



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

APPELLANT: Jacob Crenshaw
DOCKET NO.: 21-04818.001-R-1
PARCEL NO.: 14-32-405-007

The parties of record before the Property Tax Appeal Board are Jacob Crenshaw, the appellant, by attorney Ronald Kingsley, of Lake County Real Estate Tax Appeal, LLC in Hawthorn Woods; 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: \$22,592
IMPR.: \$131,411
TOTAL: \$154,003

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 is a 2-story dwelling of brick and wood siding exterior construction with 2,934 square feet of living area. The dwelling was constructed in 1978. Features of the home include an unfinished basement, central air conditioning, a fireplace, an attached 484 square foot garage and a metal utility shed. The property has an approximately 22,310 square foot site and is located in Deer Park, Ela Township, Lake County.

The appellant contends assessment inequity with respect to the subject's improvement as the basis of the appeal. In support of this argument the appellant submitted information on 12 comparable properties that are located within .68 of a mile from the subject. The comparables are improved with 2-story dwellings of frame, brick, or frame and brick exterior construction ranging in size from 2,807 to 3,078 square feet of living area. The dwellings were built from 1964 to 1979, with two homes built in 1965 and 1966 having 1969 and 1972 effective ages. The

comparables have unfinished basements, central air conditioning, from one to three fireplaces, and a garage ranging in size from 396 to 875 square feet of building area. One comparable has a swimming pool. The comparables have improvement assessments ranging from \$113,770 to \$134,409 or from \$40.34 to \$46.35 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 \$154,003. The subject property has an improvement assessment of \$131,411 or \$44.79 per square foot of living area.

In support of its contention of the correct assessment the board of review submitted information on five comparable properties that are located within .79 of a mile from the subject. The board of review's comparables #2 and #3 are the same properties as the appellant's comparables #12 and #1, respectively. The comparables are improved with 2-story dwellings of brick, wood siding, or brick and wood siding exterior construction ranging in size from 2,738 to 3,282 square feet of living area. The dwellings were built from 1973 to 1979, with a home built in 1976 having a 1979 effective age. The comparables have unfinished basements, central air conditioning, one or two fireplaces, and an attached garage ranging in size from 462 to 875 square feet of building area. One comparable has a swimming pool and one comparable has a metal utility shed. The comparables have improvement assessments ranging from \$126,659 to \$151,660 or from \$45.08 to \$52.40 per square foot of living area. The board of review included Multiple Listing Service (MLS) information disclosing the subject sold in June 2018 for \$492,000.

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 parties submitted a total of 15 comparable properties for the Board's consideration, two of which were submitted by both parties. The Board gives less weight to the appellant's comparables #1, #4 and #6 through #11, which includes one of the parties' common comparables, due to their older dwellings or their swimming pool feature when compared to the subject. The Board finds the parties' remaining comparables, which includes one of the parties' common comparables, have varying degrees of similarity to the subject. The best comparables have improvement assessments ranging from \$126,659 to \$151,660 or from \$44.76 to \$52.40 per square foot of living area. The subject's improvement assessment of \$131,411 or \$44.79 per

square foot of living area falls within the range established by the best comparables in the record. After considering adjustments to the best comparables for differences when compared to the subject, the Board finds the subject's improvement assessment is supported. The Board gives less weight to the subject's June 2018 sale for \$492,000, as this evidence is not responsive to the improvement inequity argument brought by the appellant. Based on this record, the Board finds the appellant did not demonstrate with clear and convincing evidence that the subject's improvement is inequitably assessed and a reduction in the subject's assessment is not warranted.

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: March 26, 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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