



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

APPELLANT: Tirell, LLC  
DOCKET NO.: 15-36280.001-R-1  
PARCEL NO.: 06-19-308-004-0000

The parties of record before the Property Tax Appeal Board are Tirell, LLC, the appellant, by attorney Abby L. Strauss, of Schiller Strauss & Lavin PC 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 **No Change** 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:** \$1,338  
**IMPR.:** \$7,098  
**TOTAL:** \$8,436

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 2015 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 consists of a one-story dwelling of frame construction. The dwelling is approximately 63 years old and has 872 square feet of living area. Features of the home include a concrete slab foundation and a one-car garage. The property has a 5,950-square foot site and is located in Streamwood, Worth Township, Cook County. The subject is classified as a class 2-02 property under the Cook County Real Property Assessment Classification Ordinance.

The appellant's appeal is based on overvaluation. In support of this argument the appellant submitted evidence disclosing the subject property was purchased on January 30, 2013, for a price of \$58,500. In Section IV – Recent Sale Data of the residential appeal form, the appellant stated the property was purchased from an individual; the parties to the transaction were not related; the property was sold using a realtor; and the property had been advertised for sale with a multiple listing service (MLS). The appellant did not answer the question that asked how long

the subject had been exposed to the market. To document the transaction, the appellant submitted copies of the settlement statement, the real estate contract, and the transfer tax declaration. The settlement statement revealed that commissions had been paid to realty firms, and the transfer declaration disclosed that the property had been advertised for sale. Based on this evidence, the appellant requested a reduction in the subject's assessment to reflect the purchase price.

The board of review submitted its "Board of Review Notes on Appeal" disclosing the total assessment for the subject of \$8,436. The subject's assessment reflects a market value of \$83,031 or \$95.22 per square foot of living area, land included, when using the 2015 three-year average median level of assessment for class 2 property of 10.16% under the Cook County Real Property Assessment Classification Ordinance as determined by the Illinois Department of Revenue.

In support of its contention of the correct assessment, the board of review submitted information on four comparable sales that sold from March 2013 to May 2015 for prices that ranged from \$99,964 to \$152,000 or from \$104.13 to \$153.85 per square foot of living area, land included. The comparables have the same assigned neighborhood and classification codes as the subject. Their sites range from 6,600 to 7,590 square feet of land area. The comparables are improved with one or one and one-half story dwellings of frame or masonry construction. The dwellings range in age from 56 to 78 years old and contain from 814 to 934 square feet of living area. The board of review's grid analysis disclosed that the comparables had features that were similar to the subject in varying degrees. As part of the submission, the board of review submitted a supplemental brief that was written for appeals involving compulsory sales, special warranty deeds, quitclaim deeds, estate sales or non-arm's length transactions. As documentation, the analyst submitted a copy of the subject property's deed history from the Cook County Recorder of Deeds' website. The deed history revealed the subject's sale was compulsory due to a foreclosure. Based on this evidence, the board of review requested confirmation of the subject's assessment.

The appellant's attorney submitted a rebuttal, in which counsel stated that the subject property was listed on MLS for nine months.

### **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 not meet this burden of proof and a reduction in the subject's assessment is not warranted.

The Board gave little weight to the subject's sale because it did not occur proximate in time to the assessment date at issue. The subject sold in January 2013, which was over 23 months prior to the January 1, 2015 assessment date. The Board finds the best evidence of market value in the

record to be the comparable sales #1 through #3 submitted by the board of review.<sup>1</sup> The Board finds the board of review presented evidence to challenge the arm's length nature of the transaction and the board of review was able to overcome the appellant's contention that the subject's sale price was reflective of market value. Board of review comparable sales #1 through #3 sold from May 2014 to May 2015 for prices that ranged from \$104.13 to \$153.85 per square foot of living area, land included. The Board finds these sale dates were more proximate to the January 1, 2015 assessment date than the subject's January 2013 sale. Despite some differences in features, the board of review comparables were very similar to the subject in location, design, exterior construction, age and living area. The Board finds the subject's assessment has a market value of \$83,031 or \$95.22 per square foot of living area, land included, which is supported by board of review comparable sales #1 through #3. Based on the evidence in the record, the Board finds that a reduction in the subject's assessment is not appropriate.

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<sup>1</sup> The Board gave less weight to board of review comparable #4, because its March 2013 sale date was not proximate to the January 1, 2015 assessment date.

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(d) of the rules of the Property Tax Appeal Board (86 Ill.Admin.Code §1910.50(d)) 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



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: June 19, 2018



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

AGENCY

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

APPELLANT

Tirell, LLC, by attorney:  
Abby L. Strauss  
Schiller Strauss & Lavin PC  
33 North Dearborn  
Suite 650  
Chicago, IL 60602

COUNTY

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