



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

APPELLANT: Kenneth Weigand
DOCKET NO.: 21-03127.001-R-1
PARCEL NO.: 14-09-304-003

The parties of record before the Property Tax Appeal Board are Kenneth Weigand, 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: \$39,383
IMPR.: \$147,514
TOTAL: \$186,897

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 wood siding exterior construction with 3,322 square feet of living area.¹ The dwelling was constructed in 1997 and is approximately 24 years old. Features of the home include an unfinished basement, central air conditioning, a fireplace, and an 846 square foot garage. The property has an approximately 15,280 square foot site and is located in Lake Zurich, Ela Township, Lake County.

The appellant contends assessment inequity with respect to the improvement as the basis of the appeal. In support of this argument the appellant submitted information on four comparable

¹ The Board finds the best evidence of the subject's dwelling size was reported in the property record card submitted by the board of review which contains a sketch of the subject dwelling with dimensions. All per square foot figures contained in this decision reflect the subject's 3,322 square foot of living area dwelling size.

properties² that are located within 0.20 of a mile from the subject property and have the same assessment neighborhood code as the subject. The comparables are improved with two-story dwellings of frame exterior construction of 3,166 or 3,820 square feet of living area. The homes were built in 1996. Each comparable has an unfinished basement with two described as “lookout” style. Each dwelling has central air conditioning, one fireplace and a garage with 690 or 759 square feet of building area. The comparables have improvement assessments that range from \$118,072 to \$143,081 or from \$37.29 to \$39.28 per square foot of living area. Based on this evidence, the appellant requested the subject’s improvement assessment be reduced to \$127,006 or \$38.23 per square foot of living area, when using 3,322 square feet of living area.

The board of review submitted its "Board of Review Notes on Appeal" disclosing the total assessment for the subject of \$186,897. The subject has an improvement assessment of \$147,514 or \$44.41 per square foot of living area.

In support of its contention of the correct assessment the board of review submitted information on five comparable properties that are located within 0.23 of a mile from the subject property and have the same assessment neighborhood code as the subject. The comparables are improved with two-story dwellings of wood siding exterior construction with each having 3,166 square feet of living area. The homes were built from 1996 to 1999. Each comparable has an unfinished basement, central air conditioning, one or two fireplaces and a garage with 690 square feet of building area. The comparables have improvement assessments that range from \$137,082 to \$143,880 or from \$43.30 to \$45.45 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 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 nine comparable properties for the Board’s consideration. The Board gives less weight to the appellant’s comparable #2 which is less similar to the subject in dwelling size than the other comparables in the record.

The Board finds the best evidence of assessment equity to be the appellant’s comparables #1, #3 and #4 along with board of review comparables. These comparables are each relatively similar to the subject in location, age, dwelling size, garage size and some features when compared to the subject. These eight comparables have improvement assessments ranging from \$118,072 to

² The appellant provided two grid analyses with the same four comparables #1 through #4, where the second grid contains an additional comparable #5 that was marked out by the appellant and thus will not be considered in this appeal by the Board.

\$143,880 or from \$37.29 to \$45.45 per square foot of living area, respectively. The subject's improvement assessment of \$147,514 or \$44.41 per square foot of living area falls above the range established by the best comparables in the record on an overall basis but within the range on a per-square-foot basis which is logical given the subject's larger dwelling size and larger garage size. Based on this record and after considering appropriate adjustments to the 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: January 16, 2024



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

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