



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

APPELLANT: Gregory Javor
DOCKET NO.: 19-07365.001-R-1
PARCEL NO.: 05-03-401-009

The parties of record before the Property Tax Appeal Board are Gregory Javor, 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: \$37,903
IMPR.: \$105,296
TOTAL: \$143,199

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 2,719 square feet of living area. The dwelling was constructed in 1948 and is 71 years old with an effective age of 1982 due to remodeling. Features of the home include an unfinished basement, central air conditioning, two fireplaces, and a 915 square foot garage. The property has an 18,705 square foot site¹ and is located in Fox Lake, Grant 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 three equity comparables with the same assessment neighborhood code as the subject. The comparables are described as one-story or two-story dwellings of wood siding exterior construction ranging in

¹ The subject's property record card presented by the board of review indicates the subject's site contains 17,995 square feet of residential land and 710 square feet of wetlands which totals 18,705 square feet of land area.

size from 2,750 to 3,009 square feet of living area. The dwellings are 66 to 126 years old. Two comparables have unfinished basements and one comparable has a concrete slab foundation. Two comparables have central air conditioning and each comparable has detached garage. The comparables have improvement assessments ranging from \$84,329 to \$102,725 or from \$30.62 to \$34.14 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 total assessment for the subject of \$143,199. The subject property has an improvement assessment of \$105,296 or \$38.73 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 with the same assessment neighborhood code as the subject. The comparables consist of one-story or two-story dwellings of wood siding or brick exterior construction ranging in size from 2,329 to 3,009 square feet of living area. The dwellings were constructed from 1938 to 1958 with effective ages ranging from 1958 to 1985. The comparables have basements with three having recreation rooms and two being walkout; four comparables have central air conditioning; and each comparable has one or two fireplaces and a garage ranging in size from 391 to 836 square feet of building area. Comparables #1, #3 and #5 each have an inground swimming pool. The comparables have improvement assessments ranging from \$102,725 to \$185,138 or from \$34.14 to \$62.87 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 appellant 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 no reduction in the subject's assessment is warranted.

The parties submitted eight equity comparables for the Board's consideration. The Board finds neither party's comparables are truly similar to the subject due to differences in style, age and/or features. Nevertheless, the Board gives less weight to the appellant's comparables #1 and #2 along with board of review comparables #1, #2, #3 and #5 which are dissimilar two-story dwellings when compared to the subject's one-story dwelling and/or have an inground swimming pool, not a feature of the subject.

The Board finds the best evidence of assessment equity to be appellant's comparable #3 and board of review comparable #4 which overall are more similar to the subject in location, age, dwelling size and some features. However, appellants' comparable #4 lacks a basement that requires an upward adjustment to make it more equivalent to the subject and board of review comparable has a recreation room in the basement which requires a downward adjustment to make it more equivalent to the subject. These properties have improvement assessments ranging

from \$84,329 and \$107,215 or \$30.62 and \$46.03 per square foot of living area. The subject has an improvement assessment of \$105,296 or \$38.73 per square foot of living area, which is bracketed by the best comparables in the record. Based on this evidence and after considering adjustments to the best 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:

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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