FINAL ADMINISTRATIVE DECISION
ILLINOIS PROPERTY TAX APPEAL BOARD

APPELLANT: Edward Kelly
DOCKET NO.: 08-04792.001-R-2
PARCEL NO.: 06-35-400-019

The parties of record before the Property Tax Appeal Board are Edward Kelly, the appellant, by attorney Ellen G. Berkshire of Verros, Lafakis & Berkshire, P.C., in Chicago, and the DuPage 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 **DuPage** County Board of Review is warranted. The correct assessed valuation of the property is:

LAND:	$384,090
IMPR.:	$217,600
TOTAL:	$601,690

Subject only to the State multiplier as applicable.

ANALYSIS

The subject parcel of 88,862 square feet of land area is improved with a one-story ranch-style single-family dwelling of masonry exterior construction that contains 3,232 square feet of living area. The home was built in 1956 and features include a partial unfinished basement, two fireplaces and an attached two-car garage.[1] The subject is located in Oak Brook, York Township, DuPage County.

Although the appellant originally requested a hearing in this matter, subsequently that request was waived and agreed to by the board of review. Therefore, the decision of the Property Tax Appeal Board contained herein shall be based upon the evidence contained in and made a part of this record.

The appellant through legal counsel submitted an appeal claiming overvaluation. In support of this argument, the appellant presented a cover letter along with data prepared by Michael J.

[1] Although the assessor reported the subject dwelling enjoys central air conditioning, the property record card submitted by the assessor reports the subject lacks this feature.

Wood and Edward V. Kling, the latter of whom has the Member of the Appraisal Institute (MAI) designation. Both gentlemen are affiliated with Real Valuation Group, LLC in St. Charles and in a cover letter they wrote:

> The attached evidence is a product of our research and analysis regarding the Breakenridge Farms subdivision in Oak Brook, Illinois. We performed a sales ratio study that took into account the recent residential home sales in the neighborhood. The gross living areas of the homes as well as the total building area, including the finished basement areas, were considered within the analysis. This study incorporated median home sales prices, average home sales prices and an indication via cost analysis. The cost analysis took the underlying land value, as determined by the township assessor, as a basis for these estimates. Depreciation levels were substantiated through analyzing sales in the neighborhood and the replacement costs for the homes within Breakenridge Farms were calculated utilizing figures from the Marshall and Swift Cost Manual. After performing this analysis the indications were blended from the median sales price, average sales price, and cost analysis. These figures were compared to the township assessor's opinion of market value.

Attached to the cover letter were multiple pages with no additional analysis or explanation. Page one of the submission is entitled "Cost Analysis" and depicts 30 properties, including the subject. The subject is highlighted on this page with an estimated replacement cost of $816,795, depreciation of 74% for a remaining improvement value of $212,367, plus the land value of $1,152,270 for an estimated total value of $1,364,637 under this "cost analysis."

Page two of the submission is entitled "Sales Information" which depicts 13 sales of two-story or part one-story and part two-story homes that range in size from 3,453 to 11,053 square feet of living area. All, but one of these homes, are reported to have basements ranging in size from 1,067 to 6,187 square feet of building area. These dwellings were built from 1956 to 2000 and have one-car to five-car garages. The parcels range in size from 42,274 to 108,900 square feet of land area. The properties sold from July 2005 to October 2008 for prices ranging from $1,675,000 to $4,500,000. Moreover, these comparables had total assessments ranging from $428,230 to $1,444,990, reflecting assessor's opinions of market value ranging from approximately $1,284,690 to $4,334,970. According to these appraisers, the assessor's opinion of full market values versus sales price for these properties ranged from 31.85% below the sales price to 22.69% above the sales price.

Page three of the submission is a chart entitled "Sales Ratio Study Indications and Cost Analysis Summary," which repeated the

original 30 properties, including the subject, and presented five separate column headings of: "Estimated value w/median $/square feet of living area of total area"; "Estimated value w/median $/square feet of living area of GLA"; "Average of GLA & total area"; "Estimated total value via cost"; and "Assessors opinion of market value." On this chart, the subject property was highlighted with figures in the respective columns of: $959,280; $1,031,008; $995,144; $1,364,637; and $1,805,070.

Page four of the submission is entitled "Sales Ratio Study Indications" with a chart that sorted these 30 properties by four of the similar column headings as page three (the cost column was removed), but with an added fifth column headed "Percentage difference." The appraisers compared the assessor's opinion of market value to what they had calculated to be the value of the respective properties by averaging values calculated using the median value per square foot of total area and the median value per square foot of gross living area. In the fifth column, the properties were indicated to have market values calculated by the assessor that were from 17.51% below the value calculated by the appraisers to 210.67% above the value calculated by the appraisers, with an average of 75.91% above the value calculated by the appraisers. The subject was indicated to have a value calculated by the assessor that was 81.39% above that calculated by the appraisers.

