



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

APPELLANT: Amira Abu Rabi
DOCKET NO.: 23-26736.001-R-1
PARCEL NO.: 23-35-313-011-0000

The parties of record before the Property Tax Appeal Board are Amira Abu Rabi, the appellant(s), by attorney Dora Cornelio, of Schmidt Salzman & Moran, Ltd. 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 **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: \$11,238
IMPR.: \$30,762
TOTAL: \$42,000

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 2023 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 an approximately 33-year-old two-story dwelling of masonry construction with 3,000 square feet of living area. Features of the home include a partial basement, central air conditioning, a fireplace and a 2.5-car garage. The property has a 12,150 square foot site and is located in Orland Park, Palos Township, Cook County. The subject is classified as a class 2-78 property under the Cook County Real Property Assessment Classification Ordinance.

The appellant asserts overvaluation in this appeal. In support of the overvaluation argument, the appellant submitted evidence disclosing that the subject property was sold on November 27, 2020, for a price of \$420,000, or \$140.00 per square foot of living area. The evidence included the sale contract. The appellant is requesting a total assessment of \$42,000.

The appellant also contends assessment inequity as the basis of the appeal. In support of this argument the appellant submitted information on five equity comparables. The appellant did not state the distance of the comparables to the subject. The comparables are 19- to 38-year-old two-story class 2-78 residences with masonry or frame and masonry construction. The comparables have between 3,013 and 3,590 square feet of living area and have improvement assessments between \$11.70 and \$12.34 per square foot of living area. The appellant is requesting a total assessment of \$42,000.

The county board of review submitted its "Board of Review Notes on Appeal" disclosing the total assessment for the subject of \$51,999. The subject property has an improvement assessment of \$40,761 or \$13.59 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 with additional comparable sale information. The board of review did not specify the distance of the comparables to the subject and only comparable #1 is located in the same neighborhood as the subject. The comparables are 21- to 48-year-old two-story residences with masonry or frame and masonry construction. The comparables have between 3,042 and 3,102 square feet of living area and have improvement assessments between \$13.07 and \$18.54 per square foot. The board of review also provided sales information for those comparables that sold between June 2021 and September 2022. The comparables sold for prices between \$540,000 and \$620,000 and had sale prices per square foot between \$176.30 and \$203.81 per square foot. The board of review is requesting that the current assessment be confirmed.

Conclusion of Law

The taxpayer asserts assessment inequity as the basis of the appeal. The Illinois Constitution requires that real estate taxes, "be levied uniformly by valuation ascertained as the General Assembly shall provide by law." Ill. Const. art. IX, §4 (1970); Walsh v. Property Tax Appeal Board, 181 Ill. 2d 228, 234 (1998). This uniformity provision of the Illinois Constitution does not require absolute equality in taxation, however, and it is sufficient if the taxing authority achieves a reasonable degree of uniformity. Peacock v. Property Tax Appeal Board, 339 Ill. App. 3d 1060, 1070 (4th Dist. 2003).

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); Walsh, 181 Ill. 2d at 234 (1998). Clear and convincing evidence means more than a preponderance of the evidence, but it does not need to approach the degree of proof needed for a conviction of a crime. Bazyldo v. Volant, 164 Ill. 2d 207, 213 (1995). Proof of unequal treatment in the assessment process should consist of documentation of the assessments for the assessment year in question of not fewer 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 for assessment equity and a reduction in the subject's assessment is not warranted on that basis.

When market value is a basis of the appeal, the taxpayer must prove the value of the property by a preponderance of the evidence. 86 Ill. Admin. Code §1910.63(e); Winnebago County Bd. of Review v. Property Tax Appeal Bd., 313 Ill. App. 3d 1038, 1043 (2d Dist. 2000). 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 met this burden of proof and a reduction in the subject's assessment on this basis is warranted.

The appellant presented evidence that the subject property was sold on November 27, 2020, for a price of \$420,000 (confirmed by the board of review). The appellant filled out Section IV - Recent Sale Data of the PTAB residential appeal form and disclosed that the parties to the transaction were not related, the property was sold by owner as the property was advertised online. The appellant also disclosed that the sale was not due to a foreclosure action. The appellant submitted a copy of the sale contract. This evidence indicates that this sale was an arm's-length transaction. The board of review's evidence was insufficient to overcome the best evidence of the recent sale of the property, as the board of review did not provide evidence to rebut the appellant's supported assertion that the sale was an arm's length transaction.

The Board's task in this case is to determine the correct assessment of the subject property. *See* 35 ILCS 200/16-180. Under Illinois law, real property must be valued at its fair cash value, meaning the price that would be paid for it at a fair, voluntary sale where the buyer and seller are both ready, willing, and able to buy and sell, but neither is compelled to do so. Bd of Educ of Meridian Community School Dist. No. 223 v. Ill. Property Tax Appeal Bd., 2011 IL App (2d) 100068, ¶ 36. A contemporaneous sale of the subject property between parties dealing at arms-length is practically conclusive on the issue of whether an assessment reflected the fair cash market value of the property. Gateway-Walden LLC v. Pappas, 2018 IL App (1st) 162714, ¶ 33.

The assessment equity evidence provided by both parties and the sale evidence provided by the board of review was not persuasive as neither the appellant nor board of review provided proximity information for any of the comparables. The Board finds that the best evidence of the subject's market value is the November 27, 2020, sale of the subject for \$420,000. Because the subject's assessment reflects a fair market value of \$519,990, which is greater than the \$420,000 sale price, a reduction in the subject's assessment commensurate with that sale price is warranted.

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:

April 21, 2026



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

State of Illinois
Property Tax Appeal Board
William G. Stratton Building, Room 402
401 South Spring Street
Springfield, IL 62706-4001

APPELLANT

Amira Abu Rabi, by attorney:
Dora Cornelio
Schmidt Salzman & Moran, Ltd.
111 W. Washington St.
Suite 1300
Chicago, IL 60602

COUNTY

Cook County Board of Review
County Building, Room 601
118 North Clark Street
Chicago, IL 60602