



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

APPELLANT: Greg & Torri Peterson  
DOCKET NO.: 10-25727.001-R-1  
PARCEL NO.: 31-22-204-050-0000

The parties of record before the Property Tax Appeal Board are Greg & Torri Peterson, the appellant(s), by attorney Daniel J. Farley, of Law Offices of Terrence Kennedy Jr. 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:** \$ 2,355  
**IMPR.:** \$13,393  
**TOTAL:** \$15,748

Subject only to the State multiplier as applicable.

The subject property consists of a 41-year-old, multi-level, dwelling of frame and masonry construction with 1,789 square feet of living area. Features of the home include a partial basement and a two-car garage. The property has a 7,851 square foot site and is located in Rich Township, Cook County. The appellant argued that the fair market value of the subject was not accurately reflected in its assessed value as the basis of the appeal.

In support of the market value argument, the appellant submitted recent sale data on the subject as well as copies of a settlement statement, real estate contract, and Redfin listing sheet. The appellant's pleadings indicate: that the subject was purchased on March 18, 2009 for \$98,000; that the sale was not between related parties; and that the property was under no

apparent duress. Based upon this evidence, the appellant requested a reduction in valuation.

The board of review submitted its "Board of Review Notes on Appeal" wherein the subject's final assessment of \$15,748 was disclosed. The subject's final assessment reflects a fair market value of \$176,152 when the Illinois Department of Revenue's 2010 three-year median level of assessment of 8.94% for Cook County Class 2 properties is applied.

The board of review argues that the purchase of the subject property was not at fair cash value, but was a compulsory sale under Illinois Law and the Property Tax Code. In support of this assertion, the board of review submitted a brief detailing a search through the Cook County Recorder of Deeds database for public records relating to the transaction history of this property. The board of review asserted that the search reflects: that on August 7, 2007, Citimortgage placed a lis pendens on the subject property; that the Judicial Sales Corporation granted the subject to Citimortgage; and that Citimortgage conveyed the subject to the appellant on March 12, 2009. Therefore, the board of review indicated that this transaction history supports the assertion that this was a compulsory sale. Lastly, the board of review argues that Illinois courts have held that a distressed sale is not reflective of the fair cash value of a property. In addition, a copy of the transactional history for the subject property from the Cook County Recorder of Deeds office was submitted.

After 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, 331 Ill.App.3d 1038 (3<sup>rd</sup> Dist. 2002); Winnebago County Board of Review v. Property Tax Appeal Board, 313 Ill.App.3d 179 (2<sup>nd</sup> 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). Having considered the market value evidence presented, the Board concludes that this evidence indicates a reduction is not warranted.

In determining the fair market value of the subject property, the Board looks to the evidence and testimony presented by the parties. The appellant's recent sale is found to be a compulsory sale.

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 Board is statutorily required to consider the compulsory sales of comparable properties which were submitted by the parties.

In considering the compulsory sale of the subject property the Board looks to both the appellant's evidence and the board of review's comparables. The Board finds the appellant failed to submit any comparable sales. The board of review included four sales comparables that sold between August, 2009 and October, 2010 for prices ranging from \$97.34 to \$107.91 per square foot of living area. In comparison, the subject sold in March, 2009 for \$54.78 per square foot of living area; this sale is below the range established by the market. Therefore, the Board finds the subject's sale is not reflective of the market value. Conversely, the subject's assessment reflects a market value of \$176,152 or \$98.46 per square foot of living area which is within the range established by the market. Therefore, the Board finds the subject's assessment is supported and a reduction based on market value not 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. Cuit*

Chairman

*K. L. Fen*

Member

*Tracy A. Huff*

Member

*Mario Morris*

Member

*JR*

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: March 20, 2015

*A. Portal*

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.