



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

APPELLANT: Katherine Brogi
DOCKET NO.: 21-05024.001-R-1
PARCEL NO.: 16-29-413-008

The parties of record before the Property Tax Appeal Board are Katherine Brogi, the appellant, by attorney Ronald Kingsley, of Lake County Real Estate Tax Appeal, LLC in Lake Forest; 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: \$28,285
IMPR.: \$103,156
TOTAL: \$131,441

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 2021 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 1,566 square feet of living area. The dwelling was constructed in 1946. Features of the home include a basement with finished area, central air conditioning, one fireplace and a 330 square foot garage. The property has an approximately 5,380 square foot site and is located in Deerfield, West Deerfield 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 12 equity comparables located in the same assessment neighborhood code as the subject. The comparables are improved with 2-story dwellings ranging in size from 1,428 to 1,800 square feet of living area. The homes were built from 1911 to 1948. Each comparable has a basement with

one having finished area.¹ Ten dwellings have central air conditioning and each comparable has a garage ranging in size from 216 to 780 square feet of building area. Three homes each have one fireplace. The comparables have improvement assessments that range from \$70,678 to \$114,350 or from \$48.01 to \$69.56 per square foot of living area. Based on this evidence, the appellant requested the subject's improvement assessment be reduced to \$91,141 or \$58.20 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 \$131,441. The subject has an improvement assessment of \$103,156 or \$65.87 per square foot of living area.

In support of its contention of the correct assessment, the board of review submitted information on five equity comparables located in the same assessment neighborhood code as the subject property. Board of review comparable #5 is the same property as the appellant's comparable #4. The comparables are improved with 1.75-story or 2-story dwellings of brick or wood siding exterior construction that range in size from 1,411 to 1,644 square feet of living area. The homes were built from 1946 to 1955 with the oldest comparable having an effective year built of 1959. Four comparables have a basement with three having finished area and one comparable has a concrete slab foundation. Each dwelling has central air conditioning and a garage ranging in size from 228 to 360 square feet of building area. The comparables have improvement assessments that range from \$94,356 to \$114,350 or from \$62.86 to \$70.68 per square foot of living area.

The board of review critiqued the appellant's comparables, asserting that "many of the appellant's comparables are older in age," when compared to the subject. The board of review noted that each of its comparables are within 155 square feet of living area from the subject and were built in the 1940's, like the subject. 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 record contains 16 equity comparables for the Board's consideration, as one property was common to both parties. The Board gives less weight to appellant comparables #1, #2, #3, #5, #6, #8, #9, #10 and #12 along with board of review comparables #2 and #4 which differ from the subject in age/effective age, dwelling size, foundation type and/or lack central air conditioning.

¹ The appellant comparable #4 was also submitted by the board of review which reported the property has finished basement area.

The Board finds the best evidence of assessment equity to be appellant comparables #4, #7 and #11 along with board of review comparables #1, #3 and #5, including the common property. These properties are more similar to the subject in location, age/effective age, dwelling size and other features. These comparables have improvement assessments that range from \$98,187 to \$114,350 or from \$56.69 to \$70.68 per square foot of living area. The subject's improvement assessment of \$103,156 or \$65.87 per square foot of living area falls within the range established by the best comparables in this record. After considering appropriate 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 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

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