



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

APPELLANT: Joseph Young
DOCKET NO.: 24-00497.001-R-1
PARCEL NO.: 06-15-301-002

The parties of record before the Property Tax Appeal Board are Joseph Young, the appellant, by attorney Glenn L. Udell, of Brown, Udell, Pomerantz, DelRahim in Chicago; 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: \$22,185
IMPR.: \$78,728
TOTAL: \$100,913

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 2024 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 one-story dwelling of wood siding exterior construction with 1,892 square feet of living area. The dwelling was constructed in 1960. Features of the home include a full basement, a fireplace, a 357 square foot garage, and a 960 square foot pole building.¹ The property has a 47,210 square foot site and is located in Grayslake, Avon 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 three equity comparables located in the subject's assessment neighborhood and within 2.38 miles of the subject. The comparables consist of one-story dwellings of wood siding or brick exterior

¹ The parties differ as to whether the subject has central air conditioning. The Board finds the subject's property record card to be the best evidence of the subject's features.

construction ranging in size from 1,836 to 2,130 square feet of living area. The homes were built from 1952 to 1969. Each dwelling has central air conditioning and a fireplace. Two comparables each have a full basement with finished area, one comparable has a crawl-space foundation, and two comparables each have a garage containing either 308 or 360 square feet of building area. The comparables have improvement assessments ranging from \$60,617 to \$76,031 or from \$33.02 to \$35.70 per square foot of living area. Based on this evidence, the appellant requested a reduced improvement assessment of \$51,014 or \$26.96 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 \$100,913. The subject property has an improvement assessment of \$78,728 or \$41.61 per square foot of living area.

In support of its contention of the correct assessment the board of review submitted information on three equity comparables located within the subject's assessment neighborhood and within 3.2 miles of the subject. The comparables consist of one-story dwellings of wood or vinyl siding exterior construction ranging in size from 1,632 to 2,066 square feet of living area. The homes were built from 1967 to 1978. Each dwelling has central air conditioning, one or two fireplaces, a full basement with one having finished area, and a garage ranging from 506 to 728 square feet of building area. Comparable #1 has a pole building. The comparables have improvement assessments ranging from \$70,523 to \$94,047 or from \$41.21 to \$45.52 per square foot of living area. Based on this evidence, the board of review requested confirmation of the subject's assessment.

In rebuttal, the appellant noted differences between the board of review's comparables and the subject property. The appellant argued that the appellant's comparables are superior to the comparables submitted by the board of review.

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 six equity comparables to support their respective positions before the Property Tax Appeal Board. The Board has given reduced weight to the appellant's comparables #1 and #3, which differ from the subject in foundation or lack a garage, a feature of the subject. The Board also gives less weight to board of review comparable #3, which differs from the subject in age.

The Board finds the best evidence of assessment equity to be the appellant's comparable #2 along with board of review comparables #1 and #2, which are similar to the subject in age, dwelling

size, and some features. These comparables have improvement assessments that range from \$76,031 to \$94,047 or from \$35.70 to \$45.52 per square foot of living area. The subject's improvement assessment of \$78,728 or \$41.61 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 from the subject, 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: _____

September 16, 2025



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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