



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

APPELLANT: Cerberus SFR Holdings II LP
DOCKET NO.: 19-07978.001-R-1
PARCEL NO.: 06-17-207-011

The parties of record before the Property Tax Appeal Board are Cerberus SFR Holdings II LP, the appellant, by attorney Abby L. Strauss, of Schiller Law P.C. 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: \$7,099
IMPR.: \$47,680
TOTAL: \$54,779

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 vinyl siding exterior construction with 1,500 square feet of living area. The dwelling was constructed in 1989. Features of the home include an unfinished basement, central air conditioning and a 400 square foot garage. The property has a 4,800 square foot site and is located in Round Lake Beach, Avon 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 five equity comparables with the same assessment neighborhood code as the subject and located within .38 of a mile from the subject property. The comparables are improved with two-story dwellings of vinyl siding exterior construction, each with 1,500 square feet of living area. The dwellings were built in 1988 or 1989. Each comparable has either a crawl space or a concrete slab foundation,

central air conditioning and a 400 square foot garage. Two comparables each have one fireplace. The comparables have improvement assessments that range from \$44,154 to \$44,478 or from \$29.44 to \$29.65 per square foot of living area. Based on this evidence, the appellant requested the subject's improvement assessment be reduced to \$44,337 or \$29.56 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 \$54,779. The subject property has an improvement assessment of \$47,680 or \$31.79 per square foot of living area. In support of its contention of the correct assessment, the board of review submitted information on four equity comparables located within .25 of a mile from the subject property, three of which have the same assessment neighborhood code as the subject. The board of review's comparable #3 is the same property as the appellant's comparable #1. The comparables are improved with one-story or two-story dwellings of vinyl siding exterior construction with 1,372 or 1,500 square feet of living area. The dwellings were built from 1988 to 1994. One comparable has a basement finished with a recreation room and three comparables each have a crawl space foundation. Each comparable has central air conditioning and a garage ranging in size from 400 to 520 square feet of building area. One comparable has a fireplace. The comparables have improvement assessments that range from \$40,394 to \$50,402 or from \$29.44 to \$33.60 per square foot of living area. Based on this evidence, the board of review requested confirmation of the subject's assessment.

In written rebuttal, counsel for the appellant pointed out that board of review comparable #4 has a neighborhood code of 9717400, whereas the subject has a neighborhood code of 9717370.

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 eight suggested equity comparables for the Board's consideration, one of which is common to both parties. The Board has given less weight to board of review comparable #4 due to its dissimilar one-story design and its location outside of the subject's neighborhood.

The Board finds the best evidence of assessment equity to be the parties' remaining comparables, which are similar to the subject in location, dwelling size, design, age and some features. However, the Board finds seven of the eight comparables have crawl space foundations in contrast to the subject's basement foundation, suggesting an upward adjustment would be required for this feature to make the comparables more equivalent to the subject. The Board also finds the board of review's comparable #2 is the only comparable with a basement but it is finished with a recreation room, which would require a downward adjustment since the subject

has an unfinished basement. Nevertheless, the comparables have improvement assessments that range from \$44,154 to \$50,402 or from \$29.44 to \$33.60 per square foot of living area. The subject's improvement assessment of \$47,680 or \$31.79 per square foot of living area falls within the range established by the best comparables in the record both in terms of overall improvement assessment and on a square foot basis. Based on this record and after considering adjustments to the comparables for differences in foundation type and other features 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: June 21, 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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