



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

APPELLANT: V. Venkata, P. Chava & S. Mantha  
DOCKET NO.: 22-02448.001-R-1  
PARCEL NO.: 14-15-305-036

The parties of record before the Property Tax Appeal Board are V. Venkata, P. Chava & S. Mantha, the appellants, by Jessica Hill-Magiera, Attorney at Law in Lake Zurich; and the Lake County Board of Review.

Based on the facts and exhibits presented in this matter, the Property Tax Appeal Board hereby finds **A Reduction** 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:** \$43,775  
**IMPR.:** \$175,443  
**TOTAL:** \$219,218

Subject only to the State multiplier as applicable.

**Statement of Jurisdiction**

The appellants 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 frame exterior construction with 3,440 square feet of living area. The dwelling was constructed in 2014. Features of the home include an unfinished basement, central air conditioning, a fireplace, two full baths, two half baths and a 660 square foot garage. The property has a 13,177 square foot site and is located in Hawthorn Woods, Ela Township, Lake County.

The appellants contend assessment inequity with respect to the improvement as the basis of the appeal. In support of this argument the appellants submitted information on twelve equity comparables located within the same assessment neighborhood code as the subject. The comparables are described as 2-story dwellings of frame exterior construction ranging in size from 3,126 to 3,680 square feet of living area. The dwellings were built from 2010 to 2015 and have unfinished basements. Each comparable has central air conditioning, two to five full baths,

and a garage ranging in size from 656 to 846 square feet of building area. Four comparables each have a half bath. Nine comparables each have one fireplace. The comparables have improvement assessments ranging from \$160,284 to \$187,764 or from \$49.88 to \$52.11 per square foot of living area. Based on this evidence the appellants 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 \$240,837. The subject property has an improvement assessment of \$197,062 or \$57.29 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 located within the same assessment neighborhood code as the subject. The comparables are described as 2-story dwellings of frame exterior construction ranging in size from 3,533 to 3,820 square feet of living area. The dwellings were built in 2014 or 2015 and have unfinished basements, three of which are walkout in design. Each comparable has central air conditioning, four or five full baths, and a garage ranging in size from 682 to 780 square feet of building area. One comparable has a half-bath. Four comparables each have one or two fireplaces. The comparables have improvement assessments ranging from \$204,686 to \$220,267 or from \$56.99 to \$59.07 per square foot of living area. Based on this evidence, the board of review requests no change to the subject's assessment.

In rebuttal, the appellants' counsel contends the board of review comparables are not comparable to the subject due to differences in bathroom count and dwelling size.

### **Conclusion of Law**

The taxpayers contend 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 appellants met this burden of proof and a reduction in the subject's assessment is warranted.

The parties submitted 17 equity comparables for the Board's consideration. The Board gives less weight to appellant's comparables #1, #4, #10, and #11 as well as the board of review comparables which have at least two more full baths than the subject. The Board finds the best evidence of assessment equity are appellant's comparables #2, #3, #5 through #9 and #12 which are more similar to the subject in location, age, dwelling size and features. These comparables have improvement assessments that range from \$160,284 to \$187,764 or from \$50.14 to \$52.11 per square foot of living area. The subject's improvement assessment of \$197,062 or \$57.29 per square foot of living area falls above the range established by the best comparables in this record. Therefore, after considering appropriate adjustments to the best comparables for differences from the subject, the Board finds the appellants demonstrated with clear and convincing evidence that the subject's improvement was inequitably assessed and a reduction in the subject's assessment commensurate with the appellants' request is 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: March 26, 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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APPELLANT

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COUNTY

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