



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

APPELLANT: Steven Sederquist  
DOCKET NO.: 10-24392.001-R-1  
PARCEL NO.: 09-11-207-003-0000

The parties of record before the Property Tax Appeal Board are Steven Sederquist, the appellant, by attorney Christopher G. Walsh, 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:** \$10,106  
**IMPR.:** \$22,492  
**TOTAL:** \$32,598

Subject only to the State multiplier as applicable.

**ANALYSIS**

The subject property is improved with a one-story dwelling of frame and masonry construction. The dwelling is approximately 53 years old and contains 1,471 square feet of living area. Features of the home include a full unfinished basement, a fireplace, and a two-car garage. The subject property has a 13,040 square foot site and is located in Glenview, Maine Township, Cook County.

The appellant's appeal is based on overvaluation. In support of this argument, the appellant submitted evidence disclosing the subject property was purchased on May 8, 2009 for a price of \$280,000 or \$190.35 per square foot of living area, land included. The appellant partially completed Section IV - Recent Sale Data of the residential appeal form and disclosed the name of the seller was Bank of America; that the subject's sale was not a transfer between related parties; that a realtor handled the transaction; that the property was advertised for sale using the Multiple Listing Service (MLS); and that the seller's mortgage was not assumed. The appellant did not answer the

question that asked how long the property had been advertised for sale. To further document the sale, the appellant submitted a copy of the Illinois Real Estate Transfer Declaration, PTAX-203, disclosing the subject property was purchased in May 2009 for a price of \$280,000. On the transfer declaration, question #7 ("Was the property advertised for sale?") was marked "YES". The appellant also produced an affidavit, wherein the appellant stated that he was a real estate agent and that he learned that the subject property was for sale through the Multiple Listing Service (MLS). The appellant also provided a copy of the subject's MLS listing wherein the subject's sale was described as "Pre-Foreclosure". In a letter that accompanied the appeal, counsel stated that the subject had a market value of \$280,000 and the assessment should be calculated by applying the 10% ordinance level of assessment for Class 2 residential property in Cook County. Based on this record, the appellant requested the subject's assessment be reduced to \$28,000.

The board of review submitted its "Board of Review Notes on Appeal" wherein its final assessment of the subject totaling \$32,598 was disclosed. The subject's assessment reflects a market value of \$364,631 or \$247.88 per square foot of living area, land included, using the 2010 three year average median level of assessments for class 2 property in Cook County of 8.94% as determined by the Illinois Department of Revenue. (86 Ill.Admin.Code §1910.50(c)(2)).

In support of the assessment, the board of review submitted information on four comparable sale properties that are improved with one or one and one-half story dwellings of frame, masonry, or frame and masonry construction. The dwellings range in age from 46 to 57 years and contain from 1,224 to 1,498 square feet of living area. The comparables have the same assigned neighborhood code as the subject. Each comparable has a garage; three comparables have basements and central air conditioning; and one comparable has a fireplace. The comparables have sites ranging in size from 6,750 to 10,640 square feet of land area. The comparables sold from February to November 2009 for prices that ranged from \$327,000 to \$383,000 or from \$248.48 to \$290.03 per square foot of living area, land included.

In addition, Nicholas Jordan, a board of review analyst, submitted a brief challenging the arm's length nature of the subject's sale. The board of review analyst submitted evidence that indicated the May 2009 sale of the subject property was a compulsory sale due to foreclosure. This evidence consisted of a print-out from the Cook County Recorder of Deeds' website and

a notice of foreclosure dated April 24, 2008 from the Cook County Circuit Court. The evidence revealed that the subject had been a distressed property long before it was sold in May 2009. Based on this evidence, the board of review requested confirmation of the subject's assessment.

After reviewing the record and considering the evidence, the Property Tax Appeal Board finds that it has jurisdiction over the parties and the subject matter of this appeal. The Board further finds a reduction in the subject's assessment is not warranted.

The appellant contends the market value of the subject property is not accurately reflected in its assessed valuation. Fair cash value is defined in the Property Tax Code as "[t]he amount for which a property can be sold in the due course of business and trade, not under duress, between a willing buyer and a willing seller." (35 ILCS 200/1-50). The Supreme Court of Illinois has construed "fair cash value" to mean what the property would bring at a voluntary sale where the owner is ready, willing, and able to sell but not compelled to do so, and the buyer is ready, willing, and able to buy but not forced to do so to do. Springfield Marine Bank v. Property Tax Appeal Board, 44 Ill.2d 428 (1970). 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). 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 (3<sup>rd</sup> Dist. 2002); 86 Ill.Admin.Code §1910.63(e). 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 has not met this burden of proof and a reduction in the subject's assessment is not warranted.

The Board gives little weight to the May 2009 sale of the subject property. The appellant failed to disclose how long the subject property was exposed to the open market. Furthermore, the board of review successfully challenged the arm's length nature of the subject's sale by submitting evidence that indicated the subject property was a distressed property and its May 2009 sale was compulsory. Consequently, the Board finds

that the subject's May 2009 sale was not demonstrated to be an arm's length transaction.

The Board finds the sales submitted by the board of review had unit prices ranging from \$248.48 to \$290.03 per square foot of living area, land included. These sales support the subject's assessment.

Based on the evidence contained in the record, the Board finds the appellant has not shown by a preponderance of the evidence that the subject is overvalued and 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.

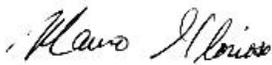


\_\_\_\_\_  
Chairman



\_\_\_\_\_  
Member

\_\_\_\_\_  
Member



\_\_\_\_\_  
Member



\_\_\_\_\_  
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 18, 2014



\_\_\_\_\_  
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.