



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

APPELLANT: Nell Thorpe  
DOCKET NO.: 19-05992.001-R-1  
PARCEL NO.: 16-15-104-026

The parties of record before the Property Tax Appeal Board are Nell Thorpe, 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:** \$55,662  
**IMPR.:** \$71,265  
**TOTAL:** \$126,927

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 one-story dwelling of wood siding exterior construction with 1,716 square feet of living area. The dwelling was constructed in 1955 and is approximately 64 years old. Features of the home include an unfinished basement, central air conditioning, a fireplace and a 322 square foot attached garage. The property has a 15,067 square foot site and is located in Highland Park, Moraine 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 equity comparables located within the same assessment neighborhood code as the subject property. The comparables are improved with one-story dwellings of brick or wood siding exterior construction ranging in size from 1,493 to 2,373 square feet of living area. The dwellings range in age from 62 to 86 years old. The comparables each have a basement, one of which has finished area.

Each comparable has central air conditioning, one comparable has a fireplace and three comparables each have either an attached or a detached garage that ranges in size from 264 to 462 square feet of building area. The comparables have improvement assessments that range from \$53,947 to \$92,224 or from \$35.03 to \$38.86 per square foot of living area. Based on this evidence, the appellant requested the subject's improvement assessment be reduced to \$63,852 or \$37.21 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 \$126,927. The subject property has an improvement assessment of \$71,265 or \$41.53 per square foot of living area. In support of its contention of the correct assessment, the board of review submitted information on five equity comparables located within the same assessment neighborhood code as the subject property. The comparables are improved with one-story dwellings of brick and wood siding exterior construction ranging in size from 1,744 to 1,959 square feet of living area. The dwellings were built in 1956 or 1957 with four comparables having reported effective ages that range from 1959 to 1976. The comparables each have a basement with a recreation room, central air conditioning, a fireplace and an attached garage that ranges in size from 345 to 520 square feet of building area. Comparable #1 has an inground swimming pool and comparable #5 has an additional detached garage with 528 square feet of building area. The comparables have improvement assessments that range from \$78,590 to \$89,940 or from \$42.03 to \$46.53 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 record contains a total of nine suggested equity comparables for the Board's consideration. The Board gives less weight to the appellant's comparables #1, #2 and #3 due to their dissimilar dwelling sizes and/or older ages when compared to the subject dwelling. The Board gives reduced weight to board of review comparables #1, #4 and #5, as comparable #1 has an inground swimming pool, not a feature of the subject; comparable #4 has a considerably newer effective age when compared to the subject; and comparable #5 as it has an additional detached garage, unlike the subject.

The Board finds the best evidence of assessment equity to be the parties' three remaining comparables, which are similar to the subject in location, dwelling size, design, age and some features, except two of these comparables have basement recreation rooms, unlike the subject, suggesting a downward adjustment would be required to make these comparables more equivalent to the subject. The comparables have improvement assessments that range from \$73,990 to \$88,834 or from \$38.82 to \$46.53 per square foot of living area. The subject's

improvement assessment of \$71,265 or \$41.53 per square foot of living area falls below the range established by the best comparables in the record in terms of overall improvement assessment but within the range on a square foot basis. 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. Therefore, based on this record 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:

February 15, 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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COUNTY

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