



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

APPELLANT: Lonna Radunsky
DOCKET NO.: 22-01658.001-R-1
PARCEL NO.: 16-32-411-059

The parties of record before the Property Tax Appeal Board are Lonna Radunsky, 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: \$28,380
IMPR.: \$150,437
TOTAL: \$178,817

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 is improved with a two-story dwelling of brick and wood siding exterior construction containing 2,436 square feet of living area. The dwelling was built in 1990. Features of the home include an unfinished full basement, central air conditioning, one fireplace and an attached garage with 441 square feet of building area. The property has a site with approximately 3,220 square feet of land area located in Deerfield, West Deerfield Township, Lake County.

The appellant contends inequity with respect to the improvement assessment as the basis of the appeal. In support of this argument the appellant submitted information on twelve equity comparables improved with two-story dwellings of brick and wood siding exterior construction each with 2,436 square feet of living area. The homes were built from 1989 to 1993. Each comparable has a full unfinished basement, central air conditioning, one fireplace, and an

attached garage with 441 square feet of building area. Each comparable has the same assessment neighborhood code as the subject property and are located within .12 of a mile from the subject property with one being located along the same street and within one block of the subject property.¹ These properties have improvement assessments ranging from \$122,762 to \$135,394 or from \$50.39 to \$55.58 per square foot of living area with ten of the comparables having an improvement assessment of \$55.58 per square foot of living area. The appellant requested the subject's improvement assessment be reduced to \$135,393.

The board of review submitted its "Board of Review Notes on Appeal" disclosing the total assessment for the subject of \$178,817. The subject property has an improvement assessment of \$150,437 or \$61.76 per square foot of living area. In support of its contention of the correct assessment the board of review submitted information on five equity comparables improved with two-story dwellings of brick and wood siding exterior construction each with 2,436 square feet of living area. The homes were built in 1989 or 1990. Each comparable has a full unfinished basement, central air conditioning, one fireplace, and an attached garage with 441 square feet of building area. Each comparable has the same assessment neighborhood code as the subject property and are located within 230 feet (.04 of a mile) of the subject property with three being located along the same street and within one block of the subject property. Each comparable has an improvement assessment of \$150,437 or \$61.76 per square foot of living area.

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 parties submitted seventeen comparables that are similar to the subject in location, age, style, dwelling size, and features. The Board gives less weight to appellant's comparables #8 and #12 as their improvement assessments are outliers when contrasted with the fifteen other comparables in the record. The remaining comparables have improvement assessments ranging from \$135,391 to \$150,437 or \$55.58 and \$61.76 per square foot of living area. The five comparables submitted by the board of review each has an improvement assessment of \$150,437 or \$61.76 per square foot of living area. The subject's improvement assessment of \$150,437 or \$61.76 per square foot of living area falls within the range established by the comparables in this record and is equivalent to each comparable provided by the board of review.

The constitutional provision for uniformity of taxation and valuation does not require mathematical equality. A practical uniformity, rather than an absolute one, is the test. *Apex*

¹ Comparable #12 is reported to be located 6.05 miles from the subject property, however, this appears to be an error when comparing its property index number (PIN) with the PINs of the subject property and the eleven other comparables submitted by the appellant.

Motor Fuel Co. v. Barrett, 20 Ill. 2d 395 (1960). Although the comparables presented by the parties disclosed that properties located in the same area are not all assessed at identical levels, all that the constitution requires is a practical uniformity which exists based on the evidence in this record.

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: 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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