



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

APPELLANT: Warren Habib
DOCKET NO.: 25-02199.001-R-1
PARCEL NO.: 13-23-208-009

The parties of record before the Property Tax Appeal Board are Warren Habib, 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: \$72,194
IMPR.: \$252,136
TOTAL: \$324,330

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 2-story dwelling of frame exterior construction with 4,302 square feet of living area. The dwelling was constructed in 1999 and is approximately 26 years old. Features of the home include a walkout basement with finished area, central air conditioning, three fireplaces, an in-ground swimming pool and a 721 square foot garage.¹ The property has an approximately 127,195 square foot site and is located in North Barrington, Cuba Township, Lake County.

The appellant contends assessment inequity, with respect to the improvement assessment, as the basis of the appeal. In support of this argument, the appellant submitted information on three

¹ Board finds the best description of the subject was found in the property record card that was provided by the board of review and not refuted by the appellant.

equity comparables located in the same assessment neighborhood code and within 1.03 miles of the subject. The comparables are improved with 2-story dwellings of brick and frame or frame exterior construction ranging in size from 4,294 to 4,410 square feet of living area. The homes range in age from 31 to 38 years old. Each comparable has a basement with finished area, central air conditioning, two or three fireplaces and a garage ranging in size from 850 to 1,064 square feet of building area. The comparables have improvement assessments ranging from \$229,372 to \$250,399 or from \$53.42 to \$56.78 per square foot of living area. Based on this evidence, the appellant requested the subject's improvement assessment be reduced to \$234,244 or \$54.45 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 \$324,330. The subject has an improvement assessment of \$252,136 or \$58.61 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 with comparable #1 being the same as the appellant's comparable #1. The comparables are located in the same assessment neighborhood code and within .98 of a mile of the subject property. The comparables are improved with 2-story dwellings of brick or frame exterior construction ranging in size from 4,171 to 4,410 square feet of living area. The homes were built from 1988 to 2021. Each comparable has a basement with finished area, central air conditioning, one, two or three fireplaces and a garage ranging in size from 882 to 1,223 square feet of building area. One comparable has an in-ground swimming pool. The comparables have improvement assessments ranging from \$241,145 to \$271,761 or from \$56.78 to \$64.35 per square foot of living area. Based on this evidence, the board of review requested the subject's assessment be confirmed.

Conclusion of Law

The appellant 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 five equity comparables for the Board's consideration with one common comparable between both parties. The Board gives less weight to the appellant's comparables #2 and #3 and the board of review's comparable #3 which are less similar to the subject in location.

The Board finds the best evidence of assessment equity to be the appellant's comparable #1 and the board of review's comparables #1 and #2, which include the common comparable, which are more similar to the subject in location, age, design, dwelling size and most features. These comparables have improvement assessments of \$250,399 and \$271,761 or \$56.78 and \$64.35 per square foot of living area. The subject's improvement assessment of \$252,136 or \$58.61 per square foot of living area is bracketed by the two best comparables in this record. After

considering appropriate adjustments to the two 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.

The constitutional provision for uniformity of taxation and valuation does not require mathematical equality. 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 in this record.

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 15, 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 9-125 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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