



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

APPELLANT: Andrew and Elzbieta Zdanowicz
DOCKET NO.: 23-00513.001-R-1
PARCEL NO.: 14-09-302-016

The parties of record before the Property Tax Appeal Board are Andrew and Elzbieta Zdanowicz, the appellants, by attorney Kyle Gordon Kamego, 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: \$31,088
IMPR.: \$212,432
TOTAL: \$243,520

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 2023 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 3,616 square feet of living area. The dwelling was built in 2000 and is approximately 23 years old. Features of the home include a basement, central air conditioning, a fireplace, 4.5 bathrooms, a 960 square foot garage, and an inground swimming pool. The property has a 45,312 square foot site and is located in Lake Zurich, Ela Township, Lake County.

The appellants contend assessment inequity regarding the improvement as the basis of the appeal. In support of this argument the appellants submitted information on five equity comparables located within the same assessment neighborhood code as the subject. The comparables are improved with 2-story homes of frame, brick, or brick and frame exterior construction ranging in size from 3,567 to 4,175 square feet of living area. The dwellings were built from 1990 to 2001. Each home has a basement, central air conditioning, one or two

fireplaces, from 3 to 4 bathrooms, and a garage ranging in size from 691 to 988 square feet of building area. The comparables have improvement assessments ranging from \$204,512 to \$229,028 or from \$53.14 to \$57.50 per square foot of living area. Based on this evidence, the appellants requested a reduction in the subject's improvement assessment to \$201,438.

The board of review submitted its "Board of Review Notes on Appeal" disclosing the total assessment for the subject of \$243,520 on March 14, 2024, together with its evidence. The subject property has an improvement assessment of \$212,432 or \$58.75 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. Comparables #4 and #5 are the same properties as the appellant's comparables #4 and #3, respectively. The comparables are improved with 2-story homes of frame or brick exterior construction ranging in size from 2,972 to 3,567 square feet of living area. The dwellings were built from 1989 to 2001. Each home has a basement, central air conditioning, one or two fireplaces, from 3 to 4.5 bathrooms, and a garage ranging in size from 640 to 1,367 square feet of building area. The comparables have improvement assessments ranging from \$173,493 to \$205,106 or from \$57.33 to \$58.42 per square foot of living area.

The board of review noted the appellants' comparables differ from the subject in garage size, inground swimming pool amenity, and other features. Based on this evidence, the board of review requested confirmation of the subject's assessment.

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 did not meet this burden of proof and a reduction in the subject's assessment is not warranted.

The record contains a total of eight equity comparables, with two common comparables, for the Board's consideration. The Board gives less weight to the appellants' comparables #1, #2, and #5 and the board of review's comparables #2 and #3, which are less similar to the subject in dwelling size and/or age.

The Board finds the best evidence of assessment equity to be the appellants' comparables #3 and #4 and the board of review's comparables #1, #4, and #5, including the two common comparables. These comparables are more similar to the subject in dwelling size, age, location, and most features, although these comparables each lack an inground swimming pool that is a feature of the subject and two comparables have fewer bathrooms than the subject, suggesting upward adjustments to these comparables would be needed to make them more equivalent to the subject. These comparables have improvement assessments that range from \$199,736 to

\$205,106 or from \$57.33 to \$58.42 per square foot of living area. The subject's improvement assessment of \$212,432 or \$58.75 per square foot of living area falls above the range established by the best comparables in this record but appears to be supported after considering appropriate adjustments to the best comparables for differences from the subject, such as bathroom count and inground swimming pool amenity. Based on this record, the Board finds the appellants 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: _____

August 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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