



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

APPELLANT: Mark Eissler  
DOCKET NO.: 20-00212.001-R-1  
PARCEL NO.: 13-24-301-017

The parties of record before the Property Tax Appeal Board are Mark Eissler, the appellant, by attorney Abby L. Strauss, of Schiller Law P.C. in Chicago; and the Lake County Board of Review.<sup>1</sup>

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:** \$62,428  
**IMPR.:** \$238,974  
**TOTAL:** \$301,402

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 2020 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 and wood siding exterior construction with 5,766 square feet of living area. The dwelling was constructed in 1996. Features of the home include a basement with finished area, central air conditioning, two fireplaces and a 765 square foot garage. The property is located in North Barrington, Cuba 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 with the same assessment neighborhood code as the subject. The comparables are

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<sup>1</sup> The parties agreed to waive the scheduled hearing on this case and have the Board issue a decision based on the evidence in the record.

improved with 1-story<sup>2</sup> or 2-story dwellings of brick or brick and stucco siding exterior construction ranging in size from 5,808 to 6,248 square feet of living area. The dwellings were built from 1993 to 1998 and have basements with finished area, one of which is a walkout. The comparables each have central air conditioning, two or three fireplaces and a garage ranging in size from 800 to 1,252 square feet of building area. The comparables have improvement assessments ranging from \$121,389 to \$247,430 or from \$20.90 to \$39.60 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 \$301,402. The subject property has an improvement assessment of \$238,974 or \$41.45 per square foot of living area.

In support of its contention of the correct assessment the board of review submitted information on four equity comparables with the same assessment neighborhood code as the subject and located from .17 of a mile to 1.54 miles from the subject. The comparables are described as 2-story dwellings of brick, wood siding, or wood siding and stone exterior construction ranging in size from 5,485 to 5,970 square feet of living area. The dwellings were built from 1988 to 2008 and have basements with finished area. Each comparable also has central air conditioning, two to four fireplaces and a garage ranging in size from 754 to 1,870 square feet of building area. Comparables #3 and #4 each have an inground swimming pool. The comparables have improvement assessments ranging from \$230,903 to \$301,316 or from \$42.10 to \$53.10 per square foot of living area. Based on this evidence the board of review requested confirmation of the subject's assessment.

In written rebuttal, the appellant noted the subject property grade is "45-Avg" while the property grade for board of review comparables #1, #2 and #4 is "55-Good".

### **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 eight comparable properties for the Board's consideration. The Board gives less weight to the appellant's comparable #1 which appears to be an outlier due to its considerably lower improvement assessment than the other comparables in the record. The Board gives less weight to board of review comparables #2, #3, and #4 due to difference in year built or has an inground swimming pool when compared to the subject.

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<sup>2</sup> Comparable #2 has ground floor living area of 2,140 square feet with above ground living area 6,055 square feet, suggesting this dwelling is also part 2-story in design.

The Board finds the best evidence of assessment equity to be the parties' remaining comparables which are similar to the subject in location, age, dwelling size and some features. These four comparables have improvement assessments ranging from \$200,286 to \$301,316 or from \$33.08 to \$53.10 per square foot of living area. The subject's improvement assessment of \$238,974 or \$41.45 per square foot of living area falls within the range established by the best comparables in the record. After considering adjustments to the best comparables for differences when compared to the subject, the Board finds the subject's improvement assessment is supported. Based on this record, the Board finds the appellant did not demonstrate with clear and convincing evidence that the subject's improvement is inequitably assessed and a reduction in the subject's assessment is not warranted.

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 19, 2023



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

Mark Eissler, by attorney:  
Abby L. Strauss  
Schiller Law P.C.  
33 North Dearborn  
Suite 1130  
Chicago, IL 60602

COUNTY

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