



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

APPELLANT: Chris Dewulf Ridgeland Court Condo
DOCKET NO.: 18-29681.001-R-1
PARCEL NO.: 20-25-124-019-1005

The parties of record before the Property Tax Appeal Board are Chris Dewulf Ridgeland Court Condo, 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 **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: \$1,022
IMPR.: \$8,668
TOTAL: \$9,690

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 2018 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 is residential condominium unit in an 89-year-old, three-story, residential condominium building of masonry construction. There are six units in the building, each designated with a Property Index Number (PIN). Each unit owns 16.60% of the common elements. The subject is designated PIN 1005. The property is situated on 6,820 square feet in Hyde Park Township, Cook County. The property is a Class 2 property under the Cook County Real Property Assessment Classification Ordinance.

The appellant's appeal is based on overvaluation. In support of this argument, the appellant submitted a settlement statement that disclosed the subject property was purchased by Deutsche Bank for \$35,829. The appellant also submitted a Multiple Listing Service (MLS) information

sheet that disclosed the subject was sold as “REO/Lender Owned” foreclosure property in an “as-is” condition. The appellant included information in Section IV–Recent Sale Data of the Residential Appeal that the subject was not sold as a transfer between related parties; and was advertised and sold through a realtor. The appellant failed to disclose how the transaction was settled. Based on this evidence, the appellant requested a reduction in the subject's assessment to reflect the purchase price when using the 2018 level of assessment of 10.00% for Class 2 property under the Cook County Real Property Assessment Classification Ordinance.

In further support of the overvaluation argument, the appellant submitted information on five suggested comparable sales. The appellant did not cite key property characteristics for these properties. The appellant provided a “Market Value Equalization” with an adjustment based on suggested comparable properties.

The board of review submitted its "Board of Review Notes on Appeal" disclosing the total assessment for the subject of \$9,690. The subject's assessment reflects a market value of \$96,900 when applying the 2018 level of assessment of 10.00% for Class 2 property under the Cook County Real Property Assessment Classification Ordinance. In support of its contention of the correct assessment, the board of review submitted a condominium analysis with information on suggested comparable sales for one unit in the building, designated PIN 1002. This unit sold in 2018 for a total consideration of \$96,910. The unit sold comprised 16.60% of the common elements of the building. The result was a full value of the property at \$581,459.

The board of review also submitted a deed trail from the Cook County Recorder of Deeds that disclosed a *lis pendens* and Notice of Foreclosure was recorded against the subject property in December 2014. Title was obtained by Intercounty Judicial Sales Corporation (Intercounty) in and conveyed from Intercounty to Deutsche Bank in October 2015, and from Deutsche Bank to Sheri Lewis in May 2016.

In rebuttal, the appellant argued that the comparable properties submitted as evidence by the board of review should be given diminished weight because they were dissimilar to the subject in various key property characteristics and that the board of review did not address the issues raised. The appellant reaffirmed the request for an assessment reduction.

Conclusion of Law

The Board finds the appellant failed to establish the admissibility of and to lay a foundation for the adjustments in the “Market Value Equalization” analysis. Therefore, the Board gives them no weight. However, the Board may consider the raw, unadjusted sale data.

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 has not met 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 2016 for \$35,829 is a "compulsory sale." The evidence disclosed that the subject was sold as "REO" property. REO is an abbreviation for "real estate owned." Black's Law Dictionary, "REO" (10th ed. 2014). Real Estate Owned is defined as "Property acquired by a lender, usu. through foreclosure, in satisfaction of a debt. - Abbr. REO." Black's Law Dictionary, "real estate owned" (10th ed. 2014). 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.

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., 961 N.E. 2d 794, 802 (2d Dist. 2011) (citing Chrysler Corp. v. Ill. Prop. Tax Appeal Bd., 69 Ill. App. 3d 207, 211 (2d Dist. 1979)).

The Board may consider market value evidence, such as sales of comparable properties submitted by the parties, to determine whether the subject was sold at fair cash value. 86 Ill.Admin.Code §1910.65(c)(4); *See Calumet Transfer LLC v. Illinois Property Tax Appeal Board*, 401 Ill.App.3d 652 (1st Dist. 2010).

The Board finds appellant did not cite key property characteristics for the suggested sale comparable properties. Without these characteristics, no meaningful comparisons can be made among the suggested sale comparable properties submitted by the parties. *See* 86 Ill.Admin.Code §1910.65(c)(4). Based on this evidence, the Board finds a reduction in the subject's assessment is not justified.

In determining the fair cash value of the subject property and all relevant factors, the Board finds that the appellant did not submit enough 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. 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:

August 23, 2022



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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