



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

APPELLANT: Matt Walsh
DOCKET NO.: 20-37177.001-R-1
PARCEL NO.: 18-19-100-016-0000

The parties of record before the Property Tax Appeal Board are Matt Walsh, the appellant, by attorney Brian P. Liston, of the Law Offices of Liston & Tsantilis, 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: \$73,899
IMPR.: \$112,746
TOTAL: \$186,645

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 2-story dwelling of masonry exterior construction with 5,934 square feet of living area. The dwelling is approximately 40 years old. Features of the home include a basement with finished area, central air conditioning, 3.5 bathrooms, two fireplaces, and a 2-car garage. The property has a 295,598 square foot site and is located in Burr Ridge, Lyons Township, Cook County. The subject is classified as a class 2-09 property under the Cook County Real Property Assessment Classification Ordinance.

The appellant contends assessment inequity concerning the improvement as the basis of the appeal. In support of this argument the appellant submitted information on three equity comparables located within the same assessment neighborhood code as the subject and from 0.3 of a mile to 3.3 miles from the subject. The comparables are improved with class 2-09 homes of masonry exterior construction ranging in size from 5,495 to 6,176 square feet of living area. The

dwelling range in age from 22 to 30 years old. Each home has a basement with finished area, central air conditioning, 4 or 5 full bathrooms, one or two half bathrooms, one to four fireplaces, and a 3-car or a 4-car garage. The comparables have improvement assessments ranging from \$71,630 to \$80,603 or from \$13.02 to \$13.05 per square foot of living area.

Based on this evidence, the appellant requested a reduction in the subject's assessment.

The board of review submitted its "Board of Review Notes on Appeal" disclosing the total assessment for the subject of \$186,645. The subject property has an improvement assessment of \$112,746 or \$19.00 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, two of which are located within 0.25 of a mile from the subject. The comparables are improved with 2-story, class 2-09 homes of masonry or stucco exterior construction ranging in size from 5,233 to 7,947 square feet of living area. The dwellings range in age from 16 to 31 years old. Each home has a basement, three of which have finished area, central air conditioning, three to six full bathrooms, one or two half bathrooms, two to six fireplaces, and a 3-car, a 3.5-car, or a 4-car garage. The comparables have improvement assessments ranging from \$105,683 to \$159,337 or from \$19.88 to \$20.44 per square foot of living area.

Based on this evidence, the board of review requested the subject's assessment be sustained.

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 a total of seven equity comparables for the Board's consideration. The Board gives less weight to the appellant's comparables #1 and #3 and the board of review's comparables #1, #2, and #4, due to substantial differences from the subject in dwelling size, age, and/or basement finish.

The Board finds the best evidence of assessment equity to be the appellant's comparable #2 and the board of review's comparable #3, which are more similar to the subject in dwelling size, age, location, and some features. These two comparables bracket the subject in dwelling size, but are older homes than the subject and each has a larger garage, one or two more fireplaces, and one more full bathroom than the subject, suggesting adjustments to these comparables would be needed to make them more equivalent to the subject. These comparables have improvement assessments of \$71,630 and \$133,776 or \$13.04 to \$19.88 per square foot of living area. The subject's improvement assessment of \$112,746 or \$19.00 per square foot of living area is

bracketed by the two 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.

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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