



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

APPELLANT: Maryah Qureshi
DOCKET NO.: 15-28209.001-R-1
PARCEL NO.: 25-02-104-049-0000

The parties of record before the Property Tax Appeal Board are Maryah Qureshi, the appellant(s), by attorney Jessica Hill-Magiera, Attorney at Law in Lake Zurich; and the Cook County Board of Review.

Based on the facts and exhibits presented in this matter, the Property Tax Appeal Board hereby finds **A Reduction** 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: \$ 1,242
IMPR.: \$ 1,408
TOTAL: \$ 2,650

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 2015 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 two-story dwelling of masonry construction with 1,260 square feet of living area. The dwelling is 52 years old. Features of the home include a slab. The property has a 1,775 square foot site, and is located in Chicago, Hyde Park Township, Cook County. The subject is classified as a class 2-95 property under the Cook County Real Property Assessment Classification Ordinance. No evidence was submitted as to whether the subject is owner-occupied.

The appellant contends overvaluation as the basis of the appeal. In support of this argument the appellant submitted sale and adjustment information on five sale comparables. The adjustments were included in a chart entitled "Property Equalization Values." These comparables sold

between November 2013 and June 2015 for \$20,900 to \$28,500, or \$14.95 to \$23.02 per square foot of living area, including land.

The appellant also submitted evidence disclosing the subject property was purchased on April 26, 2013 for a price of \$26,500, or \$21.03 per square foot of living area, including land. The printout from the MLS submitted by the appellant states that the sale was pursuant to a foreclosure. Based on this evidence, the appellant requested a reduction in the subject's assessment to \$2,140.

The board of review submitted its "Board of Review Notes on Appeal" disclosing the total assessment for the subject of \$9,205. The subject's assessment reflects a market value of \$92,050, or \$73.06 per square foot of living area, including land, when applying the 2015 statutory level of assessment for class 2 property of 10.00% under the Cook County Real Property Assessment Classification Ordinance.

In support of its contention of the correct assessment, the board of review submitted four equity comparables and four sale comparables. These comparables sold between June 2012 and July 2012 for \$180,000 to \$245,000, or \$121.95 to \$145.49 per square foot of living area, including land.

In written rebuttal, the appellant argued that board of review's comparables were not similar to the subject for various reasons. The appellant also requests that the Board use the median sale price per square foot of the best comparables in the record in determining whether the subject is overvalued.

Prior to hearing, the board of review analyst argued that the adjustments found in the appellant's "Property Equalization Values" chart were hearsay, as the preparer of the adjustments in the chart was not present to testify. Counsel for the appellant did not challenge the board of review's hearsay objection, and had no qualms with the Board disregarding the adjustments in the chart. Therefore, the Board sustained the board of review's hearsay objection, and stated that the adjustments in the appellant's "Property Equalization Values" chart would be given no weight in the Board's analysis.¹

At hearing, counsel for the appellant reaffirmed the evidence previously submitted. The board of review analyst requested that the Board take judicial notice of the Board's decision in docket number 14-27630.001-R-1, wherein the Board maintained the subject's assessment for tax year 2014. The Board took judicial notice of this document, without objection from the appellant, and

¹ The Board notes that the board of review analyst's hearsay objection was made during the hearing for another appeal before the Board, namely docket number 15-28185. The hearing for this appeal occurred earlier in the day, and within two hours of the hearing for the instant appeal. During those proceedings, the Board asked counsel for the appellant if she intended to respond the same way during any subsequent hearings in which a "Property Equalization Grid" was included in the appellant's initial evidentiary submission, and the board of review analyst made a similar hearsay objection. Counsel for the appellant responded in the affirmative. Therefore, in sustaining the objection, the Board found it to be in the interests of judicial economy to disregard the appellant's "Property Equalization Chart" without the need for separate objections during each hearing, and the parties agreed to this procedure.

it was identified for the record as "Board of Review Exhibit #1." The board of review analyst also reaffirmed the evidence previously submitted.

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 meet this burden of proof and a reduction in the subject's assessment is warranted.

The Board finds that the sale of the subject in April 2013 for \$26,500 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 Board finds that the sale of the subject is a compulsory sale, in the form of a foreclosure, based on the printout from the MLS submitted by the appellant, which states that the sale was pursuant to a foreclosure.

