



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

APPELLANT: Tammy Arvidson  
DOCKET NO.: 10-33207.001-R-1  
PARCEL NO.: 07-35-114-050-0000

The parties of record before the Property Tax Appeal Board are Tammy Arvidson, 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: \$5,698**  
**IMPR.: \$31,803**  
**TOTAL: \$37,501**

Subject only to the State multiplier as applicable.

**ANALYSIS**

The subject property is improved with a two-story dwelling of frame construction. The dwelling is approximately 27 years old and contains 2,493 square feet of living area. Features of the home include a full unfinished basement, central air conditioning, a fireplace, and a three-car garage. The subject property has an 11,396 square foot site and is located at 741 South Point Drive in Schaumburg, Schaumburg Township, Cook County.

The appellant's appeal is based on overvaluation. In this appeal, the appellant presented conflicting evidence regarding the purchase price of the subject property. In the residential appeal form, the appellant submitted evidence disclosing the subject property was purchased on January 29, 2010 for a price of \$375,000 or \$150.42 per square foot of living area, land included. In a letter that accompanied the appeal, the appellant's attorney stated the appellant bought the subject property in January 2010 for a price of \$254,000. The appellant did not complete Section IV - Recent Sale Data of the

residential appeal form. The appellant provided the date and price of the most recent sale of the subject property but did not answer the question that asked if the subject's sale was a transfer between family or related parties. To document the sale, the appellant submitted a copy of the Illinois Real Estate Transfer Declaration, PTAX-203, disclosing the subject property was purchased in January 2010 for a price of \$375,000. On the transfer declaration, question #7 ("Was the property advertised for sale?") was marked "YES". The transfer declaration also revealed that buyer and seller had the same last name and the same mailing address. In a letter that accompanied the appeal, the appellant's attorney stated the subject property had a market value of \$254,000 and requested that the subject's assessment 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 \$25,400.

The board of review submitted its "Board of Review Notes on Appeal" wherein its final assessment of the subject totaling \$37,501 was disclosed. The subject's assessment reflects a market value of \$375,010 or \$150.43 per square foot of living area, land included, using the 10% ordinance level of assessment for Class 2 residential property in Cook County.

In support of the assessment, the board of review submitted information on three comparable sale properties that are improved with two-story dwellings of frame construction. The dwellings are either 27 or 28 years old and contain from 2,246 to 2,493 square feet of living area. The comparables have the same assigned neighborhood code as the subject, and two are located in the same block as the subject. Each comparable has a garage and a full basement, one of which is finished. Two comparables have central air conditioning and a fireplace. The comparables have sites ranging in size from 8,837 to 9,375 square feet of land area. The comparables sold in April and June 2010 for prices that ranged from \$350,000 to \$450,000 or from \$155.83 to \$187.15 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 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 finds that the sale prices of the board of review comparables are the best evidence of market value in the record. These comparables sold in April and June 2010 for prices that ranged from \$350,000 to \$450,000 or from \$155.83 to \$187.15 per square foot of living area, land included. These comparables were similar to the subject property in every characteristic. In fact, board of review comparable #2 was located in the same block as the subject and was identical to the subject in design, exterior construction, age, living area, and foundation. The subject has a total assessment of \$37,501 which reflects a market value of \$375,010 or \$150.43 per square foot of living area, land included, using the 10% ordinance level of assessment for Class 2 residential property in Cook County. The subject's market value as reflected by its assessment falls within the range established by the best sales in the record.

The Board gives little weight to the January 2010 sale of the subject property. In this appeal, the appellant presented conflicting evidence regarding the purchase price of the subject property. More importantly, the transfer declaration also

revealed that buyer and seller had the same last name and the same mailing address. Since buyer and seller appear to be related parties, the subject's January 2010 sale does not meet the criteria for an arm's length transaction.

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 as reflected by its assessment 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.

*Ronald R. Cuit*

Chairman

*K. L. Fern*

Member

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 18, 2014

*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.