



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

APPELLANT: Cecil Means
DOCKET NO.: 21-00609.001-R-1
PARCEL NO.: 10-34-200-030

The parties of record before the Property Tax Appeal Board are Cecil Means, the appellant, by attorney Robert Rosenfeld, of Robert H. Rosenfeld and Associates, LLC in Chicago; and the Lake County Board of Review.¹

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: \$124,850
IMPR.: \$116,601
TOTAL: \$241,451

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 one-story dwelling of brick and wood siding exterior construction with 2,502 square feet of living area. The dwelling was constructed in 1986 and is approximately 35 years old. Features of the home include a basement with finished area, central air conditioning, two fireplaces and a 1,069 square foot garage. The property has an approximately 133,730 square foot site and is located in Mundelein, Fremont Township, Lake County.

The appellant contends assessment inequity, with respect to the improvement assessment, 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. The

¹ The parties agreed to forego the scheduled virtual hearing on this case and have the Board issue a decision based on the evidence in the record.

comparables are improved with one-story dwellings of brick exterior construction that range in size from 2,934 to 4,775 square feet of living area. The homes range in age from 30 to 47 years old. Three comparables have a basement, two of which have finished area,² and one comparable has a crawl space foundation. Each comparable has central air conditioning, one or two fireplaces and a garage ranging in size from 715 to 1,128 square feet of building area. Comparable #1 also has an additional detached garage. The comparables have improvement assessments that range from \$105,712 to \$162,769 or from \$34.09 to \$40.49 per square foot of living area. Based on this evidence, the appellant requested the subject's improvement assessment be reduced to \$92,699 or \$37.05 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 \$241,451. The subject has an improvement assessment of \$116,601 or \$46.60 per square foot of living area.

In support of its contention of the correct assessment, the board of review submitted information on four equity comparables located in the same assessment neighborhood code as the subject property. Board of review comparable #4 is the same property as the appellant's comparable #4. The comparables are improved with one-story dwellings of brick, vinyl or wood siding exterior construction that range in size from 2,492 to 3,250 square feet of living area. The homes were built from 1974 to 1999. Each comparable has a basement, three with finished area, central air conditioning, two or six fireplaces and a garage ranging in size from 440 to 900 square feet of building area. The comparables have improvement assessments that range from \$102,113 to \$133,316 or from \$37.71 to \$48.44 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 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 seven equity comparables for the Board's consideration, as one property was common to both parties. The Board gives less weight to the appellant's comparables along with board of review comparables #1 and #4, including the common property, which have substantially larger dwelling sizes relative to the subject, an unfinished basement and/or a crawl space foundation in contrast to the subject's finished basement.

The Board finds the best evidence of assessment equity to be board of review comparables #2 and #3 which are similar to the subject in location, design, dwelling size and finished basement

² Appellant comparable #4, which was also submitted by the board of review, is reported to have 1,950 square feet of finished basement area in the board of review's grid analysis.

feature, but have varying degrees of similarity to the subject in age. These two best comparables have improvement assessments of \$110,692 and \$133,316 or from \$44.42 to \$48.44 per square foot of living area. The subject's improvement assessment of \$116,601 or \$46.60 per square foot of living area is bracketed by the two best comparables in this record. After considering appropriate adjustments to the best comparables for differences from the subject, the Board finds 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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