



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

APPELLANT: Linda Crawford
DOCKET NO.: 22-00554.001-R-1
PARCEL NO.: 12-33-305-003

The parties of record before the Property Tax Appeal Board are Linda Crawford, the appellant, by attorney Robert Rosenfeld, of Robert H. Rosenfeld & Associates, LLC in Northbrook; 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: \$239,220
IMPR.: \$312,917
TOTAL: \$552,137

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 2022 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 brick exterior construction with 5,018 square feet of living area. The dwelling was built in 1985 and is approximately 37 years old. Features of the home include a basement with finished area, central air conditioning, two fireplaces, a 962 square foot garage, and an inground swimming pool. The property has an approximately 42,116 square foot site and is located in Lake Forest, Shields 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 equity comparables located in subject's neighborhood code and within 0.6 of mile from the subject property. The comparables are improved with 2-story dwellings of brick exterior construction ranging in size from 4,810 to 5,939 square feet of living area. The homes range in age from 42 to 56 years old. The comparables each have a basement with finished area with one described as a

walkout. Each dwelling has central air conditioning, three or six fireplaces, a garage that ranges in size from 598 to 1,308 square feet of building area, and an inground swimming pool. The comparables have improvement assessments ranging from \$250,885 to \$294,179 or from \$49.53 to \$53.52 per square foot of living area. Based on this evidence, the appellant requested a reduced improvement assessment of \$261,061 or \$52.02 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 \$552,137. The subject property has an improvement assessment of \$312,917 or \$62.36 per square foot of living area.

In support of its contention of the correct assessment, the board of review submitted information on three equity comparables located in the subject's neighborhood code and from 0.52 of mile to 1.82 miles from the subject. The comparables are improved with 1.5-story or 1.75-story dwellings of brick exterior construction ranging in size from 5,126 to 5,985 square feet of living area. The homes were built from 1976 to 1987 and thus would range in age from approximately 35 to 46 years old. The comparables have effective ages ranging from 1984 to 1987. The comparables each have a basement with two having finished area. Each comparable has central air conditioning, from two to four fireplaces, a garage ranging in size from 596 to 744 square feet of building area, and an inground swimming pool. The comparables have improvement assessments ranging from \$342,410 to \$447,742 or from \$66.80 to \$75.97 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 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. The Board gives less weight to the appellant's comparables #1, #2, and #3 as well as board of review comparables #1 and #2 due to differences in age or dwelling size when compared to the subject.

The Board finds the best evidence of assessment equity to be the appellant's comparable #4 and board of review comparable #3 which are similar to the subject in location, age, dwelling size, and features. These two comparables have improvement assessments of \$268,253 and \$342,410 or \$53.52 and \$66.80 per square foot of living area, respectively. The subject's improvement assessment of \$312,917 or \$62.36 per square foot of living area is bracketed by the two best comparables in this record on an overall basis but below on a per-square-foot basis. Based on this record, 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 18, 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

AGENCY

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COUNTY

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