



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

APPELLANT: Richard and Barbara Barrie  
DOCKET NO.: 20-03059.001-R-1  
PARCEL NO.: 14-11-404-005

The parties of record before the Property Tax Appeal Board are Richard and Barbara Barrie, the appellants, 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:** \$33,694  
**IMPR.:** \$166,684  
**TOTAL:** \$200,378

Subject only to the State multiplier as applicable.

**Statement of Jurisdiction**

The appellants 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 with 3,455 square feet of living area. The dwelling was constructed in 2005. Features of the home include an unfinished full basement, central air conditioning, a fireplace and an attached 1,144 square foot garage. The property has an approximately 61,880 square foot site and is located in Hawthorn Woods, Ela Township, Lake County.

The appellants contend assessment inequity with respect to the subject's improvement as the basis of the appeal. In support of this argument the appellants submitted information on four comparable properties that are located from .45 of a mile to 1.24 miles from the subject. The comparables are improved with 1-story or 2-story dwellings of wood siding or brick exterior construction ranging in size from 3,035 to 3,396 square feet of living area. The dwellings were built from 1997 to 2004. The comparables have unfinished full basements, central air

conditioning, a fireplace and an attached garage ranging in size from 650 to 936 square feet of building area. The comparables have improvement assessments ranging from \$136,458 to \$156,091 or from \$43.30 to \$45.96 per square foot of living area.

Based on this evidence the appellants requested a reduction in the subject's improvement assessment.

The board of review submitted its "Board of Review Notes on Appeal" disclosing the total assessment for the subject of \$200,378. The subject property has an improvement assessment of \$166,684 or \$48.24 per square foot of living area.

In support of its contention of the correct assessment the board of review submitted information on four comparable properties that are located from .50 of a mile to 2.41 miles from the subject. The board of review's comparable #3 is the same property as the appellants' comparable #4. The comparables are improved with 1-story dwellings of brick or wood siding exterior construction ranging in size from 3,140 to 3,396 square feet of living area. The dwellings were built from 1985 to 2002, with a home built in 1988 having a 1994 effective age. The comparables have unfinished full basements, one of which has a walkout, and central air conditioning. Three comparables each have one or two fireplaces, and an attached garage ranging in size from 828 to 1,019 square feet of building area. One comparable has a metal pole building and one comparable has a swimming pool. The comparables have improvement assessments ranging from \$145,818 to \$163,066 or from \$45.96 to \$49.04 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 taxpayers contend assessment inequity with respect to the subject's improvement 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 appellants did not meet this burden of proof and a reduction in the subject's assessment is not warranted.

The parties submitted a total of seven comparable properties for the Board's consideration, one of which was submitted by both parties. The Board gives less weight to the appellants' comparables #1, #2 and #3, due to their location over a mile from the subject and/or their dissimilar 2-story style dwelling when compared to the subject. The Board also gives less weight to the board of review's comparables #2 and #4, due to their location over 2 miles from the subject or their swimming pool feature when compared to the subject. The Board finds the parties' remaining comparables, which includes the parties' common comparable, are similar to the subject in location, style and some features. However, each of the parties' best comparables has an older dwelling, a smaller dwelling, and a smaller garage when compared to the subject. Nevertheless, the best comparables have improvement assessments of \$145,818 and \$156,091 or

from \$46.44 and \$45.96 per square foot of living area, respectively. The subject's improvement assessment of \$166,684 or \$48.24 per square foot of living area falls above the improvement assessments of the best comparables in the record. However, after considering adjustments to the best comparables for differences when compared to the subject, the Board finds the subject's higher improvement assessment is justified. Based on this record, the Board finds the appellants did not demonstrate with clear and convincing evidence that the subject's improvement is inequitably assessed and a reduction in the subject's assessment is not warranted.

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.



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Chairman



\_\_\_\_\_  
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: February 21, 2023



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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

State of Illinois  
Property Tax Appeal Board  
William G. Stratton Building, Room 402  
401 South Spring Street  
Springfield, IL 62706-4001

APPELLANT

Richard and Barbara Barrie, by attorney:  
Robert Rosenfeld  
Robert H. Rosenfeld and Associates, LLC  
33 North Dearborn Street  
Suite 1850  
Chicago, IL 60602

COUNTY

Lake County Board of Review  
Lake County Courthouse  
18 North County Street, 7th Floor  
Waukegan, IL 60085