



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

APPELLANT: Gregory Greenhouse
DOCKET NO.: 21-02120.001-R-1
PARCEL NO.: 17-31-302-178

The parties of record before the Property Tax Appeal Board are Gregory Greenhouse, 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: \$151,416
IMPR.: \$454,988
TOTAL: \$606,404

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 two-story dwelling of stone exterior construction with 6,691 square feet of living area. The dwelling was constructed in 2008 and is approximately 13 years old. Features of the home include an unfinished basement, central air conditioning, five fireplaces, and a garage containing 1,278 square feet of building area. The property has a 27,425 square foot site and is located in Highland Park, Moraine Township, Lake County.

The appellant contends assessment inequity as the basis of the appeal. In support of this argument the appellant submitted information on four equity comparables located within .8 of a mile of the subject and within the subject's assessment neighborhood. The comparables consist of two-story dwellings of brick, wood siding, or Dryvit exterior construction ranging in size from 5,272 to 7,441 square feet of living area. The homes are 20 to 93 years old. Each dwelling has central air conditioning, one or two fireplaces, a basement with finished area, and a garage

ranging in size from 420 to 975 square feet of building area. The comparables have improvement assessments ranging from \$267,456 to \$340,377 or from \$36.13 to \$64.02 per square foot of living area. Based on this evidence, the appellant requested a reduced improvement assessment of \$364,988 or \$54.55 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 \$606,404. The subject property has an improvement assessment of \$454,988 or \$68.00 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 located within .81 of a mile of the subject and within the subject's assessment neighborhood. Comparables #2 and #5 are the same properties as appellant comparables #2 and #4, respectively. The comparables consist of two-story dwellings of wood siding or brick exterior construction ranging in size from 5,207 to 7,988 square feet of living area. The homes were built from 2000 to 2017. Each dwelling has central air conditioning, one to four fireplaces, a basement with finished area, and a garage ranging in size from 589 to 1,228 square feet of building area. Comparable #3 has an inground swimming pool. The comparables have improvement assessments ranging from \$268,846 to \$649,154 or from \$36.13 to \$81.27 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 parties submitted a total of seven equity comparables to support their respective positions before the Property Tax Appeal Board, with two comparables being common to the parties. The Board has given reduced weight to the appellant's comparables #1 and #3 due to differences from the subject in age and dwelling size. The Board also gives reduced weight to board of review comparables #3 and #4 due to differences in age, dwelling size, and/or inground swimming pool amenity when compared to the subject.

The Board finds the best evidence of assessment equity to be the parties' common comparables and board of review comparable #1, which are similar to the subject in age, location, dwelling size, and some features. These comparables had improvement assessments that ranged from \$268,846 to \$391,695 or from \$36.13 to \$70.78 per square foot of living area. The subject's improvement assessment of \$454,988 or \$68.00 per square foot of living area falls within the range established by the best comparables in this record on a per-square-foot basis. While the subject's improvement assessment is above the range overall, the Board finds this logical given the subject's newer dwelling, larger basement, and larger garage than the best comparables in the

record. Based on this record and after considering adjustments to the 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 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: June 27, 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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