



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

APPELLANT: Wright Management, Inc.
DOCKET NO.: 13-20570.001-C-1 through 13-20570.005-C-1
PARCEL NO.: See Below

The parties of record before the Property Tax Appeal Board are Wright Management, Inc., the appellant(s), by attorney Herbert B. Rosenberg, of Schoenberg Finkel Newman & Rosenberg LLC in Chicago; and the Cook County Board of Review.

Based on the facts and exhibits presented in this matter, 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:

DOCKET NO	PARCEL NUMBER	LAND	IMPRVMT	TOTAL
13-20570.001-C-1	13-18-408-032-0000	10,337	18,654	\$28,991
13-20570.002-C-1	13-18-408-033-0000	10,546	18,637	\$29,183
13-20570.003-C-1	13-18-408-034-0000	10,546	18,637	\$29,183
13-20570.004-C-1	13-18-408-044-0000	41,978	15,195	\$57,173
13-20570.005-C-1	13-18-408-045-0000	31,640	16,330	\$47,970

Subject only to the State multiplier as applicable.

Statement of Jurisdiction

The appellant timely filed the appeal from a decision of the Cook County Board of Review pursuant to section 16-160 of the Property Tax Code (35 ILCS 200/16-160) challenging the assessment for the 2013 tax year. The Property Tax Appeal Board finds that it has jurisdiction over the parties and the subject matter of the appeal.

Findings of Fact

The subject property contains a 25 year-old, one-story commercial building utilized as a McDonald's fast food restaurant of masonry construction with 4,317 square feet of gross building area. The property has a 31,126 square foot site situated on five contiguous parcels located in Norwood Park Township, Cook County. The property is a Class 5 property under the Cook County Real Property Assessment Classification Ordinance.

The appellant contends overvaluation as the basis of the appeal. In support of this argument, the appellant submitted an appraisal based on the sales comparison, income capitalization and cost

approaches. The appraisal estimated the subject property had a reconciled market value of \$770,000 as of January 1, 2013.

The appellant submitted a brief summarizing the appraiser's conclusions for the three appraisal approaches. He reiterated the appraisal's conclusion for the sales comparison approach that for a restaurant building, the sale of the building as vacant or as put to a second generation use was the best evidence of its fair cash value. To illustrate this argument, the appellant cited and summarized an article entitled, You Can't Get the Value Right if You Get the Rights Wrong, written by David C. Lennhoff. A copy of the article was appended to the brief. The appellant noted that the appraiser selected many comparable properties outside the subject's immediate geographic area. The appellant argued that selecting an out-of-area comparable property that was similar to the subject was preferable to selecting a comparable in closer proximity but that was dissimilar to the subject. The appellant requested a total assessment reduction to \$192,500 when applying the 2013 level of assessment of 25.00% for Class 5 property under the Cook County Real Property Assessment Classification Ordinance.

The board of review submitted its "Board of Review Notes on Appeal" disclosing the total assessment for the subject of \$216,237. The subject's assessment reflects a market value of \$864,948, or \$200.36 per square foot of gross building area including land, when applying the 2013 level of assessment of 25.00% for Class 5 property under the Cook County Real Property Assessment Classification Ordinance. In support of its contention of the correct assessment, the board of review submitted information on five unadjusted suggested sale comparables.

In rebuttal, the appellant argued that the comparables submitted as evidence by the board of review should be given diminished weight because they were dissimilar to the subject in various key property characteristics and were based on raw, unadjusted sales data. The appellant submitted a report prepared by appraiser Nicholas Pellicchia to rebuttal the board of review's five suggested sale comparables. Pellicchia opined that four of the board of review's five comparables were fast food restaurants that continued to be operated. As such, those four sales included the sale of the business value in addition to the value of the real estate. The fifth comparable sale included an investment value in addition to the real estate value. The appellant reaffirmed the request for an assessment reduction.

