



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

APPELLANT: Gerry Tadros
DOCKET NO.: 11-25654.001-R-1
PARCEL NO.: 20-16-101-076-0000

The parties of record before the Property Tax Appeal Board are Gerry Tadros, the appellant(s), by attorney Joanne Elliott, of Elliott & Associates, P.C. in Des Plaines; and the Cook County Board of Review.

Based on the facts and exhibits presented, 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: \$ 2,275
IMPR.: \$ 18,773
TOTAL: \$ 21,048

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 2011 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 three-story apartment dwelling of masonry construction with 4,851 square feet of building area. The dwelling was constructed in 1895. The

property has a 3,250 square foot site and is located in Chicago, Lake Township, Cook County.

The appellant contends overvaluation as the basis of the appeal. In support of this argument, the appellant submitted a copy of the settlement statement confirming the sale of the subject in April 2011 for \$36,500. In addition, the appellant confirmed in Section IV of the appeal the subject's sale date, price, transfer was not between related parties, name of realtor, subject was advertised for sale, and that the seller's mortgage was not assumed.

The board of review submitted its "Board of Review Notes on Appeal" disclosing the total assessment for the subject of \$21,048. The subject's assessment reflects a market value of \$221,79 or \$45.72 per square foot of building area, land included, when using the 2011 three year average median level of assessment for Cook County of 9.49% as determined by the Illinois Department of Revenue.

In support of its contention of the correct assessment the board of review submitted four equity comparables and sales data for each comparable. In addition, the board of review submitted a brief stating that the subject's sale was not a fair market value due to the deed trail showing that a lis pendens lien was placed on the subject in April 2010 and that the subject was granted/conveyed to U.S Bank in 2011.

In rebuttal, the appellant submitted a copy of the MLS sheet confirming that the appellant paid more than the original listing amount due to a "bidding war", real estate commissions were paid at closing, and the poor condition of the subject. In addition, the appellant stated that the board of review's evidence includes raw/unconfirmed sales data. The appellant distinguished the board of review's comparables based on size, age, and listing/sales data. Lastly, the appellant stated that subject's 2011 sale is an arm's length transaction.

Conclusion of Law

The appellant contends the market value of the subject property is not accurately reflected in its assessed valuation. When market value is the basis of the appeal the value of the property must be proved by a preponderance of the evidence. 86 Ill.Admin.Code §1910.63(e). Proof of market value may consist of an appraisal of the subject property, a recent sale, comparable sales or construction costs. 86 Ill.Admin.Code

§1910.65(c). The Board finds the appellant did not meet this burden of proof and a reduction in the subject's assessment is not warranted.

In addressing the appellant's market value argument, the Board finds that the sale of the subject in April 2011 for \$36,500 or \$7.52 per square feet of living area is a "compulsory sale." A "compulsory sale" is defined as:

- (i) The sale of real estate for less than the amount owed to the mortgage lender or mortgagor, if the lender or mortgagor has agreed to the sale, commonly referred to as a "short sale" and (ii) the first sale of the real estate owned by a financial institution as a result of a judgment of foreclosure, transfer pursuant to a deed in lieu of foreclosure, or consent judgment, occurring after the foreclosure proceeding is complete.

35 ILCS 200/1-23. Real property in Illinois must be assessed at its fair cash value, which can only be estimated absent any compulsion on either party.

Illinois law requires that all real property be valued at its fair cash value, estimated at the price it would bring at a fair voluntary sale where the owner is ready, willing, and able to sell but not compelled to do so, and the buyer is likewise ready, willing, and able to buy, but is not forced to do so.

Board of Educ. of Meridian Community Unit School Dist. No. 223 v. Illinois Property Tax Appeal Board, 961 N.E.2d 794, 802, 356 Ill.Dec. 405, 413 (2d Dist. 2011) citing Chrysler Corp. v. Illinois Property Tax Appeal Board, 69 Ill.App.3d 207, 211 387 N.E.2d 351 (2d Dist. 1979)).

However, the Illinois General Assembly recently provided very clear guidance for the Board with regards to compulsory sales. Section 16-183 of the Illinois Property Tax Code states as follows:

The Property Tax Appeal Board shall consider compulsory sales of the comparable properties for the purpose of revising and correcting assessments, including those compulsory sales of comparable properties submitted by the taxpayer.

35 ILCS 200/16-183. Therefore, the Board is statutorily required to consider the compulsory sale of comparable properties submitted by the parties to revise and/or correct the subject's assessment. The Board finds that the mere assertion that the subject's sale was not at market solely because it is a compulsory sale is accorded no weight without evidence supporting that assertion.

In determining the fair market value of the subject property, the Board looks to the evidence presented by the parties. The Board finds the board of review's comparables #1, #2, and #4 set the range of market value for the subject. These comparables were similar to the subject in location, age, and features. They sold from \$69.87 to \$116.05 per square foot of living area, including land. The subject's assessment reflects a market value of \$45.72 per square foot of living area, including land, which is below the range established by the best comparable sales in this record.

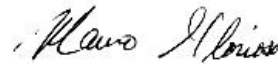
Accordingly, in determining the fair market value of the subject property, the Board finds that the appellant did not submit sufficient evidence to show the subject was overvalued. Therefore, the Board finds that the appellant has not met its burden by a preponderance of the evidence and that the subject does not warrant a reduction based upon the market data submitted into evidence.

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.

Chairman



Member



Member



Member

Acting Member



Acting 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: February 19, 2016



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 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 the subsequent year 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.

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.