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.

Bd. of Educ. of Meridian Cmty. Unit Sch. Dist. No. 223 v. Ill. Prop. Tax Appeal Bd., 2012 IL App (2d) 100068, ¶ 36 (citing Chrysler Corp. v. Ill. Prop. Tax Appeal Bd., 69 Ill.App.3d 207, 211 (2d Dist. 1979)).

However, the Illinois General Assembly has provided 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 comparable properties for the purpose of revising and correcting assessments, including those compulsory sales of comparable properties submitted by the taxpayer.

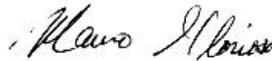
35 ILCS 200/16-183. Therefore, the Board is statutorily required to consider the compulsory sales of comparable properties submitted by the parties to revise and/or correct the subject's

assessment. Id. In considering the compulsory sale of the subject, the Board may look to the market value evidence submitted by the parties to determine whether the purchase price was at the subject's fair market value. 86 Ill.Admin.Code §1910.65(c). Such evidence may consist of the sales of comparables properties. 86 Ill.Admin.Code §1910.65(c)(4); see, Calumet Transfer, LLC v. Ill. Prop. Tax Appeal Bd., 401 Ill.App.3d 652, 655-56 (1st Dist. 2010) (“[The Board] allowed the [intervenor] to challenge the arm's-length nature of the transaction by offering evidence of comparable property sales. This was permissible under paragraph (4) of section 1910.65(c).”).

The Board rejects the appellant's argument that the Board should use the median sale price per square foot of the best comparables in the record in ascertaining whether the subject is overvalued. First, this argument was only raised during rebuttal, and, therefore, the board of review was not granted an opportunity to challenge this argument. As such, this argument was not made timely. 86 Ill.Admin.Code §1910.66(c) (“Rebuttal evidence shall not consist of new evidence such as an appraisal or newly discovered comparable properties. A party to the appeal shall be precluded from submitting its own case in chief in the guise of rebuttal evidence.”). Second, assuming *arguendo* that this argument was made timely, the appellant offers no evidence or testimony to support this premise. Instead, the appellant has simply made conclusory statements that are not supported by the record and are not law. For example, the appellant states, “Appellant submits that using a median price/SF analysis is more accurate, and should be standard practice for determining fair market value.” Arguments regarding the proper method of valuation are legal arguments. Kankakee Cnty. Bd. of Review v. Prop. Tax Appeal Bd., 131 Ill.2d 1, 14-15 (1989); Kankakee Cnty. Bd. of Review v. Prop. Tax Appeal Bd., 226 Ill.2d 36, 51 (2007); Bd. of Review of County of Alexander v. Prop. Tax Appeal Bd., 304 Ill.App.3d 535, 538 (5th Dist. 1999). The appellant has not cited any legal authority in support of this legal argument. Indeed, the appellant has not cited any authority, legal or otherwise, in support of this argument. In short, the appellant seeks to have the Board use a method of valuation that has no support in the record, no basis in law, and was not raised timely. The Board declines the invitation, and gives this argument no weight.

In the instant appeal, the appellant submitted information on five sale comparables, and the board of review submitted information on four sale comparables. The Board finds appellant comparables #1, #2, #3, #4, and #5 to be most similar to the subject. These comparables sold for prices ranging from \$14.95 to \$23.02 per square foot of living area, including land. The subject's sale price reflects a market value of \$21.03 per square foot of living area, including land, which is within the range established by the best comparables in this record. Therefore, the Board finds that the sale of the subject in April 2013 for \$26,500 was at the subject's fair market value, and that this sale represents the best evidence of market value for the subject. The Board's decision in docket number 14-27630.001-R-1 was given diminished weight in the Board's analysis, as the parties submitted different evidence in the instant appeal, as well as the fact that the subject's township was reassessed in tax year 2015. In further support of the transaction, the appellant submitted the printout from the MLS and the settlement statement. The Board finds the purchase price is below the market value reflected by the assessment. Based on this record the Board finds the subject property had a market value of \$26,500 as of January 1, 2015. Since market value has been determined the 2015 statutory level of assessment for class 2 property under the Cook County Real Property Assessment Classification Ordinance of 10.00% shall apply. 86 Ill.Admin.Code §1910.50(c)(2).

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 19, 2018



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

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