At hearing, counsel for the appellant stated that he would produce Lennhoff for expert testimony for appraisal methodology only. He conducted *voir dire* of Lennhoff's expert qualifications. The Administrative Law Judge accepted Lennhoff as an expert for testimony about appraisal methodology. The parties stipulated that Lennhoff's qualifications as an expert witness and his testimony would be admitted into evidence and made part of the record for eight other appeals containing the same issues and type of subject properties.¹

Lennhoff testified that to appraise a fast food restaurant custom built with specific standards, an appraiser should select comparables that involve just the fee simple transfer of the real estate market value component and exclude the enterprise component. To accomplish that, Lennhoff explained that the comparables used in the sales comparison approach should be limited to either

¹ The appellant filed nine appeals for which Lennhoff's testimony was made part of the record. The docket numbers for those appeals are: #13-20563; #13-20570; #13-24125; #13-24128; #13-24317; #13-26474; #13-29582; #13-29584; and #13-33545.

vacant properties or second-generation transactions, which would be sales from the person for whom the McDonald's restaurant was built to an owner who would use the property in some other manner. Lennhoff gave examples: A sale from one McDonald's owner/operator to another would involve the business operation and personal property, not just the real estate component; a sale from a McDonald's operator to, say, a Wendy's operator would not necessarily include the business component because it would be a different business model with different special standards and financial aspects.

As to the income approach using rental revenues, vacancy/collection allowances, and stabilized expenses, Lennhoff testified that an appraiser should look for comparables with just the rent for the property without the business operation revenue. If the income approach focuses on capitalization rates, the appraiser must use comparable sales of only the real estate component that exclude the business enterprise component. These comparable properties could be for another fast food operation or another type of retail operation.

Lennhoff testified that an appraiser must be cautious if applying the cost approach because it would not adequately account for the specific standards and features that were included in the property for the initial owner. The appraiser must account for the depreciation present in fast food restaurants in a resale under the cost approach of valuation.

Counsel for the appellant conducted *voir dire* of the expert qualifications of Nicholas Pellecchia and Audrey Davis. The Administrative Law Judge accepted them as experts for testimony about the subject's valuation. Davis reviewed Pellecchia's appraisal report. Pellecchia applied the sales comparison, income capitalization and cost approaches, giving most emphasis to the sales approach. He expanded his search for comparable properties in support of the sales and income approaches to north and northwest suburban areas because he wanted to select fast food restaurants that sold only for the real estate and as vacant or second generation sales, rather than sales that included business and investment value. Pellecchia testified that the subject had an estimated reconciled market value of \$770,000, or \$185.00 per square foot of gross building area including land, as of January 1, 2013.

The board of review rested on the evidence it previously submitted with its Notes on Appeal.

Pellecchia testified as a rebuttal witness regarding the board of review's five suggested sale comparable properties. He was the appraiser who prepared the report reviewing the board of review's evidence. Pellecchia testified that those five suggested comparables were not for the real estate only. The board of review's suggested comparables #1, #2, #3 and #5 were sales including on-going business operations; #4 included an investment value since the buyer owned other fast food operations in the immediate geographic area. Comparables #2 and #3 were not recent sales.

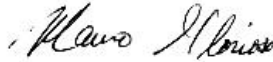
Conclusion of Law

The appellant contends the market value of the subject property is not accurately reflected in its assessed valuation. When market value is the basis of the appeal the value of the property must be proved by a preponderance of the evidence. 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 met this burden of proof and a reduction in the subject's assessment is warranted.

The Board finds the best evidence of market value to be the appraisal submitted by the appellant. The Board finds the subject property had a market value of \$770,000 as of the assessment date at issue. Since market value has been established, the 2013 level of assessment of 25.00% for Class 5 property under the Cook County Real Property Assessment Classification Ordinance shall apply.

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. Pursuant to Section 1910.50(b) of the rules of the Property Tax Appeal Board (86 Ill.Admin.Code §1910.50(b)) the proceeding before the Property Tax Appeal Board is terminated when the decision is rendered. The Property Tax Appeal Board does not require any motion or request for reconsideration.



Chairman



Acting Member

Member



Member



Member

DISSENTING: _____

CERTIFICATION

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: November 21, 2017



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 or years of the same general assessment period, as provided in Sections 9-125 through 9-225, 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 such subsequent year or years 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 OR YEARS. A separate petition and evidence must be filed for each of the remaining years of the general assessment period.

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.

PARTIES OF RECORD

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