



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

APPELLANT: Mark Batts
DOCKET NO.: 20-33284.001-R-1
PARCEL NO.: 18-31-107-011-0000

The parties of record before the Property Tax Appeal Board are Mark Batts, the appellant, by John W. Zapala, of the Law Offices of John Zapala, P.C. in Chicago, and the Cook 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 **Cook** County Board of Review is warranted. The correct assessed valuation of the property is:

LAND: \$11,897
IMPR.: \$53,196
TOTAL: \$65,093

Subject only to the State multiplier as applicable.

Statement of Jurisdiction

The appellant timely filed the appeal from a decision of the Cook County Board of Review pursuant to section 16-160 of the Property Tax Code (35 ILCS 200/16-160) challenging the assessment for the 2020 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 two-story dwelling of brick exterior construction with 4,040 square feet of living area. The dwelling is 35 years old. Features of the home include a full basement, central air conditioning, two fireplaces, and a three-car garage. The property has a 16,411 square foot site and is located in Burr Ridge, Lyons Township, Cook County. The subject is classified as a class 2-08 property under the Cook County Real Property Assessment Classification Ordinance.

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 three equity comparables improved with two-story, class 2-08 dwellings of brick exterior construction that range in size from 4,346 to 4,698 square feet of living area. The homes range in age from 1 to 35 years old. Each comparable has central air conditioning, one to four fireplaces, and two have a

full basement. Two of the comparables have either a three or a three and one-half car garage. The comparables have the same assessment neighborhood code as the subject and are located from 0.28 to 0.49 of a mile from the subject property. The comparables have improvement assessments that range from \$53,328 to \$60,339 or from \$12.27 to \$12.84 per square foot of living area. The appellant requested the subject's improvement assessment be reduced to \$49,573.

The board of review submitted its "Board of Review Notes on Appeal" disclosing the total assessment for the subject of \$65,093. The subject property has an improvement assessment of \$53,196 or \$13.17 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 improved with two-story, class 2-08 dwellings of brick exterior construction that range in size from 3,949 to 4,402 square feet of living area. The homes are either 28 or 35 years old. Each comparable has a full basement with one having finished area, central air conditioning, two fireplaces, and either a three or a three and one-half car garage. The comparables have the same assessment neighborhood code as the subject and are located either on the same block or within one-fourth of a mile from the subject property. The comparables have improvement assessments that range from \$54,179 to \$70,702 or from \$13.63 to \$16.06 per square foot of living area.

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 seven equity comparables submitted by the parties to support their respective positions. The Board gives less weight to the appellant's comparable #3 based on differences from the subject dwelling in terms of dwelling size, age, and amenities. The Board finds the best evidence of assessment equity to be the remaining comparables. These comparables are relatively similar to the subject dwelling, although adjustments to these comparables to account for differences in some features and size, would be needed to make them more equivalent to the subject. These comparables are either 28 or 35 years old, range in size from 3,949 to 4,425 square feet of living area and have improvement assessments ranging from \$53,328 to \$70,702 or from \$12.27 to \$16.06 per square foot of living area. The subject's overall improvement assessment of \$53,196 or \$13.17 per square foot of living area falls below the range established by the improvement assessments for the best comparables in the record and within the range on a per square foot basis. The Board further finds the most representative comparables in terms of location, age, dwelling size, and amenities, when compared to the subject property, are the board of review's comparables #1 and #2. These comparables both have improvement assessments that are higher than the subject's improvement assessment.

Based on this evidence 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.

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: June 18, 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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