constructed in 1988 and is approximately 31 years old. Features of the home include a full unfinished basement, central air conditioning, three fireplaces and an attached garage with 832 square feet of building area. The property has a 60,112 square foot site and is located in Lake Forest, West Deerfield Township, Lake County.

The appellant contends assessment inequity with respect to the improvement as the basis of the appeal. In support of this argument, the appellant submitted information on four suggested equity comparables located within the same assessment neighborhood as the subject property. The comparables are improved with two-story dwellings of brick exterior construction that range in size from 4,765 to 5,406 square feet of living area. The dwellings were built from 1958 to 1989. Each of the comparables have either a full or partial basement with two having finished area, central air conditioning, one to three fireplaces, and an attached garage ranging in size from 792 or 1,021 square feet of building area. The comparables have improvement assessments that range from \$207,802 to \$241,527 or from \$41.52 to \$44.68 per square foot of living area. Based on this evidence, the

appellant requested the subject's improvement assessment be reduced to \$238,249 or \$43.50 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 \$430,234. The subject property has an improvement assessment of \$255,360 or \$46.62 per square foot of living area.

In support of its contention of the correct assessment the board of review submitted the subject's property record card and a grid analysis of five suggested equity comparables located within the same assessment neighborhood as the subject property. The board of review comparable #1 is the appellant's comparable #4. The comparables are improved with two-story dwellings of brick or brick and wood siding exterior construction ranging in size from 5,061 to 5,438 square feet of living area. The dwellings were built from 1988 to 1991. Four comparables have either a full or partial basement with two comparables having finished area and one comparable has a concrete-slab foundation. Each comparable has central air conditioning, two fireplaces and an attached garage ranging in size from 858 to 1,134 square feet of building area. The comparables have improvement assessments ranging from \$232,989 to \$267,612 or from \$44.34 to \$49.21 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 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 eight suggested comparables for the Board's consideration with one common comparable. The Board gave less weight to the appellant's comparable #1 along with the board of review comparable #3 for difference in age and/or lack of basement when compared to the subject.

The Board finds the best evidence of assessment equity are the appellant's comparable #2, #3 and #4 (same as board of review comparable #1) along with the board of review comparable #2, #4 and #5 as these comparables are similar when compared to the subject in age, dwelling size, and some features. These comparables have improvement assessments ranging from \$207,802 to \$267,612 or from \$43.61 to \$49.21 per square foot of living area. The subject's improvement assessment of \$255,360 or \$46.62 per square foot of living area falls within the range established by the best comparables in the record. Based on this record and after considering adjustments to the comparables for differences when compared to the subject, 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. 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 19, 2022



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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