



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

APPELLANT: Joyce Koenig
DOCKET NO.: 20-02944.001-R-1
PARCEL NO.: 09-34-402-001

The parties of record before the Property Tax Appeal Board are Joyce Koenig, 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: \$35,475
IMPR.: \$124,555
TOTAL: \$160,030

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-story dwelling of brick exterior construction containing 3,176 square feet of living area. The dwelling was built in 1975 and is approximately 45 years old. The subject dwelling features a full walkout-style basement with 1,148 square feet of finished area, central air conditioning, a fireplace, and an attached garage with 806 square feet of building area. The property is located in Lake Barrington, Wauconda 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 located in the same neighborhood code as assigned by the township assessor to the subject property. The comparables consist of 1-story dwellings of brick or wood-siding exterior construction that range in size from 2,285 to 2,705 square feet of living area. The homes range in age from 4 to 61 years old. One comparable has a crawl space foundation, one comparable

has a concrete slab foundation, and one comparable features a full unfinished walkout-style basement. Each dwelling has central air conditioning and an attached garage ranging in size from 504 to 782 square feet of building area. Two comparables each have a fireplace. The comparables have improvement assessments that range from \$70,249 to \$78,940 or from \$26.69 to \$34.55 per square foot of living area. Based on this evidence, the appellant requested the subject's improvement assessment be reduced to \$96,868 or \$30.50 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 \$160,030. The subject property has an improvement assessment of \$124,555 or \$39.22 per square foot of living area.

In support of its contention of the correct assessment, the board of review submitted information on three equity comparables located in the same neighborhood code as assigned by the township assessor to the subject property. The comparables consist of 1-story dwellings of brick, wood-siding, or brick and wood-siding exteriors that range in size from 2,748 to 3,448 square feet of living area. The homes were built from 1969 to 1986. Each comparable features a full basement with two being walkout-style and each having a recreation room. Each comparable also features central air conditioning, two or three fireplaces, and an attached garage ranging in size from 500 to 756 square feet of building area. The comparables have improvement assessments that range from \$104,137 to \$147,875 or from \$37.90 to \$42.89 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 a total of six equity comparables for the Board's consideration. The Board gave less weight to appellant's comparables. Comparable #1 is dissimilar in age compared to the subject. Comparables #2 and #3 are smaller in dwelling size and have inferior concrete slab and crawl-space foundations, respectively, dissimilar to the subject's full walkout basement with recreation room. The Board also gave less weight to board of review comparable #2 based on its dissimilar unfinished basement relative to the subject dwelling.

The Board finds the best evidence of equity in assessment to be board of review comparables #1 and #3 which are most similar to the subject in location, design, age, dwelling size, finished walkout basement, and most features. These two comparables have improvement assessments of \$132,722 and \$147,875 or \$42.66 and \$42.89 per square foot of living area. The subject's improvement assessment of \$124,555 or \$39.22 per square foot of living area is less than the two equity comparables in this record that are most similar to the subject.

The constitutional provision for uniformity of taxation and valuation does not require mathematical equality. A practical uniformity, rather than an absolute one, is the test. Apex Motor Fuel Co. v. Barrett, 20 Ill. 2d 395 (1960). Although the comparables presented by the parties disclosed that properties located in the same area are not assessed at identical levels, all that the constitution requires is a practical uniformity which appears to exist on the basis of the evidence.

Therefore, based on this record and after considering adjustments to the two best comparables for differences from the subject, the Board finds the appellant did not demonstrate with clear and convincing evidence that the subject's improvement was inequitably assessed and, thus, 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: March 15, 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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