



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

APPELLANT: Robert Taylor
DOCKET NO.: 13-28023.001-R-1
PARCEL NO.: 15-07-411-036-0000

The parties of record before the Property Tax Appeal Board are Robert Taylor, the appellant(s); 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: \$ 2,411
IMPR.: \$ 16,665
TOTAL: \$ 19,076

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 2013 tax year. The Property Tax Appeal Board (the "Board") finds that it has jurisdiction over the parties and the subject matter of the appeal.

Findings of Fact

The subject consists of a one-story dwelling of masonry construction. The dwelling is 51 years old. Features of the home include a full unfinished basement, central air conditioning, a fireplace, and a two-car garage. The property has a 7,420 square foot site, and is located in Hillside, Proviso Township, Cook County. The subject is classified as a class 2-03 property under the Cook County Real Property Assessment Classification Ordinance.

The appellant's evidence states that the subject's improvement size is 1,145 square feet of living area without any supporting evidence.

The appellant contends overvaluation as the basis of the appeal. In support of this argument the appellant submitted information

on four comparable sales, one of which was designated as being "bank owned."

The board of review submitted its "Board of Review Notes on Appeal" disclosing the total assessment for the subject of \$19,076. The subject's assessment reflects a market value of \$189,622 when applying the 2013 three year average median level of assessment for class 2 property of 10.06% as determined by the Illinois Department of Revenue.

The board of review's evidence states that the subject's improvement size is 1,711 square feet of living area without any supporting evidence.

In support of its contention of the correct assessment, the board of review submitted information of three equity comparables and three sale comparables.

Conclusion of Law

Initially, the Board finds that the subject's improvement size is 1,711 square feet of living area. "Standard of proof. Unless otherwise provided by law or stated in the agency's rules, the standard of proof in any contested case hearing conducted under this Act by an agency shall be the preponderance of the evidence." 5 ILCS 100/10-15. The appellant submitted no evidence in support of the assertion that the subject's improvement size was 1,145 square feet of living area. Therefore, the Board finds that the appellant has failed to prove, by a preponderance of the evidence, that the subject's improvement size is 1,145 square feet. The Board further finds that the subject's improvement size is 1,711 square feet of living area, and that the subject's market value is \$110.83 per square foot of living area, including land, when applying the 2013 three year average median level of assessment for class 2 property of 10.06% as determined by the Illinois Department of Revenue.

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.

Initially, the Board finds that Comparable #3 submitted by the appellant was 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 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. The MLS printout submitted by the appellant states that comparable #3 was a "bank owned" sale. Based on this admission, the Board finds that this sale comparable was a compulsory sale.

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, section 16-183 of the Illinois Property Tax Code states as follows:

The Property Tax Appeal Board shall consider compulsory sales of 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 submitted by the appellant. In doing so, the Board finds that the best evidence of the subject's market value is the comparable sales submitted by the appellant.

The Board finds the best evidence of market value to be appellant's comparable #3 and board of review comparables #1, #2, and #3. These comparables sold for prices ranging from \$139.40 to \$174.06 per square foot of living area, including land. The subject's assessment reflects a market value of \$110.83 per square foot of living area, including land, which is below the range established by the best comparables in this record. Based on this record, the Board finds 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.

Chairman

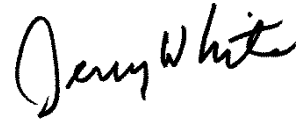


Member



Member

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: September 18, 2015



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.