



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

APPELLANT: Dan Schramm
DOCKET NO.: 19-05958.001-R-1
PARCEL NO.: 16-36-207-028

The parties of record before the Property Tax Appeal Board are Dan Schramm, 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: \$92,259
IMPR.: \$77,843
TOTAL: \$170,102

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 2-story dwelling of stucco and wood siding exterior construction with 2,546 square feet of living area. The dwelling was built in 1924 and is 95 years old. The dwelling has an effective year built of 1937. Features of the home include an unfinished basement, central air conditioning, a fireplace and a 441 square foot detached garage. The property has a 11,238 square foot site and is located in Highland Park, Moraine 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 four equity comparables located within the same assessment neighborhood code as the subject. The comparables are improved with 2-story dwellings of wood siding or brick exterior construction that range in size from 2,766 to 3,202 square feet of living area and are 91 to 117 years old. The comparables have basements, two of which have finished area. Each comparable has central air conditioning, one or two fireplaces, and an attached garage ranging in size from 264 to 582

square feet of building area. The comparables have improvement assessments ranging from \$76,668 to \$90,356 or from \$27.34 to \$28.22 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 \$170,102. The subject has an improvement assessment of \$77,843 or \$30.57 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 within the same assessment neighborhood code as the subject. The comparables are improved with one, 2.5-story and four, 2-story dwellings of brick, wood siding, or brick and stucco exterior construction that range in size from 2,462 to 2,528 square feet of living area and were built from 1911 to 1928. Comparables #1, #2, #4 and #5 have effective years built of 1935, 1952, 1933, and 1963, respectively. All comparables have basements, one of which has a recreation room. Four comparables have central air conditioning. Each comparable has one or two fireplaces and an attached or detached garage ranging in size from 252 to 528 square feet of building area. One comparable has an inground swimming pool. The comparables have improvement assessments ranging from \$97,696 to \$125,519 or from \$38.71 to \$49.81 per square foot of living area. Based on this evidence, the board of review requested confirmation of the subject'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 appellant did not meet this burden of proof and a reduction in the subject's assessment is not warranted.

The parties submitted nine equity comparables for the Board's consideration. The Board gave less weight to the appellant's comparables #1, #3 and #4 due to their larger dwelling sizes and/or having finished basement area when compared to the subject. The Board gave less weight to board of review comparable #4 which has an inground swimming pool and a basement recreation room, not features of the subject.

The Board finds the best evidence of assessment equity to be appellant's comparable #2 and board of review comparables #1, #2, #3 and #5. These comparables are relatively similar to the subject in location, dwelling size, design and features. These comparables have improvement assessments ranging from \$76,668 to \$125,519 or from \$27.72 to \$49.81 per square foot of living area. Most weight was given to board of review comparable #1 which is most similar overall to the subject in style, year built/effective year built, dwelling size, and most features. The subject's improvement assessment of \$77,843 or \$30.57 per square foot of living area, falls within the range established by the best comparables in this record and well supported by the most similar comparable. Based on this evidence and after considering adjustments to the

comparables for differences when compared to the subject, the Board finds the appellant did not prove by 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: February 15, 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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