



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

APPELLANT: Joan Cortesi
DOCKET NO.: 20-01018.001-R-1
PARCEL NO.: 16-08-208-001

The parties of record before the Property Tax Appeal Board are Joan Cortesi, 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: \$74,126
IMPR.: \$231,949
TOTAL: \$306,075

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 2020 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 wood siding exterior construction with 4,919 square feet of living area. The dwelling was constructed in 1968 with an effective age of 1984 and is approximately 52 years old. Features of the home include a partial basement with finished area, central air conditioning, one fireplace, four full and one half bathrooms, a 576 square foot open frame porch, and a 494 square foot attached garage. The subject property also has an 800 square foot inground swimming pool. The property has an approximate 15,000 square foot site and is located in Lake Forest, West Deerfield Township, Lake County.

The appellant contends assessment inequity with respect to the improvement assessment as the basis of the appeal. In support of this argument the appellant submitted information on four equity comparables with the same assessment neighborhood code as the subject and located within 0.29 of a mile from the subject property. The comparables are improved with two-story

dwellings of brick or wood siding exterior construction that range in size from 3,139 to 4,091 square feet of living area. The homes are either 34 or 35 years old. Each comparable has an unfinished full basement, either two or three full bathrooms with three of these comparables also having a half bathroom, central air conditioning, one fireplace, and a garage ranging in size from 506 to 786 square feet of building area. The comparables have improvement assessments that range from \$133,547 to \$187,066 or from \$38.81 to \$45.73 per square foot of living area. Based on this evidence, the appellant requested the subject's improvement assessment be reduced to \$210,656 or \$42.82 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 \$306,075. The subject property has an improvement assessment of \$231,949 or \$47.15 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 with the same assessment neighborhood code as the subject and located within 0.28 of a mile from the subject property. However, board of review comparables #3 and #4 are the same properties as the appellant's comparables #1 and #4, respectively. The comparables are improved with two-story dwellings of brick or wood siding exterior construction that range in size from 4,072 to 4,553 square feet of living area. The homes were built from 1985 to 1989. Each comparable has an unfinished full basement, central air conditioning, one fireplace, and a garage ranging in size from 506 to 786 square feet of building area. The comparables each have two full bathrooms with three of these comparables also having a half bathroom and one of these comparables having two half bathrooms. The comparables have improvement assessments that range from \$158,022 to \$209,477 or from \$38.81 to \$48.51 per square foot of living area. Based on this evidence, the board of review requested the subject's assessment be confirmed.

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 six comparables for the Board's consideration, including the parties' two common comparables. The Board gives less weight to the appellant's comparables #2 and #3 which differ significantly from the subject in dwelling size.

The Board finds the best evidence of assessment equity to be the parties' four remaining comparables which are relatively similar to the subject in location, design, age/effective age, dwelling size, and most features. These comparables have improvement assessments that range from \$158,022 to \$209,477 or from \$38.81 to \$48.51 per square foot of living area. The subject's improvement assessment of \$231,949 or \$47.15 per square foot of living area falls above the range on an overall improvement assessment basis but within the range on a per square foot basis. The subject's overall improvement assessment appears logical based on the subject

being superior to the comparables in dwelling size, bathroom count, finished basement, inground swimming pool and/or other features. Based on this record and after considering appropriate 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:

October 18, 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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