



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

APPELLANT: Carlos Alban
DOCKET NO.: 20-01059.001-R-1
PARCEL NO.: 16-08-108-001

The parties of record before the Property Tax Appeal Board are Carlos Alban, 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: \$177,710
IMPR.: \$270,228
TOTAL: \$447,938

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 1.75-story dwelling of brick and wood siding exterior construction with 5,367 square feet of living area. The dwelling was built in 1989 and is approximately 31 years old. Features of the home include a full basement with finished area, central air conditioning, three fireplaces, and a 988 square foot garage. The subject also has a 648 square foot inground swimming pool.¹ The property has an approximate 60,980 square foot site and is located in Lake Forest, West Deerfield 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 suggested equity comparables located within the same assessment neighborhood code as the subject property and

¹ The board of review disclosed that the subject property has an inground swimming pool which was not reported by the appellant.

within .23 of a mile from the subject. The comparables are improved with 2-story dwellings of brick exterior construction that range in size from 4,669 to 6,182 square feet of living area. The dwellings range in age from 30 to 33 years old. Each comparable has a full basement with finished area, central air conditioning, from one to three fireplaces and a garage ranging in size from 764 to 1,122 square feet of building area. The comparables have improvement assessments that range from \$162,155 to \$187,473 or from \$29.40 to \$40.02 per square foot of living area. Based on this evidence, the appellant requested the subject's improvement assessment be reduced to \$182,746 or \$34.05 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 \$447,938. The subject property has an improvement assessment of \$270,228 or \$50.35 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 the same assessment neighborhood code as the subject property and within .21 of a mile from the subject. The comparables are improved with 1.75-story or 2-story dwellings of brick or brick and wood siding exterior construction that range in size from 4,305 to 5,690 square feet of living area. The dwellings were constructed in either 1988 or 1989. Each comparable has a full basement with one comparable having finished area. Each comparable has central air conditioning, two or three fireplaces and a garage ranging in size from 736 to 1,196 square feet of building area. The comparables have improvement assessments that range from \$226,671 to \$283,990 or from \$49.91 to \$52.65 per square foot of living area. Based on this evidence, the board of review requested that the 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 eight suggested comparables for the Board's consideration. The Board gives less weight to appellant's comparables #1, #3 and #4 as well as board of review comparable #3 due to their dissimilar dwelling sizes when compared to the subject.

The Board finds the best evidence assessment equity to be the parties' remaining comparables which are similar to the subject in location, dwelling size, age and some features. However, two comparables lack finished basement area and each comparable lacks an inground swimming pool which are features of the subject suggesting upward adjustments for these differences may be appropriate to make them more equivalent to the subject. Nevertheless, these comparables have improvement assessments that range from \$171,581 to \$283,990 or from \$32.14 to \$51.16 per square foot of living area. The subject's improvement assessment of \$270,228 or \$50.35 per square foot of living area falls within the range established by the best comparables in this record. Based on this record 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:

August 23, 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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