



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

APPELLANT: Bozena Baginska
DOCKET NO.: 21-02125.001-R-1
PARCEL NO.: 02-09-401-059

The parties of record before the Property Tax Appeal Board are Bozena Baginska, 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: \$16,361
IMPR.: \$67,619
TOTAL: \$83,980

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 2,496 square feet of living area. The dwelling was constructed in 1998 and is approximately 23 years old. Features of the home include an unfinished basement, central air conditioning, one fireplace, and a 510 square foot garage. The property has an approximately 12,641 square foot site and is located in Antioch, Antioch 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 in the same assessment neighborhood code as the subject property. The comparables are improved with 2-story homes of wood siding exterior construction ranging in size from 2,540 to 2,856 square feet of living area. The dwellings are either 21 or 32 years old. Each home has a basement with two having finished area, central air conditioning, and a garage

that ranges in size from 484 to 864 square feet of building area. Three homes each have one to three fireplaces. The comparables have improvement assessments ranging from \$51,741 to \$66,063 or from \$20.37 to \$23.90 per square foot of living area. Based on this evidence the appellant requested a reduction in the subject's improvement assessment to \$55,473 or \$22.22 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 \$83,980. The subject property has an improvement assessment of \$67,619 or \$27.09 per square foot of living area.

In support of its contention of the correct assessment the board of review submitted information on eight equity comparables along with a letter from the township assessor. The assessor noted three of the appellant's comparables were older dwellings. The board of review comparables are located in the same assessment neighborhood code as the subject property. The comparables are improved with 2-story homes of wood siding exterior construction ranging in size from 2,218 to 2,582 square feet of living area. The dwellings were built from 1993 to 2003. Each home has a basement with two having finished area and a garage with four of these reported to range in size from 462 to 660 square feet of building area; no garage sizes were reported for comparables #5 through #8. Seven comparables each have central air conditioning. Four homes each have one fireplace. The comparables have improvement assessments ranging from \$62,649 to \$76,681 or from \$26.73 to \$29.70 per square foot of living area. Based on this evidence the board of review requested confirmation of the subject's improvement 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 twelve equity comparables for the Board's consideration. The Board gives less weight to the appellant's comparables #2 and #4 as well as board of review comparables #1 and #5 which have basement finish, unlike the subject.

The Board finds the best evidence of assessment equity to be the parties' eight remaining comparables which are similar to the subject in location, design, age, dwelling size, and most features. However three of the most similar comparables lack a fireplace and one comparable lacks central air conditioning, both features of the subject, suggesting upward adjustments to them would be appropriate to make them more equivalent to the subject. These comparables have improvement assessments that range from \$51,741 to \$67,410 or from \$20.37 to \$27.98 per square foot of living area. The subject's improvement assessment of \$67,619 or \$27.09 per square foot of living area falls above the range established by the best comparables in this record on an overall improvement assessment basis but within the range on a per square foot basis.

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:

November 21, 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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