



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

APPELLANT: Charles Schikman
DOCKET NO.: 21-02038.001-R-1
PARCEL NO.: 16-34-105-016

The parties of record before the Property Tax Appeal Board are Charles Schikman, 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: \$68,334
IMPR.: \$154,846
TOTAL: \$223,180

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 vinyl siding exterior construction with 3,488 square feet of living area. The dwelling was built in 1966 and is approximately 55 years old. The dwelling has a reported effective age of 1968.¹ Features of the home include an unfinished basement, central air conditioning, one fireplace, and a 441 square foot garage. The property has an approximately 11,695 square foot site and is located in Deerfield, 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 and within 0.22 of

¹ The subject's property record provided by the board of review disclosed the subject dwelling was remodeled in 2005 and has an effective year built of 1968.

a mile from the subject. The comparables are improved with 2-story dwellings of brick exterior construction ranging in size from 3,270 to 3,911 square feet of living area. The dwellings are either 56 or 57 years old. The comparables each have a basement with two having finished area. Three comparables each have central air conditioning. Each comparable has one fireplace and a garage that ranges in size from 484 to 630 square feet of building area. The comparables have improvement assessments that range from \$132,834 to \$171,058 or from \$35.67 to \$43.74 per square foot of living area. Based on this evidence, the appellant requested the subject's improvement assessment be reduced to \$143,618 or \$41.17 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 \$223,180. The subject property has an improvement assessment of \$154,846 or \$44.39 per square foot of living area.

In support of its contention of the correct assessment, the board of review submitted information on five comparables located in the same assessment neighborhood code as the subject and within 0.26 of a mile from the subject. The comparables are improved with 2-story dwellings of wood siding or brick and wood siding exterior construction ranging in size from 3,191 to 3,806 square feet of living area. The dwellings were built from 1964 to 1968 and thus would range in age from approximately 53 to 57 years old. The four comparables have reported effective ages ranging from 1966 to 1972. Each comparable has an unfinished basement, central air conditioning, one or two fireplaces, and a garage ranging in size from 462 to 528 square feet of building area. Comparable #2 has an inground swimming pool. The comparables have improvement assessments that range from \$150,161 to \$170,561 or from \$44.81 to \$50.65 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 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 a total of nine suggested equity comparables for the Board's consideration. The Board gives less weight to the appellant's comparables #1 and #3 which have basement finish, unlike the subject. The Board gives less weight to the appellant's comparable #2 due to its lack of central air conditioning, a feature of the subject. The Board gives less weight to the appellant's comparable #4 due to its larger dwelling size when compared to the subject. The Board also gives diminished weight to board of review comparable #2 which has an inground swimming pool, which the subject lacks

The Board finds the best evidence of assessment equity to be the four remaining board of review comparables which are overall more similar to the subject in location, design, age, dwelling size,

and features. These comparables have improvement assessments ranging from \$150,161 to \$170,561 or from \$44.81 to \$50.65 per square foot of living area. The subject's improvement assessment of \$154,846 or \$44.39 per square foot of living area falls within the range established by the best comparables in the record on an overall improvement assessment basis but below the range on a per square foot basis. Based on this record and after considering adjustments to the best comparables for differences when compared to 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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