



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

APPELLANT: Ignacio Granja
DOCKET NO.: 07-29164.001-C-1
PARCEL NO.: 16-26-308-002-0000

The parties of record before the Property Tax Appeal Board are Ignacio Granja, the appellant(s), by attorney Scott Shudnow, of Shudnow & Shudnow, Ltd. in Chicago; and the Cook County Board of Review.

Based on the facts and exhibits presented, the Property Tax Appeal Board hereby finds a reduction 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: \$6,531
IMPR: \$118,869
TOTAL: \$125,400

Subject only to the State multiplier as applicable.

ANALYSIS

The subject property consists of 3,125 square feet of land improved with a 6 month old, two-story warehouse/office building containing 3,552 square feet of gross building area. The appellant argued that the market value of the subject property is not accurately reflected in the property's assessed valuation as the basis of this appeal.

In support of the market value argument, the appellant's pleadings included a summary appraisal of the subject property with an effective date of January 1, 2007 undertaken by Brian P. Johnson, a staff appraiser and Arthur Murphy who holds an MAI designation and is a certified general real estate appraiser. The appraiser estimated a market value for the subject of \$330,000. The appraiser indicated that the subject's highest and best use as vacant and improved is for its current use.

The appraisers developed all of the three traditional approaches to value. The appraiser developed the sales comparison, income capitalization, and cost approaches to value.

Under this sales comparison approach to value, the appraiser utilized four sale comparables. These comparables sold from November February 2004 through February 2008, for prices that

ranged from \$295,000 to \$510,000 or from \$83.98 to \$113.99 per square foot. The properties were zoned for retail/office and mixed-use residential/retail. The properties ranged in building size from 2,558 to 5,400 square feet of building area. After making adjustments to the suggested comparables, the appraisers estimated that the subject's market value was \$92.00 per square foot or \$330,000 rounded, as of the January 1, 2007.

Under the income approach, the appraisers reviewed four rental comparables from the market. The properties ranged in rental rates from \$5.50 to \$14.00 per square foot on a net lease basis, while the properties range in rental area from 1,200 to 3,000 square feet. Based upon this data, the appraisers estimated the subject's potential gross income at \$11.00 per square foot or \$39,072 annually. Deducting a vacancy and collection loss of 8% resulted in an effective gross income of \$35,946. Total expenses and replacements for reserves were estimated at \$3,943 resulting in a net operating income of \$32,003.

The appraisers noted an overall capitalization rate for the subject based upon its size, condition and location of 9.50%. Applying the overall capitalization rate of 9.50% to the operating income resulted in a final value under the income approach of \$335,000, rounded.

Lastly, under the cost approach, the appraiser analyzed five land sales to estimate the value of the land at \$10.00 per square foot or \$30,000, rounded. The replacement cost new method was utilized to determine a cost for the improvement at \$408,639. The appraiser depreciated the improvement for physical deterioration, functional obsolescence, and external obsolescence by \$101,787 for a value of \$306,852. Adding additional land value of 30,000 resulted in a market value estimate under this approach of \$340,000, rounded.

The appellant's appraisers indicated the most weight was accorded to the sales comparison approach to value in reconciling a final value estimate of \$330,000. Based upon this data, the appellant requested a reduction in the subject's market value.

The board of review submitted "Board of Review-Notes on Appeal" wherein the subject's total assessment was \$153,871 for the tax year 2007. The subject's assessment reflects a market value of \$404,924 or \$114.00 per square foot using the Cook County Ordinance Level of Assessment for Class 5a, commercial property of 38%.

In support of the subject's market value, raw sales data was submitted for five industrial/warehouse properties. The data from the CoStar Comps service sheets reflect that the research was licensed to the assessor's office, but failed to indicate that there was any verification of the information or sources of data. The properties sold from May 2008, to July 2009, in an unadjusted range from \$75.89 to \$209.39 per square foot of building area. Board of review's sale comparable #4 did not

include a sale price. The properties contained buildings that ranged in size from 2,900 to 57,300 square feet and in age from 22 to 88 years. As a result of its analysis, the board requested confirmation of the subject's assessment.

At hearing, Mr. Scott Shudnow, the appellant's attorney stated that the building is owner-occupied and was built in 2006. Mr. Shudnow summarized the facts of the appraisal and concluded that the subject's market value per the appraisal is \$330,000, as of January 1, 2007. Mr. Shudnow also distinguished the board of review's sales comparables from the subject based on location, size, and sale price. Furthermore, he stated that no professional adjustments were made to these sale comparables and no inspections conducted.

The board of review analyst, Ms. Lena Henderson, reiterated the sale price range of the board of review's comparables and concluded that since the subject lies within that range, the subject is equitably assessed. Ms. Henderson rested on the evidence submitted.

After considering the arguments, testimony, and reviewing the evidence, 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 (3d Dist. 2002; Winnbago County Board of Review v. Property Tax Appeal Board, 313 Ill.App.3d (2d 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 evidence presented, the Board concludes that the evidence indicates a reduction in the subject's assessment is warranted.

In determining the fair market value of the subject property, the Board accorded diminished weight to the properties submitted by the board of review as the evidence provided unconfirmed, raw data on sales.

Further, as to the subject's market value, the Board finds that the appellant's appraisers utilized all three traditional approaches to value in developing the subject's market value, The Board also finds this appraisal to be persuasive for the appraisers: have extensive experience in appraising and assessing property; personally inspected the subject property; estimated a highest and best use for the property; and utilized market data in undertaking the approaches to value; and lastly, used similar properties in the sales comparison approach while providing sufficient detail regarding each sale as well as adjustments that were necessary.

Therefore, the Board finds that the subject property contained a market value of \$330,000 for the tax year 2007. Since the market value of the subject has been established, the Cook County Ordinance level of assessment for Class 5a, commercial property of 38% will apply. In applying this level of assessment to the subject, the total assessed value is \$125,400, while the subject's current total assessed value is above this amount at \$153,871. Therefore, the Board finds that a 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.

Ronald R. Cuit

Chairman

Frank J. Huff

Member

Mario M. Louie

Member

J.R.

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: March 22, 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.