



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

APPELLANT: Jerry McRoy
DOCKET NO.: 09-26319.001-R-1
PARCEL NO.: 13-29-302-021-0000

The parties of record before the Property Tax Appeal Board are Jerry McRoy, the appellant, by attorney Michael Griffin in Chicago, 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: \$ 4,836
IMPR.: \$ 21,494
TOTAL: \$ 26,330

Subject only to the State multiplier as applicable.

ANALYSIS

The subject property consists of a one-story, single-family dwelling with 1,181 square feet of living area. The subject has masonry exterior construction, a full finished basement, central air conditioning and a three-car detached garage. The dwelling is 30 years old and is located in Chicago, Jefferson Township, Cook County. The property is classified as a class 2-03 residential property under the Cook County Real Property Assessment Classification Ordinance.

The appellant contends overvaluation based on a recent sale of the subject property. On the appeal form, counsel indicated the subject property was purchased from Liquidation Properties in September 2008 for a price of \$118,125 or \$100.02 per square foot of living area, land included. When completing Section IV of the residential appeal form, the appellant indicated that the sale of the subject property was not a transfer between family or related corporations and that the seller's mortgage was not assumed. However, the appellant did not fully complete Section IV and did not answer questions such as "Sold by" and "Was the property advertised for sale?" To further document the sale, the appellant submitted a copy of the settlement statement form provided by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, HUD-1, dated September 22, 2008. The settlement statement did not indicate if any commission had been paid to a realtor for

selling the subject property. Based on this record, the appellant requested the subject's assessment be reduced to \$11,813.

The board of review submitted its "Board of Review Notes on Appeal" wherein its final assessment of the subject totaling \$26,330 was disclosed. The subject's assessment reflects a market value of \$295,843 or \$250.50 per square foot of living area, land included, using the 2009 three-year average median level of assessments for class 2 property of 8.90% as determined by the Illinois Department of Revenue. (86 Ill.Admin.Code 1910.50(c)(2)).

The board of review provided information on four comparable properties to demonstrate the subject was being equitably assessed. The comparables were improved with one-story, masonry dwellings that range in age from 33 to 55 years old. The comparable properties have the same assigned neighborhood and classification codes as the subject property. The dwellings range in size from 1,080 to 1,235 square feet of living area. As part of its evidence, the board of review disclosed that comparable #1 sold in September 2006 for \$315,000 or \$255.06 per square foot of living area, land included. The board of review also provided a list of sale prices and sale dates for twenty properties. This list revealed that the subject property sold in September 2008 for \$118,500 or \$100.34 per square foot of living area, land included, and in June 2004 for \$250,000 or for \$211.69 per square foot of living area, land included. Based on this evidence, the board of review requested confirmation of the subject's assessment.

After reviewing the record and considering the evidence, the Board finds it has jurisdiction over the parties and the subject matter of the appeal. The Board further finds the evidence in the record does not support a reduction in the subject's assessment.

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. National City Bank of Michigan/Illinois v. Illinois Property Tax Appeal Board, 331 Ill.App.3d 1038 (3rd Dist. 2002). Proof of market value may consist of an appraisal of the subject property, a recent sale of the subject property or comparable sales. (86 Ill.Admin.Code 1910.65(c)). A contemporaneous sale between two parties dealing at arm's length is not only relevant to the question of fair cash value but practically conclusive on the issue on whether the assessment is reflective of market value. Korzen v. Belt Railway Co. of Chicago, 37 Ill.2d 158 (1967). After an analysis of the evidence in the record, the Board finds the appellant has not met this burden of proof and a reduction in the subject's assessment is not warranted.

The sale of the subject property in September 2008 received little weight in the Board's analysis. The subject had a sale price of \$118,125 or \$100.02 per square foot of living area, land included. The appellant was not able to demonstrate that the sale of the subject property in September 2008 was an arm's length transaction. The appellant did not complete section IV of the residential appeal form explaining how the property was sold and advertised on the open market. Additionally, the appellant failed to state how long the property was available on the open market. Furthermore, the appellant did not provide a copy of the sales contract or the Illinois Real Property Transfer Declaration, PTAX-203, that would have indicated whether or not the sale had the elements of an arm's length transaction. The appellant did provide a copy of the settlement statement, but this form disclosed that no commission was paid to a realtor for selling the subject property. Based on this record, the Board finds the appellant failed to establish that the sale of the subject property was an arm's length transaction.

The Board finds the better evidence of the subject's market value in the record is the sale of the board of review's comparable #1 in September 2006 for \$315,000 or \$255.06 per square foot of living area, land included. Comparable #1 was very similar to the subject in location, age, size, design, exterior construction, and features. The subject has a total assessment which reflects a market value of \$295,843 or \$250.50 per square foot of living area, land included, using the 2009 three-year average median level of assessments for class 2 property in Cook County of 8.90% as determined by the Illinois Department of Revenue. The subject's market value is less than the best sale in the record.

Based on the evidence in the record, the Board finds no change in the assessment is 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.

Ronald R. Cuit

Chairman

K. L. Fern

Member

Frank A. Huff

Member

Mario Morris

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: April 20, 2012

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.