



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

APPELLANT: Alex Shifman  
DOCKET NO.: 19-05896.001-R-1  
PARCEL NO.: 16-27-402-036

The parties of record before the Property Tax Appeal Board are Alex Shifman, the appellant, by attorney Robert Rosenfeld, of Robert H. Rosenfeld and Associates, LLC in Chicago, 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:** \$60,183  
**IMPR.:** \$282,704  
**TOTAL:** \$342,887

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 2019 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 two-story dwelling of brick exterior construction with 4,712 square feet of living area. The dwelling was constructed in 2001 and has a reported effective age of 2003.<sup>1</sup> Features of the home include a full basement with a 1,859 square foot recreation room, central air conditioning, a fireplace, and a 651 square foot garage. The property has a 14,601 square foot site and is located in Highland Park, Moraine Township, Lake County.

The appellant contends assessment inequity concerning the improvement assessment as the basis of the appeal; no dispute was raised concerning the land assessment. In support of this argument the appellant submitted information on four equity comparables improved with two-story homes

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<sup>1</sup> Additional details of the subject property not provided by the appellant have been drawn from the board of review's evidence and the subject's property record card which the Board finds to be the best descriptive data of the subject.

of brick, wood siding, or dryvit exterior construction ranging in size from 3,271 to 4,965 square feet of living area. The dwellings range from 18 to 29 years old. The homes each have a full basement, central air conditioning, and a garage ranging in size from 504 to 858 square feet of building area. Three of the comparables each have a fireplace. The comparables are located within 0.29 of a mile from the subject property and are within the same assessment neighborhood code as the subject property. The comparables have improvement assessments ranging from \$186,815 to \$277,836 or from \$55.70 to \$57.17 per square foot of living area. Based upon this evidence, the appellant requested the subject property's improvement assessment be reduced to \$266,110 or \$56.48 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 \$342,887. The subject property has an improvement assessment of \$282,704 or \$60.00 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 improved with 2-story homes of brick, wood siding, or brick and stone exterior construction and ranging in size from 4,002 to 5,458 square feet of living area. The dwellings were built from 1989 to 2006. The board of review's comparable #3, which was built in 1989, has a reported effective age of 1995. The homes each have a full basement, three of which have recreation rooms, central air conditioning, one or three fireplaces, and a garage ranging in size from 660 to 800 square feet of building area. The comparables are located within 0.31 of a mile from the subject property and are within the same assessment neighborhood code as the subject property. The comparables have improvement assessments ranging from \$256,283 to \$300,696 or from \$55.09 to \$64.04 per square foot of living area. Based upon this evidence, the board of review requested confirmation of the subject property's assessment.

### **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 evidence of record does not support a reduction in the subject's assessment.

The record contains a total of eight comparables for the Board's consideration. The Board gives less weight to the appellant's comparables #1 and #4, which have significantly smaller dwellings than the subject. The Board gives less weight to the appellant's comparables #2 and #3 and the board of review's comparable #1, which do not have finished basement areas like the subject property features.

The Board finds the best evidence of assessment equity to be the board of review's comparables #2, #3, and #4, which are similar to the subject in size, age, location, and most features. These comparables had improvement assessments that ranged from \$256,283 to \$300,696 or from \$55.09 to \$64.04 per square foot of living area. The subject's improvement assessment of

\$282,704 or \$60.00 per square foot of living area falls within the range established by the best comparables in this record. Based on this record, the Board finds the record 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: January 18, 2022



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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