FINAL ADMINISTRATIVE DECISION
ILLINOIS PROPERTY TAX APPEAL BOARD

APPELLANT: Jeffrey Kelly
DOCKET NO.: 25-01460.001-R-1
PARCEL NO.: 16-36-124-022

The parties of record before the Property Tax Appeal Board are Jeffrey Kelly, 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:	$58,983
IMPR.:	$80,731
TOTAL:	$139,714

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 one-story dwelling of wood siding exterior construction with 1,092 square feet of living area. The dwelling was constructed in 1958 and is approximately 67 years old. Features of the home include a basement with finished area,[1] central air conditioning, two full bathrooms and a garage with 240 square feet of building area. The property has an approximately 5,268 square foot site and is located in Highland Park, Moraine Township, Lake County.

The appellant contends assessment inequity with respect to the improvement assessment as the basis of the appeal. In support of this argument, the appellant submitted information on nine equity comparables that have the same assessment neighborhood code as the subject and are

[1] The subject's property record card submitted by the board of review disclosed the subject dwelling has 873 square feet of basement finish, which was not reported by nor refuted by the appellant.

located within .65 of a mile from the subject property. The comparables are improved with one-story dwellings of wood frame exterior construction ranging in size from 1,055 to 1,236 square feet of living area. The dwellings are from 65 to 103 years old. The comparables each have a basement, one or two full bathrooms and a garage ranging in size from 260 to 504 square feet of building area. Six comparables have central air conditioning, two comparables each have an additional half bathroom and three comparables each have a fireplace. The comparables have improvement assessments that range from $59,301 to $84,348 or from $51.08 to $72.69 per square foot of living area. Based on this evidence, the appellant requested the subject's improvement assessment be reduced to $72,705 or $66.58 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 $139,714. The subject has an improvement assessment of $80,731 or $73.93 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 that have the same assessment neighborhood code as the subject and are located within .65 of a mile from the subject property. The comparables are improved with one-story dwellings of brick or wood siding exterior construction ranging in size from 1,075 to 1,136 square feet of living area. The dwellings range in age from 72 to 99 years old. The comparables each have a basement, two of which have finished area. Each comparable has one or two full bathrooms and a fireplace. Three comparables have central air conditioning and two comparables each have a garage with 264 or 528 square feet of building area. The comparables have improvement assessments that range from $78,562 to $91,233 or from $72.21 to $80.45 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 thirteen equity comparables for the Board's consideration. The Board has given less weight to the appellant's comparables #1 and #3 though #7, as well as board of review comparables #1 and #4 due to their considerably older dwelling ages when compared to the subject.

The Board finds the best evidence of assessment equity to be the appellant's comparables #2, #8 and #9, along with board of review comparables #2 and #3, which are similar to the subject in location, dwelling size, design and age. However, the Board finds four of the five comparables lack basement finish and have a fewer number of fireplaces, when compared to the subject. Additionally, one comparable lacks central air conditioning and two comparables each lack a

garage, both features of the subject. These differences suggest upward adjustments would be required to make the comparables more equivalent to the subject. Nevertheless, these five comparables have improvement assessments ranging from $76,645 to $90,528 or from $64.73 to $79.69 per square foot of living area. The subject's improvement assessment of $80,731 or $73.93 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 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:

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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