



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

APPELLANT: Dilip Shah  
DOCKET NO.: 10-02112.001-R-1  
PARCEL NO.: 11-20-306-018

The parties of record before the Property Tax Appeal Board are Dilip Shah, the appellant, by attorney Mitchell L. Klein of Schiller Klein, PC, in Chicago, and the Lake County Board of Review.

Based on the facts and exhibits presented, 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: \$111,578  
IMPR: \$227,364  
TOTAL: \$338,942**

Subject only to the State multiplier as applicable.

**ANALYSIS**

The subject property is improved with a two-story dwelling of brick construction containing 4,349 square feet of living area. The dwelling was constructed in 1996. Features of the home include an unfinished basement, central air conditioning, two fireplaces and a 790 square foot garage. The property has a 22,643 square foot site and is located in Libertyville, Libertyville Township, Lake County.

The appellant's appeal is based on assessment equity. The appellant submitted information on three comparable properties described as two-story dwellings of frame or brick construction that range in size from 4,317 to 4,821 square feet of living area. The dwellings were constructed in 1992 or 1998. Each comparable has the same neighborhood code as the subject property. Features of the comparables include a full unfinished basement, central air conditioning, one or four fireplaces and a garage ranging in size from 704 to 966 square feet of building area. The comparables have improvement assessments ranging from \$171,727 to \$218,918 or from \$35.62 to \$49.07 per square foot of living area. The subject's improvement assessment is \$227,364 or \$52.28 per square foot of living area. Based on this evidence, the appellant requested a reduction in the subject's improvement assessment to \$192,863 or \$44.35 per square foot of living area.

The board of review submitted its "Board of Review Notes on Appeal" wherein the subject's final assessment of \$338,942 was disclosed. The board of review presented a letter, grid analyses sheets, property record cards, a location map and photographs of the subject and comparables as its evidence. In the letter, the board of review noted that appellant's comparable #1 was ±11% larger than the subject or 472 square feet. In addition, the board of review was of the opinion that the appellant's comparables are not "truly reflective of the subject's 2010 assessment value."

In support of the subject's assessment, the board of review provided descriptions and assessment information on six comparable properties located from .03 to .22 of a mile from the subject. Four of the comparables are located on the same street as the subject property. These six comparables are improved with two-story dwellings of brick or frame and brick construction that range in size from 3,699 to 4,566 square feet of living area. The dwellings were constructed from 1993 to 1999. Each has the same neighborhood code as the subject property. Features of the comparables include a full unfinished basement, central air conditioning, one to three fireplaces and a garage ranging in size from 721 to 950 square feet of building area. These properties have improvement assessments ranging from \$192,681 to \$240,919 or from \$51.31 to \$54.57 per square foot of living area. Based on this evidence, the board of review requested confirmation of the subject's assessment.

After reviewing the record and considering the evidence, the Property Tax Appeal Board finds that it has jurisdiction over the parties and the subject matter of this appeal. The Board further finds a reduction in the subject's assessment is not warranted.

The appellant contends unequal treatment in the subject's improvement assessment as the basis of the appeal. Taxpayers who object to an assessment on the basis of lack of uniformity bear the burden of proving the disparity of assessments by clear and convincing evidence. Kankakee County Board of Review v. Property Tax Appeal Board, 131 Ill.2d 1 (1989); 86 Ill.Admin.Code §1910.63(e). The evidence must demonstrate a consistent pattern of assessment inequities within the assessment jurisdiction. After an analysis of the assessment data, the Board finds the appellant has not met this burden.

The parties submitted a total of nine equity comparables to support their respective positions before the Property Tax Appeal Board. The Board has given reduced weight to appellant's comparable #1 and board of review comparable #3 which each differ substantially from the subject property in dwelling size. The Board finds the remaining seven comparables submitted by both parties are the most similar to the subject in location, size, style, exterior construction, features and/or age. Due to their similarities to the subject, these comparables received the most weight in the Board's analysis. These comparables had

improvement assessments that ranged from \$208,725 to \$240,919 or from \$48.35 to \$54.57 per square foot of living area. The subject's improvement assessment of \$227,364 or \$52.28 per square foot of living area falls within and at the lower end of the range established by the best comparables in this record. Based on this record the Board finds the appellant did not demonstrate with clear and convincing evidence that the subject's improvement assessment was inequitable 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. 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 appellant 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. For the foregoing reasons, the Board finds that the appellant has not proven by clear and convincing evidence that the subject property is inequitably assessed. Therefore, the Property Tax Appeal Board finds that the subject's assessment as established by the board of review is correct and no reduction is 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.



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Chairman



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Member



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Member



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Member



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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: September 20, 2013



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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 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 the subsequent year 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.

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.