



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

PELLANT: Jakup Memishi  
DOCKET NO.: 10-24687.001-R-1  
PARCEL NO.: 18-13-212-057-0000

The parties of record before the Property Tax Appeal Board are Jakup Memishi, the appellant, by attorney Tina Marie Zekich, of Law Offices of Tina M. Zekich in Orland Park; 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:** \$ 2,460  
**IMPR.:** \$ 15,574  
**TOTAL:** \$ 18,034

Subject only to the State multiplier as applicable.

**ANALYSIS**

The subject has 4,920 square feet of land that is improved with a 56 year old, one and one-half story, masonry, single-family dwelling. The subject's improvement size is 915 square feet of living area according to the appraisal and its total assessment is \$18,034. This assessment yields a fair market value of \$201,723, or \$220.46 per square foot of living area (including land), after applying the 2010 Illinois Department of Revenue three year median level of assessment for Class 2 properties of 8.94%. The appellant, via counsel, argued that the fair market value of the subject property was not accurately reflected in its assessed value as the basis of this appeal.

In support of the market value argument, the appellant submitted a residential appraisal report for the subject property with an effective date of "tax year 2010." The appraiser estimated a fair market value for the subject of \$94,500 based on the sales comparison approach to value. All six of the comparables were compulsory sales, while five of the six sales occurred after the January 1, 2010 valuation date. Based on this evidence, the appellant requested a reduction in the subject's assessment.

The Cook County Board of Review submitted its "Board of Review-Notes on Appeal," wherein the subject's total assessment

of \$18,034 was disclosed. In support of the subject's assessment, the board of review submitted descriptive and assessment information for four properties suggested as comparable to the subject. The comparables are described as one and one-half story, masonry, single-family dwellings. Additionally, the comparables range: in age from 54 to 57 years; in size from 1,272 to 1,431 square feet of living area; and in improvement assessments from \$11.95 to \$15.41 per square foot of living area. The comparables also have several amenities. Based on this evidence, the board of review requested confirmation of the subject's assessment.

At hearing, Attorney Tina Zekich filed an appearance on behalf of the appellant. She rested on the written evidence previously submitted. Additionally, the appraiser was not present at the hearing and therefore unable to testify or answer any questions regarding his methodology and adjustments. The board of review's representative argued that five of the six sales occurred after the lien date with no adjustments made in a declining market. Additionally, all of the appraiser's sales were compulsory.

After reviewing the record, considering the evidence, and hearing the testimony, the Property Tax Appeal Board (the "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. Cook Cnty. Bd. of Review v. Prop. Tax Appeal Bd., 339 Ill. App. 3d 529, 545 (1st Dist. 2002); National City Bank of Michigan/Illinois v. Prop. Tax Appeal Bd., 331 Ill. App. 3d 1038, 1042 (3d Dist. 2002) (citing Winnebago Cnty. Bd. of Review v. Prop. Tax Appeal Bd., 313 Ill. App. 3d 179 (2d Dist. 2000)); 86 Ill. Admin. Code § 1910.63(e). 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. Calumet Transfer, LLC v. Prop. Tax Appeal Bd., 401 Ill. App. 3d 652, 655 (1st Dist. 2010); 86 Ill. Admin. Code § 1910.65(c). Having considered the evidence presented, the Board finds that the evidence indicates a reduction is not warranted.

The appellant's appraiser was not present at the hearing to provide direct testimony or be cross-examined regarding the appraisal methodology and final value conclusion. In Novicki v. Department of Finance, 373 Ill.342, 26 N.E.2d 130 (1940), the Supreme Court of Illinois stated, "[t]he rule against hearsay evidence, that a witness may testify only as to facts within his personal knowledge and not as to what someone else told him, is founded on the necessity of an opportunity for cross-examination, and is basic and not a technical rule of evidence." Novicki, 373 Ill. at 344. In Oak Lawn Trust & Savings Bank v. City of Palos Heights, 115 Ill.App.3d 887, 450 N.E.2d 788, 71 Ill.Dec. 100 (1<sup>st</sup> Dist. 1983) the appellate court held that the admission of an appraisal into evidence prepared by an appraiser not present at

the hearing was in error. The court found the appraisal was not competent evidence stating: "it was an unsworn ex parte statement of opinion of a witness not produced for cross-examination." This opinion stands for the proposition that an unsworn appraisal is not competent evidence where the preparer is not present to provide testimony and be cross-examined, and in this case, as to adjustments made regarding date of sale and condition [of property].

Additionally, the Board finds there was no valuation date for this property except "tax year 2010." As the subject should be valued as of the lien date of January 1, 2010, adjustments should be made by the appraiser for the dates of sale occurring after January 1, 2010. No such adjustments were made to the five sales that occurred after the lien date. The Board finds that because of this error, the estimate of value for the subject property is unreliable. Therefore, the Board finds the appellant has not proven by a preponderance of the evidence that the subject is overvalued, and no assessment reduction 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.

*Donald R. Cuit*

Chairman

*K. L. Fern*

Member

*Frank A. Huff*

Member

*Marko M. Louie*

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: July 19, 2013

*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.