



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

APPELLANT: Judith Sklare
DOCKET NO.: 21-02007.001-R-1
PARCEL NO.: 16-34-302-015

The parties of record before the Property Tax Appeal Board are Judith Sklare, the appellant, by attorney Robert Rosenfeld, of Robert H. Rosenfeld & 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: \$73,555
IMPR.: \$141,800
TOTAL: \$215,355

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 3,736 square feet of living area. The dwelling was built in 1978 and is approximately 43 years old. Features of the home include an unfinished basement, central air conditioning, one fireplace, and a garage with 506 square feet of building area. The home also features a 648 square foot inground swimming pool. The property has a site with approximately 19,458 square feet of land area 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 in the same assessment neighborhood code as the subject property and within 0.57 of a mile from the subject. The comparable are improved with 2-story dwellings of

brick or wood siding exterior construction ranging in size from 3,309 to 4,320 square feet of living area. The homes range in age from 46 to 58 years old. The comparables each have a basement, two of which have finished area. Each property has central air conditioning, one fireplace, and a garage that ranges in size from 484 to 704 square feet of building area. The comparables have improvement assessments ranging from \$119,997 to \$156,643 or from \$34.45 to \$36.26 per square foot of living area. Based on this evidence, the appellant requested the subject's improvement assessment be reduced to \$133,842 or \$35.82 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 \$215,355. The subject property has an improvement assessment of \$141,800 or \$37.96 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 and within 0.53 of a mile from the subject. The comparable are improved with 2-story dwellings of wood siding or brick and wood siding exterior construction ranging in size from 3,457 to 4,044 square feet of living area. The homes were built from 1977 to 1981. Each comparable has an unfinished basement, central air conditioning, one or two fireplaces, and a garage that ranges in size from 506 to 962 square feet of building area. Comparable #5 has an inground swimming pool. The comparables have improvement assessments ranging from \$143,209 to \$162,138 or from \$38.77 to \$42.05 per square foot of living area. Based on this evidence, the board of review requested the subject's assessment be confirmed.

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 record contains nine comparables submitted by the parties to support their respective positions. The Board gives less weight to the appellant's comparables which are less similar to the subject in age and/or dwelling size than other comparables in this record. Further, the appellant's comparables #2 and #3 have basement finish, which the subject lacks.

The Board finds the best evidence of assessment equity to be the board of review comparables which are more similar to the subject dwelling in location, design, age, dwelling size, and most features. However, four of the board of review comparables lack an inground swimming pool, unlike the subject property, suggesting an upward adjustment or this difference would be appropriate to make them more equivalent to the subject property. Nevertheless, these comparables have improvement assessments that range from \$143,209 to \$162,138 or from \$38.77 to \$42.05 per square foot of living area. The subject's improvement assessment of

\$141,800 or \$37.96 per square foot of living area falls below the range established by the best comparables in this record. Based on this record and after considering 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:

November 21, 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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