



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

APPELLANT: Brian Carl
DOCKET NO.: 21-00318.001-R-1
PARCEL NO.: 16-10-104-012

The parties of record before the Property Tax Appeal Board are Brian Carl, the appellant, by attorney Robert Rosenfeld, of Robert H. Rosenfeld & 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: \$77,574
IMPR.: \$150,450
TOTAL: \$228,024

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 2021 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 2-story dwelling of wood siding exterior construction with 3,011 square feet of living area. The dwelling was constructed in 1949, is approximately 72 years old, and has a reported effective age of 1955. Features of the home include a basement with 486 square feet of finished area, central air conditioning, a fireplace, and a 460 square foot garage. The property has an approximately 21,600 square foot site and is located in Lake Forest, Moraine Township, Lake County.

The appellant contends assessment inequity concerning the improvement assessment as the basis of the appeal. In support of this argument the appellant submitted information on four equity comparables located within the same assessment neighborhood code as the subject. The comparables are improved with 2-story homes of brick or stucco exterior construction ranging in size from 2,822 to 3,372 square feet of living area. The dwellings range in age from 52 to 81

years old. Three homes each have a basement, one of which has 1,364 square feet of finished area, and one home has a concrete slab foundation. Each home has central air conditioning, one to three fireplaces, and a garage ranging in size from 400 to 598 square feet of building area. The comparables have improvement assessments ranging from \$118,349 to \$157,464 or from \$37.33 to \$47.77 per square foot of living area.

Based on this evidence the appellant 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 \$228,024. The subject property has an improvement assessment of \$150,450 or \$49.97 per square foot of living area.

In support of its contention of the correct assessment the board of review submitted information on ten equity comparables located within the same assessment neighborhood code as the subject. The comparables are improved with 1.5-story or 2-story homes of brick, stucco, or brick and wood siding exterior construction ranging in size from 2,660 to 3,193 square feet of living area. The dwellings were built from 1939 to 1966 and have effective ages ranging from 1961 to 1992. Each home has a basement, eight of which have from 711 to 1,524 square feet of finished area, central air conditioning, one to three fireplaces, and a garage ranging in size from 483 to 648 square feet of building area. The comparables have improvement assessments ranging from \$144,072 to \$199,207 or from \$51.23 to \$67.61 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 appellant 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 fourteen equity comparables for the Board's consideration. The Board gives less weight to the appellant's comparables and the board of review's comparables #3 through #10, due to substantial differences from the subject in age/effective age, basement finish, basement finished area, and/or foundation type.

The Board finds the best evidence of assessment equity to be the board of review's comparables #1 and #2, which are more similar to the subject in dwelling size, age/effective age, location, and features, although these comparables have larger finished basement area than the subject, suggesting downward adjustments to these comparables would be needed to make them more equivalent to the subject. These comparables have improvement assessments of \$153,062 and \$167,129 or of \$53.90 and \$54.40 per square foot of living area, respectively. The subject's

improvement assessment of \$150,450 or \$49.97 per square foot of living area falls below the the best comparables in this record, which appears logical given the subject's smaller finished basement area compared to the best comparables. 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:

July 18, 2023



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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