



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

APPELLANT: Kurt Elster
DOCKET NO.: 22-01848.001-R-1
PARCEL NO.: 07-29-205-007

The parties of record before the Property Tax Appeal Board are Kurt Elster, 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: \$17,362
IMPR.: \$106,481
TOTAL: \$123,843

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 wood siding exterior construction with 2,829 square feet of living area. The dwelling was built in 1993. Features of the home include a partially finished basement,¹ central air conditioning, two fireplaces, and an attached 651 square foot garage. The property has an approximately 9,600 square foot site and is located in Grayslake, Warren Township, Lake County.

The appellant contends assessment inequity with respect to the subject's improvement as the basis of the appeal. In support of this argument the appellant submitted information on 12 equity comparables properties that are located in the subject's assessment neighborhood, eleven of

¹ Descriptive details of the subject such as basement recreation room or finished area, not provided by the appellant have been drawn from the property record card submitted by the board of review which was not refuted by the appellant.

which are located from .03 of a mile to 3.36 miles from the subject; no proximity was set forth for comparable #4. The comparables are improved with 2-story dwellings of wood frame exterior construction ranging in size from 2,720 to 2,816 square feet of living area. The dwellings were built from 1993 to 1996. The comparables are reported to have unfinished basements, central air conditioning, one fireplace, and a garage ranging in size from 80 [sic?] to 588 square feet of building area. The comparables have improvement assessments ranging from \$94,439 to \$101,628 or from \$33.54 to \$36.64 per square foot of living area. Based on this evidence the appellant requested a reduction in the subject's improvement assessment.

The board of review submitted its "Board of Review Notes on Appeal" disclosing the total assessment for the subject of \$123,843. The subject property has an improvement assessment of \$106,481 or \$37.64 per square foot of living area.

In support of its contention of the correct assessment the board of review submitted information on 10 comparable properties that are located in the subject's assessment neighborhood and within .22 of a mile from the subject. The comparables are improved with 2-story dwellings of wood siding exterior construction ranging in size from 2,476 to 2,980 square feet of living area. The dwellings were built from 1993 to 1996. The comparables each have a partially finished basement. Each comparable has central air conditioning, one fireplace, and an attached garage ranging in size from 400 to 740 square feet of building area. The comparables have improvement assessments ranging from \$94,574 to \$112,373 or from \$37.48 to \$38.62 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 a total of 22 comparable properties for the Board's consideration. The Board gives less weight to the appellant's comparables, due to their reported lack of finished basement area when compared to the subject's finished basement. In addition, the appellant's comparables #2 and #3 are located over 2 miles from the subject, and the appellant did not disclose the proximate location of comparable #4 in relation to the subject's location. The Board also gives less weight to board of review comparable #4, due to its considerably smaller dwelling size when compared to the subject.

The Board finds the best evidence of assessment equity to be the board of review's remaining comparables which have varying degrees of similarity to the subject. The best comparables have improvement assessments ranging from \$96,508 to \$112,373 or from \$37.48 to \$38.62 per square foot of living area. The subject's improvement assessment of \$106,481 or \$37.64 per

square foot of living area falls within the range established by the best comparables in this record. Based on this record and after considering adjustments to the best 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 is inequitably assessed and a reduction in the subject's assessment is not 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:

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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