FINAL ADMINISTRATIVE DECISION
ILLINOIS PROPERTY TAX APPEAL BOARD

APPELLANT: Nora Amaro
DOCKET NO.: 25-01287.001-R-1
PARCEL NO.: 07-31-306-002

The parties of record before the Property Tax Appeal Board are Nora Amaro, 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:	$29,301
IMPR.:	$131,725
TOTAL:	$161,026

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 2025 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 1-story dwelling of brick exterior construction with 2,104 square feet of living area.[1] The dwelling was constructed in 1977 and is approximately 48 years old. Features of the home include a basement with finished area, central air conditioning, two fireplaces, a garage with 480 square feet of building area and a shed. The property has a site with approximately 41,848 square feet of land area and is located in Grayslake, Warren 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 nine suggested equity comparables located in the same assessment neighborhood code as the subject property. The comparables are improved with 1-story wood frame exterior construction ranging in size from 1,935 to 2,411 square feet of living area. The dwellings range in age from 50 to 64 years old. Each comparable has a basement, central air conditioning, one fireplace and a garage ranging in size from

[1] The Board finds the best description of the subject is found in the property record card provided by the board of review, that was not refuted by the appellant.

500 to 858 square feet of building area. The comparables have improvement assessments that range from $113,254 to $132,725 or from $54.78 to $60.44 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 $161,026. The subject property has an improvement assessment of $131,725 or $62.61 per square foot of living area.

In response to the appeal, the board of review submitted a memorandum prepared by the Warren Township Assessor critiquing the comparables submitted by the appellant.

In support of its contention of the correct assessment the board of review submitted information on four suggested equity comparables located in the same assessment neighborhood as the subject property. The comparables are improved with 1-story dwellings of brick or wood siding exterior construction ranging in size from 1,976 to 2,194 square feet of living area. The dwellings range in age from 42 to 49 years old. Each comparable has a basement three with finished area, central air conditioning and a garage ranging in size from 572 to 945 square feet of building area. Three comparables each have either one or two fireplaces. Comparable #2 has an inground swimming pool. The comparables have improvement assessments ranging from $125,018 to $140,780 or from $60.44 to $67.33 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 13 suggested comparables for the Board's considerations. The Board has given reduced weight to appellant's comparables #1, #2, #3, #6, #7 and #9 as well as board of review comparable #4 due to their differences from the subject in basement finished, ages and/or larger dwelling size. The Board has given reduced weight to board of review comparable #2 due to its inground swimming pool, a feature the subject lacks. The Board finds the best evidence of assessment equity to be appellant's comparables #4, #5 and #8 along with board of review comparables #1 and #3. The Board finds that these comparables are most similar to the subject in location, design, dwelling size, age, finished basement and features. The comparables have improvement assessments ranging from $113,651 to $138,886 or from $56.12 to $63.30 per square foot of living area. The subject's improvement assessment of $131,725 or $62.61 per square foot of living area falls within the range of the best comparables in the 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 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:

C E R T I F I C A T I O N

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: November 17, 2026

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 9-215 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

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