FINAL ADMINISTRATIVE DECISION
ILLINOIS PROPERTY TAX APPEAL BOARD

APPELLANT: Timothy Pearson
DOCKET NO.: 25-01255.001-R-1
PARCEL NO.: 06-18-109-038

The parties of record before the Property Tax Appeal Board are Timothy Pearson, 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:	$12,566
IMPR.:	$37,257
TOTAL:	$49,823

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 2025 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 frame exterior construction with 1,092 square feet of living area. The dwelling is approximately 102 years old. Features of the home include a crawl space foundation and a 528 square foot garage. The property has a 15,000 square foot site and is located in Round Lake, Avon Township, Lake County.

The appellant contends assessment inequity regarding the improvement as the basis of the appeal. In support of this argument the appellant submitted information on nine equity comparables located within the same assessment neighborhood code as the subject. The comparables are improved with 1-story homes ranging from 930 to 1,217 square feet of living area and from 91 to 119 years old. One home has a basement and three homes have central air conditioning. Each comparable has a garage ranging from 209 to 624 square feet of building area. The comparables have improvement assessments ranging from $25,839 to $41,073 or from

$26.75 to $33.84 per square foot of living area. Based on this evidence the appellant requested a reduction in the subject's improvement assessment to $33,819.

The board of review submitted its "Board of Review Notes on Appeal" disclosing the total assessment for the subject of $49,823. The subject property has an improvement assessment of $37,257 or $34.12 per square foot of living area. In support of its contention of the correct assessment the board of review submitted information on four equity comparables located within the same assessment neighborhood code as the subject. The comparables are improved with 1-story homes ranging from 1,092 to 1,152 square feet of living area and from 33 to 101 years old. Two homes have central air conditioning. The comparables have improvement assessments ranging from $42,510 to $54,327 or from $38.93 to $49.75 per square foot of living area.

The board of review submitted a brief contending that the subject sold in December 2025 for a price of $230,000, which is above the market value reflected in its current assessment, $149,484. Consequently, the board of review requested an increase in the subject's assessment to reflect the recent sale price.

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 further finds an increase in the subject's assessment is also not warranted based on this record.

The record contains a total of thirteen equity comparables for the Board's consideration. The Board gives less weight to the appellant's comparables #3, #4, #5, and #9 and the board of review's comparables #1, #2, and #4, which are less similar to the subject in dwelling size, age, foundation type, and/or central air conditioning amenity than the other comparables in this record.

The Board finds the best evidence of assessment equity to be appellant's comparables #1, #2, #6, #7, and #8 and the board of review's comparable #3, which are more similar to the subject in dwelling size, age, location, and features, although these comparables vary in similarity to the subject in garage amenity/size, suggesting adjustments to these comparables would be needed to make them more equivalent to the subject. These comparables have improvement assessments that range from $25,839 to $42,940 or from $26.75 to $39.04 per square foot of living area. The subject's improvement assessment of $37,257 or $34.12 per square foot of living area falls within the range established by the best comparables in this record. Based on this record and after considering appropriate 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.

As a final point, with regard to the subject's sale, the Board finds the board of review did not provide sales data for its comparables to show how these comparables are assessed relative to their recent sale prices. The Board further finds that the requested increase in the subject's assessment would result in an improvement assessment for the subject that would be substantially higher than the comparables in this record. Based on this record, the Board finds an increase 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:

C E R T I F I C A T I O N

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 17, 2026

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 9-215 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

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