



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

APPELLANT: Mary Greub
DOCKET NO.: 22-00813.001-R-1
PARCEL NO.: 16-09-207-006

The parties of record before the Property Tax Appeal Board are Mary Greub, 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: \$99,353
IMPR.: \$113,701
TOTAL: \$213,054

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 1-story dwelling of brick exterior construction with 2,812 square feet of living area. The dwelling was constructed in 1961 and is approximately 61 years old. Features of the home include a concrete slab foundation, central air conditioning, and a 400 square foot garage. The property has an approximately 21,840 square foot site and is located in Lake Forest, West Deerfield 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 that have the same assessment neighborhood code as the subject property. The comparables are described as 1-story dwellings of brick exterior construction that range in size from 2,334 to 2,765 square feet of living area. The dwellings are from 60 to 73 years old. Three comparables each have a basement with two comparables having finished area, 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 420 to 484 square feet of building area. The comparables have improvement assessments ranging from \$82,647 to \$96,567 or from \$34.72 to \$35.41 per square foot of living area, land included. Based on this evidence, the appellant requested the subject's improvement assessment be reduced to \$98,349 or \$34.97 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 \$213,054. The subject property has an improvement assessment of \$113,701 or \$40.43 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 with the same assessment neighborhood code as the subject. The comparables are described as 1-story dwellings¹ of brick or brick and wood siding exterior construction that range in size from 2,553 to 2,700 square feet of living area. The homes were built from 1960 to 1975. The board of review reported two comparables have basements with finished area, one comparable has a concrete slab foundation, and one comparable has an unfinished lower level. Each comparable has central air conditioning, one fireplace and a garage ranging in size from 506 to 825 square feet of building area. The comparables have improvement assessments ranging from \$123,803 to \$164,088 or from \$45.96 to \$64.27 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 eight equity comparables for the Board's consideration. The Board gives less weight to appellant's comparables #1, #2 and #3 along with board of review comparables #1, #2 and #4 which differ from the subject design and/or foundation type 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. These comparables are relatively similar to the subject in location, design, age, foundation type and most features. These two comparables have

¹ Board of review comparable #2 has 2,700 square feet of above ground living area and 1,875 square feet of ground floor living area indicating it may be a part 2-story residence. Board of review comparable #4 has 2,670 square feet of above ground living area and 2,280 square feet of ground floor living area and a lower level indicating it is a split-level house.

improvement assessments of \$82,647 and \$123,040 or \$35.41 and \$45.96 per square foot of living area. The subject's improvement assessment of \$113,701 or \$40.43 per square foot of living area is bracketed by the two best comparables in this record. Based on this record and after considering appropriate adjustments to the two 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:

April 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

AGENCY

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