



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

APPELLANT: John Van Meer  
DOCKET NO.: 19-07144.001-R-1  
PARCEL NO.: 10-24-304-004

The parties of record before the Property Tax Appeal Board are John Van Meer, the appellant, by attorney Sreeram Natarajan, of Natarajan Worstell 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:** \$21,779  
**IMPR.:** \$45,517  
**TOTAL:** \$67,296

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 1,324 square feet of living area. The dwelling was constructed in 1955. Features of the home include a full basement, central air conditioning, and a garage containing 480 square feet of building area. The property has an approximately 13,840 square foot site and is located in Mundelein, Fremont Township, Lake County.

The appellant contends assessment inequity concerning the improvement as the basis of the appeal. In support of this argument the appellant submitted information on five equity comparables that are located in the same assessment neighborhood code as the subject property. Two of the comparables were numbered as "Comp #1," so for ease of reference, the comparables will be renumbered as comparables #1 through #5. The comparables consist of one-story dwellings of wood siding exterior construction that were built between 1955 and 1960. The

homes range in size from 1,301 to 1,522 square feet of living area. Comparables # 1 and #3 have central air conditioning. Comparables # 1, #4, and #5 have garages ranging in size from 288 to 504 square feet of building area. The comparables have improvement assessments ranging from \$34,082 to \$36,578 or from \$22.39 to \$27.22 per square foot of living area. Based on this evidence, the appellant requested a reduced improvement assessment of \$33,868 or \$25.58 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 \$67,296. The subject property has an improvement assessment of \$45,517 or \$34.38 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 that are located in the same assessment neighborhood code as the subject property. The comparables consist of one-story dwellings of brick, vinyl, or wood siding exterior construction that were built between 1956 and 1960. The homes range in size from 1,249 to 1,497 square feet of living area. Each has a basement, with comparable #4 having 660 square feet of finished area. All have central air conditioning and a garage ranging in size from 375 to 624 square feet of building area. Comparables #1, #3, and #4 each have two fireplaces. The comparables have improvement assessments ranging from \$46,067 to \$51,397 or from \$34.33 to \$38.84 per square foot of living area. Based on this evidence, the board of review requested confirmation of the subject's assessment.

In written rebuttal to the appellant's submission, the board of review stated that the subject property is a 1,324 square foot ranch dwelling with a full basement and attached garage. The board of review further stated that none of the appellant's comparable properties have a basement foundation, and all five of the board of review comparables have a basement area and support the current 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 ten equity comparables to support their respective positions before the Property Tax Appeal Board. The Board has given reduced weight to appellant's comparables #1 through #5 due to their lack of a basement foundation, lack of a garage, or lack of central air conditioning, along with board of review comparables #3 and #4 due to their superior brick exterior construction as compared to the subject.

The Board finds the best evidence of assessment equity to be board of review comparables #1, #2, and #5. The Board finds these comparables are more similar to the subject in construction and features. These comparables had improvement assessments that ranged from \$46,067 to

\$51,397 or from \$34.33 to \$36.88 per square foot of living area. The subject's improvement assessment of \$45,517 or \$34.38 per square foot of living area falls below the range established by the best comparables in this record in terms of overall assessment and falls within the range on a per-square-foot basis. Based on this record and after considering adjustments to the best comparables for differences, 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:

May 17, 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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