



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

APPELLANT: Michael Berman
DOCKET NO.: 22-01190.001-R-1
PARCEL NO.: 17-31-305-004

The parties of record before the Property Tax Appeal Board are Michael Berman, the appellant, by attorney Robert Rosenfeld, of Robert H. Rosenfeld & Associates, LLC in Northbrook; 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: \$116,480
IMPR.: \$147,641
TOTAL: \$264,121

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 2022 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 1-story dwelling of brick and wood siding exterior construction with 2,729 square feet of living area. The dwelling was constructed in 1961 and is approximately 61 years old, with an effective age of 1982.¹ Features of the home include a basement with finished area, central air conditioning, one fireplace and an attached garage with 572 square feet of building area. The property has a site with approximately 15,000 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 suggested equity comparables located in the same assessment neighborhood as the subject and within .9 of a mile from the subject property. The appellant reported that the comparables are improved with 1-story dwellings of brick exterior construction that range in size from 2,188 to 2,851 square feet of living

¹ The board of review submitted permit details for the subject disclosing that the dwelling was a “gut and rehab” in October 2017 for \$780,000.

area. The dwellings range in age from 59 to 72 years old. Each comparable has a basement with finished area, central air conditioning, either one or two fireplaces and a garage ranging in size from 437 to 729 square feet of building area. The comparables have improvement assessments that range from \$95,783 to \$127,819 or from \$43.26 to \$46.11 per square foot of living area. Based on this evidence, the appellant requested the subject's improvement assessment be reduced to \$122,054 or \$44.72 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 \$264,121. The subject property has an improvement assessment of \$147,641 or \$54.10 per square foot of living area.

In support of its contention of the correct assessment the board of review submitted information on three suggested equity comparables located in the same assessment neighborhood as the subject and within .79 of a mile from the subject property. The comparables are improved with 1-story dwellings of brick or stone and wood siding exterior construction that range in size from 2,461 to 4,311 square feet of living area. The dwellings were built from 1951 to 1964 with effective ages ranging from 1971 to 1988, respectively. Each comparable has a basement with finished area, central air conditioning, either one or two fireplaces and a garage ranging in size from 483 to 972 square feet of building area. The comparables have improvement assessments ranging from \$131,092 to \$248,014 or from \$52.02 to \$58.03 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 Board finds the parties submitted a total of seven comparable properties for the Board's consideration. The Board gives less weight to appellant's comparables #1, #2 and #3 as well as board of review's comparable #3 for their dissimilar dwelling sizes when compared to the subject.

The Board finds the best evidence of assessment equity to be the appellant's comparable #4 along with board of review's comparables #1 and #2 which are most similar to the subject in location, design, dwelling size and some features. However, each of the best comparables has an older age/effective age when compared to the subject. These three comparables have improvement assessments ranging from \$127,819 to \$142,823 or from \$44.83 to \$58.03 per square foot of living area. The subject's improvement assessment of \$147,641 or \$54.40 per square foot of living area, is slightly above the range on a total improvement assessment but within the range of the best comparables in the record on a per square foot basis. Based on this record, and after considering adjustments to the comparables for differences when compared to the subject, such as older age/effective age, 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 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:

May 21, 2024



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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