



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

APPELLANT: Barbara Weiss
DOCKET NO.: 22-01404.001-R-1
PARCEL NO.: 16-15-110-048

The parties of record before the Property Tax Appeal Board are Barbara Weiss, the appellant, by attorney Ronald Kingsley, of Lake County Real Estate Tax Appeal, LLC in Hawthorn Woods; 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: \$40,322
IMPR.: \$105,251
TOTAL: \$145,573

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 2,853 square feet of living area. The dwelling was constructed in 1985. Features of the home include a basement with finished area, central air conditioning, one fireplace and a garage with 506 square feet of building area. The property has an approximately 8,400 square foot site and is located in Highland Park, Moraine 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 twelve suggested equity comparables that are in the same assessment neighborhood code as the subject and located within .12 of a mile from the subject property. The comparables are improved with 2-story dwellings ranging in size from 2,426 to 3,251 square feet of living area. The dwellings were built from 1975 to 1988, with comparables #4, #6, #10 and #11 having effective ages ranging from 1988 to 1991. The appellant reported that each comparable has a basement, central air conditioning, one fireplace and a garage ranging in size from 399 to 552 square feet of building area. The comparables have improvement assessment ranging from \$89,082 to \$117,766 or from \$32.58 to \$39.12 per square foot of living

area. Based on this evidence, the appellant requested the subject's improvement assessment be reduced to \$96,061 or \$33.67 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 \$145,573. The subject property has an improvement assessment of \$105,251 or \$36.89 per square foot of living area.

In support of its contention of the correct assessment the board of review submitted information on three suggested equity comparables that are in the same assessment neighborhood code as the subject and located within .09 of a mile from the subject property. The board of review comparables are the same properties as the appellant's comparables #11, #6 and #10, respectively. The comparables are improved with 2-story dwellings of either brick or brick and wood siding exterior construction ranging in size from 2,426 to 2,729 square feet of living area. The dwellings were built in 1977 that have effective ages of either 1988 or 1991. Each comparable has a basement with finished area, central air conditioning, one fireplace and a garage containing either 399 or 462 square feet of building area. The comparables have improvement assessments ranging from \$94,898 to \$104,475 or from \$38.28 to \$39.12 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 twelve suggested comparables for the Board's consideration, with three comparables being common to both parties. The Board has given less weight to appellant's comparables #4, #6, #7 and #10 as well as board of review comparables #2 and #3, which includes two common comparables, due to their dissimilar dwelling sizes when compared to the subject.

The Board finds the best evidence of assessment to be the parties' remaining comparables, which includes one common comparable, which are relatively similar to the subject in location, design, dwelling size, age and some features. These most similar comparables have improvement assessments ranging from \$89,082 to \$104,475 or from \$32.58 to \$38.28 per square foot of living area. The subject property has an improvement assessment of \$105,251 or \$36.89 per square foot of living area, which is higher than the best comparables on an overall improvement assessment basis but falls within the range of the best comparables on a per square foot basis. The subject's higher overall improvement assessment appears to be justified given its larger dwelling size, basement finished area and newer year built. Based on this record and after considering adjustments to the best comparables for differences when compared to the subject, the Board finds no reduction in the subject's assessment is warranted.

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: February 20, 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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