



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

APPELLANT: Dave Mayber  
DOCKET NO.: 24-01052.001-R-1  
PARCEL NO.: 16-34-302-007

The parties of record before the Property Tax Appeal Board are Dave Mayber, the appellant, by attorney Robert Rosenfeld, 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:** \$69,829  
**IMPR.:** \$193,292  
**TOTAL:** \$263,121

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 2-story dwelling of brick exterior construction with 2,940 square feet of living area. The dwelling is approximately 57 years old. Features of the home include a basement with finished area, central air conditioning, one fireplace and a garage with 462 square feet of building area. The property has a site with approximately 15,544 square feet of land area and is located in Deerfield, Moraine 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 four suggested equity comparables. The comparables are located in the same assessment neighborhood code as the subject and within .49 of a mile from the subject property. The comparables are improved with 2-story dwellings of brick and wood siding or brick and vinyl siding exterior construction ranging in size from 2,885 to 3,128 square feet of living area. The comparables range in age from 54 to 60 years old. Each comparable has a basement with finished area, central air conditioning, one fireplace and a garage ranging in size from 441 to 594 square feet of building area. The comparables have

improvement assessments that range from \$169,811 to \$186,892 or from \$55.93 to \$59.94 per square foot of living area. Based on this evidence, the appellant requested the subject's improvement assessment be reduced to \$172,342 or \$58.62 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 \$263,121. The subject property has an improvement assessment of \$193,292 or \$65.75 per square foot of living area.

In support of its contention of the correct assessment the board of review submitted information on three suggested equity comparables. The comparables are located in the same assessment neighborhood code as the subject and within .28 of a mile from the subject property. The comparables are improved with 2-story dwellings of brick exterior construction ranging in size from 2,667 to 3,564 square feet of living area. The dwellings are 56 or 59 years old. Each comparable has a basement with finished area, central air conditioning, one or two fireplaces and a garage ranging in size from 462 to 616 square feet of building area. The comparables have improvement assessments ranging from \$181,193 to \$241,896 or from \$67.87 to \$68.31 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 seven suggested comparables for the Board's consideration. The Board has given less weight to the board of review comparable #3 due to larger dwelling size when compared to the subject.

The Board finds the best evidence of assessment equity to be the appellants comparables along with board of review comparables #1 and #2. The Board finds that these comparables are most similar to the subject in location, design, dwelling size, age and some features. These most similar comparables have improvement assessments ranging from \$169,811 to \$188,543 or from \$55.93 to \$68.31 per square foot of living area. The subject's improvement assessment of \$193,292 or \$65.75 per square foot of living area falls within the range of the best comparables in this record on a per square foot basis but falls above the range on an overall improvement basis.

The constitutional provision for uniformity of taxation and valuation does not require mathematical equality. The requirement is satisfied if the intent is evident to adjust the taxation burden with a reasonable degree of uniformity and if such is the effect of the statute enacted by the General Assembly establishing the method of assessing real property in its general operation. A practical uniformity, rather than an absolute one, is the test. Apex 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 assessed at identical levels, all that the constitution requires is a practical uniformity, which appears to exist on the basis of the evidence presented.

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 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:

December 23, 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

State of Illinois  
Property Tax Appeal Board  
William G. Stratton Building, Room 402  
401 South Spring Street  
Springfield, IL 62706-4001

APPELLANT

Dave Mayber, by attorney:  
Robert Rosenfeld  
Robert H. Rosenfeld & Associates, LLC  
40 Skokie Blvd  
Suite 150  
Northbrook, IL 60062

COUNTY

Lake County Board of Review  
Lake County Courthouse  
18 North County Street, 7th Floor  
Waukegan, IL 60085