

FINAL ADMINISTRATIVE DECISION ILLINOIS PROPERTY TAX APPEAL BOARD

APPELLANT:CHIC Properties, LLCDOCKET NO.:14-27070.001-R-1 through 14-27070.007-R-1PARCEL NO.:See Below

The parties of record before the Property Tax Appeal Board are CHIC Properties, LLC, the appellant(s), by attorney Ellen G. Berkshire, of Verros, Lafakis & Berkshire, P.C. 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 <u>*A Reduction*</u> 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
14-27070.001-R-1	20-10-311-039-1001	938	3,793	\$ 4,731
14-27070.002-R-1	20-10-311-039-1003	1,220	4,780	\$ 6,000
14-27070.003-R-1	20-10-311-039-1005	1,243	5,024	\$ 6,267
14-27070.004-R-1	20-10-311-039-1007	1,290	5,214	\$ 6,504
14-27070.005-R-1	20-10-311-039-1002	938	3,793	\$ 4,731
14-27070.006-R-1	20-10-311-039-1006	1,243	5,024	\$ 6,267
14-27070.007-R-1	20-10-311-039-1008	1,290	4,710	\$ 6,000

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 2014 tax year. The Property Tax Appeal Board (the "Board") finds that it has jurisdiction over the parties and the subject matter of the appeal.

Findings of Fact

The subject consists of seven condominium units with a combined 87.00% ownership interest in the common elements. The property is located in Chicago, Hyde Park Township, Cook County. The subject is classified as a class 2-99 property under the Cook County Real Property Assessment Classification Ordinance. The subject is owned by a business entity, and, therefore, it is not owner occupied.

The appellant contends overvaluation as the basis of the appeal. In support of this argument the appellant submitted four comparable sales. These comparables sold from August 2013 to September 2013 for prices ranging from \$19,500 to \$32,300. The appellant also submitted evidence disclosing that the units with the PINs ending in -1001, -1002, -1005, -1006, and -1007 sold on December 16, 2013 for a total price of \$285,000; that the unit with the PIN ending in -1008 sold on February 13, 2014 for a price of \$60,000; and that the unit with the PIN ending in -1003 sold on February 21, 2014 for a price of \$60,000. The appellant also submitted an income and expense analysis of the subject, which estimates that the subject's annual net income is \$54,233. Based on this evidence, the appellant requested a reduction in the subject's assessment to 10.00% of the purchase prices.

The board of review submitted its "Board of Review Notes on Appeal" disclosing the total assessment for the subject of \$80,099. The subject's assessment reflects a market value of \$800,990 when applying the 2014 statutory level of assessment for class 2 property of 10.00% under the Cook County Real Property Assessment Classification Ordinance.

In support of the subject's assessment, the board of review submitted a memorandum showing that three units in the subject's building, or 36.75% of ownership, sold from December 2013 to February 2014 for a total price of \$405,000. An allocation of 5.00% for personal property was subtracted from the sale prices, and then divided by the percentage of interest of the unit sold to arrive at a total market value for the building of \$1,046,939.

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 did meet this burden of proof and a reduction in the subject's assessment is warranted.

The appellant submitted documentation showing the income and expenses of the subject property. The Board gives the appellant's argument little weight. In <u>Springfield Marine Bank v.</u> <u>Prop. Tax Appeal Bd.</u>, 44 Ill.2d 428 (1970), the Illinois Supreme Court stated:

[I]t is clearly the value of the "tract or lot of real property" which is assessed, rather than the value of the interest presently held. . . [R]ental income may of course be a relevant factor. However, it cannot be the controlling factor, particularly where it is admittedly misleading as to the fair cash value of the property involved. . . [E]arning capacity is properly regarded as the most significant element in arriving at "fair cash value". Many factors may prevent a property owner from realizing an income from property that accurately reflects its true earning capacity; but it is the capacity for earning income, rather than the income actually derived, which reflects "fair cash value" for taxation purposes.

<u>Id.</u> at 431.

As the Court stated, actual income and expenses can be useful when shown that they are reflective of the market. Although the appellant made this argument, the appellant did not demonstrate, through an expert in real estate valuation, that the subject's actual income and expenses are reflective of the market. To demonstrate or estimate the subject's market value using income and expenses one must establish, through the use of market data, the market rent, vacancy and collection losses, and expenses to arrive at a net operating income reflective of the market and the property's capacity for earning income. The appellant did not provide such evidence and, therefore, the Board gives this argument no weight. Thus, the Board finds that a reduction is not warranted based on the appellant's income and expense analysis.

Initially, the Board notes that the sale comparables submitted by the board of review represent the same sales of the subject units presented by the appellant. The Board finds the best evidence of market value to be the undisputed purchases of: the units with the PINs ending in -1001, -1002, -1005, -1006, and -1007 that sold on December 16, 2013 for a total price of \$285,000; the unit with the PIN ending in -1008 that sold on February 13, 2014 for a price of \$60,000; and the unit with the PIN ending in -1003 that sold on February 21, 2014 for a price of \$60,000. The appellant provided evidence demonstrating the sale had the elements of an arm's length transaction, including disclosing that the parties to the transaction were not related. In further support of the transaction, the appellant submitted the settlement statements. The Board finds the board of review did not present any evidence to challenge the arm's length nature of the transaction. Based on this record the Board finds the subject property had a market value of \$405,000 as of January 1, 2014. Since market value has been determined the 2014 statutory level of assessment for class 2 property under the Cook County Real Property Assessment Classification ordinance of 10.00% shall apply. 86 Ill.Admin.Code \$1910.50(c)(2).

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.

Mano Moios 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:

September 22, 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 <u>PETITION AND</u> <u>EVIDENCE</u> 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

AGENCY

State of Illinois Property Tax Appeal Board William G. Stratton Building, Room 402 401 South Spring Street Springfield, IL 62706-4001

APPELLANT

CHIC Properties, LLC, by attorney: Ellen G. Berkshire Verros, Lafakis & Berkshire, P.C. 33 North LaSalle Street Suite 2500 Chicago, IL 60602

COUNTY

Cook County Board of Review County Building, Room 601 118 North Clark Street Chicago, IL 60602