



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

APPELLANT: Patricia Murphy  
DOCKET NO.: 10-24408.001-R-1  
PARCEL NO.: 31-33-306-024-0000

The parties of record before the Property Tax Appeal Board are Patricia Murphy, 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:** \$3,137  
**IMPR.:** \$19,521  
**TOTAL:** \$22,658

Subject only to the State multiplier as applicable.

**ANALYSIS**

The subject property is improved with a two-story dwelling of frame and masonry construction. The dwelling is approximately seven years old and contains 2,428 square feet of living area. Features of the home include a partial unfinished basement, central air conditioning, a fireplace, and a two-car garage. The subject property has an 8,963 square foot site and is located in Richton Park, Rich 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 September 22, 2009 for a price of \$200,000 or \$82.37 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 sellers. The appellant did not answer any questions regarding how the subject property was 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 September 2009 for a price

of \$200,000. On the transfer declaration, question #7 ("Was the property advertised for sale?") was marked "YES". In a letter that accompanied the appeal, counsel stated the subject had a market value of \$200,000 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 \$20,000.

The board of review submitted its "Board of Review Notes on Appeal" wherein its final assessment of the subject totaling \$22,658 was disclosed. The subject's assessment reflects a market value of \$253,445 or \$104.38 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 sales improved with two-story dwellings of frame or frame and masonry construction. The dwellings range in age from seven to forty-two years and contain from 2,359 to 2,958 square feet of living area. None of the comparables has the same assigned neighborhood code as the subject, and their parcel index numbers revealed that they were not located near the subject property. Features include an unfinished basement, either full or partial; central air conditioning; a fireplace, and a garage. The comparables have sites ranging in size from 9,074 to 14,276 square feet of living area. The comparables sold from March to December 2009 for prices that ranged from \$260,000 to \$295,500 or from \$99.90 to \$114.77 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 September 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 print-out of the subject's MLS listing wherein the subject's sale was described as a "short sale." The print-out from the Cook County Recorder of Deeds indicated that Wells Fargo Bank filed a lis pendens foreclosure document on July 31, 2009. The subject's MLS listing also revealed that the subject property had sold in March 2008 for a price of \$255,000. In May 2009 the subject property was listed for sale at a price of \$200,000. Four months later, the subject property sold for a

price of \$200,000. 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 September 2009 sale of the subject property. The appellant failed to disclose how long the subject property was exposed to the open market. Evidence submitted by the board of review characterized the September 2009 sale of the subject property as a "short sale." 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. Consequently, the Board finds that the subject's September 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 \$99.90 to \$114.77 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.

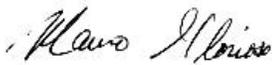


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Chairman



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Member

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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



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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.