



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

APPELLANT: Matt Krawiec  
DOCKET NO.: 20-02965.001-R-1  
PARCEL NO.: 12-18-313-010

The parties of record before the Property Tax Appeal Board are Matt Krawiec, 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:** \$28,408  
**IMPR.:** \$115,263  
**TOTAL:** \$143,671

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 brick exterior construction with 2,114 square feet of living area. The dwelling was constructed in 1966 and is approximately 54 years old. Features of the home include an unfinished basement, central air conditioning, two fireplaces and a 728 square foot attached garage. The property has an approximately 16,220 square foot site and is located in Lake Bluff, Shields 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 with the same assessment neighborhood code as the subject. The comparables are improved with two-story dwellings of wood siding exterior construction ranging in size from 2,284 to 2,526 square feet of living area. The dwellings range in age from 34 to 44 years old. Each comparable has an unfinished basement, central air conditioning and an attached garage

ranging in size from 400 to 580 square feet of building area. Two comparables each have one fireplace. The comparables have improvement assessments that range from \$106,057 to \$129,436 or from \$46.43 to \$51.93 per square foot of living area. Based on this evidence, the appellant requested the subject's improvement assessment be reduced to \$105,347 or \$49.83 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 \$143,671. The subject property has an improvement assessment of \$115,263 or \$54.52 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 with the same assessment neighborhood code as the subject. Board of review comparable #1 is the same property as the appellant's comparable #2. The comparables are improved with two-story dwellings of wood siding, brick, or wood siding and brick exterior construction ranging in size from 1,926 to 2,384 square feet of living area. The dwellings were built from 1972 to 1977 with comparable #1 having a reported effective age of 1983. Each comparable has an unfinished basement, one fireplace and an attached garage ranging in size from 440 to 608 square feet of building area. Four comparables each have central air conditioning. Comparable #3 has an 832 square foot detached garage and a gazebo. Comparable #5 has a clay tennis court. The comparables have improvement assessments that range from \$106,982 to \$123,798 or from \$51.93 to \$56.96 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 record contains a total of seven suggested equity comparables for the Board's consideration, as one comparable was common to both parties. The Board has given reduced weight to the appellant's comparable #3 due to its larger dwelling size when compared to the subject. The Board has given reduced weight to board of review comparables #2, #3 and #5, as comparable #2 lacks central air conditioning, a feature of the subject, and comparables #3 and #5 have an additional detached garage and gazebo, or a clay tennis court, not features of the subject.

The Board finds the best evidence of assessment equity to be the parties' remaining comparables which includes the common comparable. These comparables are similar to the subject in location, dwelling size, design, age and some features. The comparables have improvement assessments that range from \$106,057 to \$123,798 or from \$46.43 to \$56.96 per square foot of living area. The subject's improvement assessment of \$115,263 or \$54.52 per square foot of living area falls within the range established by the best comparables in the 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:

December 20, 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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