FINAL ADMINISTRATIVE DECISION
ILLINOIS PROPERTY TAX APPEAL BOARD

APPELLANT: Oliver Drabkin
DOCKET NO.: 08-04795.001-R-3
PARCEL NO.: 06-35-400-006

The parties of record before the Property Tax Appeal Board are Oliver Drabkin, 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:	$696,570
IMPR.:	$567,120
TOTAL:	$1,263,690

Subject only to the State multiplier as applicable.

ANALYSIS

The subject parcel of 185,566 square feet of land area is improved with a one-story ranch-style single-family dwelling of masonry exterior construction that contains 6,255 square feet of living area. The home was built in 1957 and features include a basement with some finished area, central air conditioning, three fireplaces and a three-car garage. An additional feature is a 1,083 square foot swimming pool. 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. 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 $2,093,751, depreciation of 73% for a remaining improvement value of $565,313, plus the land value of $2,089,710 for an estimated total value of $2,655,023 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: $2,327,640; $1,995,345; $2,161,493; $2,655,023; and $3,791,070.

Pages four and five of the submission (apparently duplicates of the same page) are both 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 75.39% above that calculated by the appraisers.

The last page of the appellant's submission entitled "Sales Sheet" is a chart depicting the 13 comparable sales described previously, but now reporting rounded per-square-foot of living area sales prices that range from $240 to $546 and "total area" sales prices that range from $143 to $426 per square foot of 'total' living area. The median sales price per square foot of living area is reportedly $319 and the median sales price per total area is reportedly $210; the average sales price per square foot of living area is $330 and the average sales price per total area is $235.

Based on the foregoing submission, the appellant requested that the subject's total assessment be reduced to $884,919 which would reflect a market value of approximately $2,655,023 or $424.46 per square foot of living area including land as depicted in the "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 $1,263,690 was disclosed. The subject has an estimated market value of approximately $3,798,287 or $607.24 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)).

The board of review presented an Addendum to Board of Review Notes on Appeal along with Exhibit 1 consisting of a spreadsheet of comparable properties and applicable property record cards. The spreadsheet consists of eight suggested comparable properties, four of which include sales data. Those four sold

comparables consist of parcels ranging in size from 74,923 to 123,710 square feet of land area and are improved with two-story or part one-story and part two-story dwellings of masonry or frame and masonry exterior construction. The homes were built from 1929 to 1991 and range in size from 2,987 to 9,968 square feet of living area. Features include full or partial basements, two of which are walkout style, central air conditioning, two to five fireplaces and two-car or three-car garages. One of the comparables has a swimming pool of 1,750 square feet according to the underlying property record cards and one comparable enjoys a three-season room. These properties sold from May 2005 to February 2009 for prices ranging from $1,800,000 to $5,450,000 or from $364.05 to $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.[1] 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.

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

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 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 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 four sales to support the subject's estimated market value. Two of those sales were most similar to the subject in location, dwelling size, age and/or some features, including one having a pool. These most similar properties sold for prices of $1,900,000 and $3,625,000 or for $364.05 and $502.63 per square foot of living area including land. The subject's estimated market value of approximately $3,798,287 or $607.24 per square foot of living area including land is above the range of these most similar comparables on this record but appears justified given the subject's full basement as compared to the comparables, the dated nature of the two sales that occurred in 2005 and 2007 as compared to this appeal concerning the subject's value as of January 1, 2008, and the subject's one-story design as compared to the comparables suggesting that the subject would have a higher value on a per-square-foot basis.

In conclusion, the Board finds the appellant has failed to prove overvaluation by a preponderance of the evidence and no 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.

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.