



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

APPELLANT: Stephen Yachnin
DOCKET NO.: 13-00753.001-R-1
PARCEL NO.: 16-27-400-015

The parties of record before the Property Tax Appeal Board are Stephen Yachnin, the appellant, by attorney David Lavin of Robert H. Rosenfeld and Associates, LLC 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: \$12,365
IMPR.: \$52,628
TOTAL: \$64,993

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 2013 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 residential condominium unit in a building of brick construction which was built in 1980. The condominium contains 1,627 square feet of living area and features central air conditioning, a fireplace and a 288 square

foot garage. The property is located in Highland Park, Moraine Township, Lake County.

The appellant contends assessment inequity as the basis of the appeal. In support of this argument, the appellant submitted information on three equity comparables of highly similar condominiums in age, exterior construction, dwelling size, foundation, fixtures, air conditioning, fireplace and garage amenity which were located within .21 of a mile of the subject property. These comparables have improvement assessments of either \$40,732 or \$41,551 or for \$25.04 or \$25.54 per square foot of living area.

Based on this evidence, the appellant requested an improvement assessment of \$41,282 or \$25.37 per square foot of living area which the appellant contends is the average per-square-foot improvement assessment of the appellant's comparables.

The board of review submitted its "Board of Review Notes on Appeal" disclosing the total assessment for the subject of \$64,993. The subject property has an improvement assessment of \$52,628 or \$32.35 per square foot of living area.

In rebuttal, the board of review submitted a letter from Martin P. Paulson, Clerk of the Lake County Board of Review, asserting in part that the subject dwelling was recently sold in May 2014 for \$228,000 or \$140.14 per square foot of living area, including land, which is a market value greater than reflected by the subject's assessment. The Property Tax Appeal Board has given this argument little weight since the basis of this appeal is lack of assessment uniformity.

In support of its contention of the correct assessment the board of review submitted information on four equity comparables of highly similar condominium units including age, exterior construction, number of bathrooms, dwelling size, foundation, air conditioning, fireplace and garage size. These comparables have improvement assessments of either \$52,628 or \$67,871 or for \$32.35 or \$41.72 per square foot of living area.

Based on this evidence and argument, 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 a total of seven equity comparables to support their respective positions before the Property Tax Appeal Board. The comparables are located in close proximity to the subject and consist of condominium units identical in exterior construction, age, size and features when compared to the subject dwelling. These seven comparables had improvement assessments that ranged from \$52,628 to \$67,871 or from \$25.04 to \$41.72 per square foot of living area. The subject's improvement assessment of \$52,628 or \$32.35 per square foot of living area falls within the range established by the 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 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. 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 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. 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.

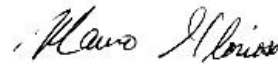
Chairman



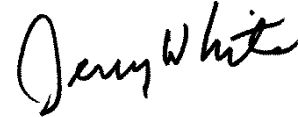
Member



Member



Member



Acting 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 18, 2015



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.