



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

APPELLANT: Leonard Johansson
DOCKET NO.: 20-01123.001-R-1
PARCEL NO.: 05-21-114-015

The parties of record before the Property Tax Appeal Board are Leonard Johansson, 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: \$ 6,227
IMPR.: \$59,959
TOTAL: \$66,186

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 one-story raised ranch-style dwelling of wood siding exterior construction with 1,421 square feet of living area. The dwelling was constructed in 1970 and is approximately 50 years old. Features of the home include a lower level, central air conditioning, a fireplace and an approximately 1,064 square foot basement garage.¹ The property has an approximately 10,080 square foot site and is located in McHenry, Grant 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 four equity comparables located in the same assessment neighborhood code as the subject property. The

¹ The appellant did not report a garage feature for the subject or any of the comparables. However, the property record card and schematic drawing supplied by the board of review depict a garage and the appellant did not refute the existence of this amenity in any rebuttal filing.

comparables are described as one-story dwellings of wood siding exterior construction. The comparables range in age from 47 to 59 years old. The homes range in size from 1,206 to 1,440 square feet of living area. Each dwelling has an unfinished lower level, central air conditioning and three of the comparables each have a fireplace. As noted in footnote 1, no garage feature information was provided for any property. The comparables have improvement assessments ranging from \$47,797 to \$56,723 or from \$36.84 to \$39.63 per square foot of living area. Based on this evidence, the appellant requested a reduced improvement assessment of \$54,564 or \$38.40 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 \$66,186. The subject property has an improvement assessment of \$59,959 or \$42.19 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 located in the same assessment neighborhood code as the subject property. The comparables are described as one-story dwellings of wood siding exterior construction that were built from 1964 to 1980. The homes range in size from 1,260 to 1,504 square feet of living area. One comparable has a full walkout-style basement with 1,308 square feet of finished area, and four dwellings have unfinished lower levels. The homes also feature central air conditioning and four dwellings each have one or two fireplaces. Each comparable has one or two garages which range in size from 484 to 960 square feet of building area. The comparables have improvement assessments ranging from \$59,336 to \$73,944 or from \$43.46 to \$49.73 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 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 nine equity comparables to support their respective positions before the Property Tax Appeal Board. The Board has given reduced weight to board of review comparable #1 due to its newer age and walkout-style full basement with finished area which are all superior features when compared to the subject dwelling.

The Board finds the best evidence of assessment equity to be the appellant's comparables along with board of review comparables #2 through #5 which are similar in location, age, design, dwelling size and foundation type to the subject dwelling. These comparables have improvement assessments that range from \$47,797 to \$66,884 or from \$36.84 to \$47.09 per square foot of living area. The subject's improvement assessment of \$59,959 or \$42.19 per square foot of living area falls within the range established by the best comparables in this record

and does not appear to be unjustified giving due consideration to the appellant's larger 1,064 square foot garage as compared to the comparables presented by the board of review with garages ranging in size from 484 to 638 square feet of building area. 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:

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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