Based on the foregoing submission, the appellant requested that the subject's total assessment be reduced to $454,834 which at the statutory level of assessment of 33.33% would reflect a market value of $1,364,638 or $422.23 per square foot of living area including land as approximately depicted in the appraisers' "Cost Analysis" for the subject on page one of the submission.

The board of review submitted its "Board of Review Notes on Appeal" wherein the subject's total assessment of $601,690 was disclosed. The subject has an estimated market value of approximately $1,808,506 or $559.56 per square foot of living area including land based on its assessment and the 2008 three year median level of assessments for DuPage County of 33.27%. (86 Ill.Admin.Code §1910.50(c)(1)).

In support of the subject's assessment, the board of review submitted a letter prepared by Ronald Pajda, Deputy Assessor in York Township, along with a spreadsheet of comparables and applicable property record cards. The deputy assessor reported that in the Breckenridge neighborhood, there are 47 total parcels where 13 parcels are vacant lots. The subdivision parcels range in size from 1 to 8.79-acres of land area.

To support the subject's estimated market value based on its assessment, the assessor presented a spreadsheet of four properties, only one of which sold. The assessor reported that no ranch home sales occurred in the prior three years in the subject's neighborhood. The one comparable that sold is a 74,923 square foot parcel improved with a two-story masonry dwelling

that was built in 1951. The assessor further reported that this home, which was in very poor condition, was razed in November 2010 and was not being occupied at the time of sale. This property sold in June 2005 for $1,800,000 or for $602.61 per square foot of living area including land.

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 Property Tax Appeal Board further finds no reduction in the subject property's assessment is warranted.

The appellant contends overvaluation as the basis of the appeal. When market value is the basis of the appeal, the value 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 (3rd Dist. 2002). 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). After analyzing the market evidence submitted, the Board finds the appellant has failed to meet this burden.

The Board finds the appellant submitted a Sales Ratio Study Indications and Cost Analysis summary consisting of various charts, depicting in various configurations 30 properties and 13 sales.[2] The comparables had very limited descriptions and varied widely in size from 2,320 to 15,192 square feet of gross area. The 13 sales also differed significantly in living area, ranging from 3,453 to 11,053 square feet. The appellant submitted no further explanation of how these charts and factors purportedly demonstrate how the subject's assessment was not reflective of its market value. The charts were confusing in their construction and incomplete in the data supplied. The charts and the appraisers' letter failed to demonstrate in a coherent manner that the subject's assessment was not reflective of its market value. For these reasons, the Board gave no weight to the appellant's evidence as to the cost analysis and/or a sales ratio study.

The Property Tax Appeal Board finds that based upon the assessment reduction request, the appellant was relying upon the appraisers' cost analysis for purposes of this appeal. However, the courts have stated that where there is credible evidence of comparable sales these sales are to be given significant weight as evidence of market value. In Chrysler Corporation v. Property Tax Appeal Board, 69 Ill.App.3d 207 (2nd Dist. 1979), the court held that significant relevance should not be placed on the cost

[2] There did not appear to be any overlap or redundancy between the 30 properties which were charted and the 13 sales that were listed.

approach or income approach especially when there is market data available. In Willow Hill Grain, Inc. v. Property Tax Appeal Board, 187 Ill.App.3d 9 (5th Dist. 1989), the court held that of the three primary methods of evaluating property for the purpose of real estate taxes, the preferred method is the sales comparison approach. The Board finds there are credible market sales contained in this record. Thus, the Board placed most weight on this evidence.

The appellant submitted 13 suggested sales. The only descriptive data was location within the subdivision, lot size, dwelling size and/or basement size. There were no other feature details such as design, exterior construction, age and/or features/amenities to compare to the subject property. Therefore, due to the lack of sufficient details regarding these 13 sales, the Board was unable to give this data any weight.

The Property Tax Appeal Board finds that the board of review submitted one sale to support the subject's estimated market value. The sale was relatively similar to the subject in dwelling size, age and exterior construction although it was presumably dissimilar in condition. This property sold for $1,800,000 or $602.61 per square foot of living area including land. The subject's estimated market value of approximately $1,808,506 or $559.56 per square foot of living area including land is similar to this comparable sale price. Moreover, this comparable's poor condition and 2 ½ year old sale price suggests that the subject is not overvalued as of January 1, 2008.

In conclusion, the Board finds the appellant has failed to prove overvaluation by a preponderance of the evidence and no reduction is warranted on this record.

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: October 19, 2012

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.