



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

APPELLANT: Usama Oubaid
DOCKET NO.: 09-21833.001-R-1
PARCEL NO.: 28-22-317-017-0000

The parties of record before the Property Tax Appeal Board are Usama Oubaid, the appellant(s); and the Cook County Board of Review.

Based on the facts and exhibits presented, 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: \$2,722
IMPR.: \$14,069
TOTAL: \$16,791

Subject only to the State multiplier as applicable.

ANALYSIS

The subject property consists of a 7,260 square foot parcel of land improved with a nine-year old, two-story, frame and masonry, single-family dwelling containing 2,444 square feet of living area, two and one-half baths, air conditioning, a fireplace, and a full, unfinished basement. The appellant argues that the market value of the subject property is not accurately reflected in the property's assessed valuation as the basis of this appeal.

In support of the market value argument, the appellant included a copy of a portion of the settlement statement indicating the subject sold on March 4, 2010 for \$188,660. The petition indicates the property was advertised for sale with a realtor, that the sale was not a transfer between related parties, and

that the sale was in settlement of foreclosure. The appellant also included a portion of a uniform residential appraisal report estimating a market value for the subject as of February 12, 2010 at \$192,000.

In addition, the appellant submitted descriptions, assessment, and sale information on three properties suggested as comparable and located within one-half mile of the subject. The properties are described as two-story, frame and masonry, single-family dwellings. The properties range in age from 9 to 10 years and contain between 1,171 and 2,036 square feet of living area. The properties sold from December 2009 to May 2010 for prices ranging from \$173,000 to \$195,000. Based on this evidence, the appellant requested a reduction in the subject's assessment.

The board of review submitted "Board of Review-Notes on Appeal" wherein the subject's total assessment of \$25,036. The subject's final assessment reflects a fair market value of \$281,303 using the Illinois Department of Revenue's 2009 three year median level of assessment for class 2 property of 8.90%.

In support of the subject's assessment, the board of review submitted descriptions and assessment information on four properties. These properties are described as two-story, frame and masonry, masonry or frame and masonry, single-family dwellings. The properties range: in age from 7 to 13 years; in size from 2,036 to 2,394 square feet of living area; and in improvement assessments from \$9.30 to \$11.11 per square foot of living area. As a result of this analysis, the board requested confirmation of the subject's assessment.

After considering the evidence and reviewing the record, the Property Tax Appeal Board finds that it has jurisdiction over the parties and the subject matter of this appeal.

When overvaluation is claimed the appellant has the burden of proving the value of the property by a preponderance of the evidence. National City Bank of Michigan/Illinois v. Illinois Property Tax Appeal Board, 331Ill.App.3d 1038 (3rd Dist. 2002); Winnebago County Board of Review v. Property Tax Appeal Board, 313 Ill.App.3d 179 (2nd Dist. 2000). Proof of market value may consist of an appraisal, a recent arm's length sale of the subject property, recent sales of comparable properties, or recent construction costs of the subject property. 86 Ill.Admin.Code 1910.65(c).

In addressing the appellant's market value argument, the PTAB finds that the sale of the subject in February 2010 was a "compulsory sales." 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.

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 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 PTAB is statutorily required to consider the compulsory sale submitted by the appellant.

In considering the compulsory sale of the subject property, and the suggested comparables the PTAB finds the appellant has shown

the sale was reflective of the market value. The PTAB finds the appellant submitted comparable properties which sold between December 2009 and May 2010 for prices ranging from \$173,000 to \$195,000. The subject sold in March 2010 for \$188,660; this sale is within the range established by the market.

Based on this record the Property Tax Appeal Board finds that the subject property is overvalued and a reduction to that requested by the appellant 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.

Ronald R. Crit

Chairman

K. L. Fan

Member

Richard A. Huff

Member

Mario M. Lino

Member

J. R.

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: January 24, 2014

Allen Castrovillari

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.