



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

APPELLANT: John K.C. Tsang
DOCKET NO.: 18-42964.001-R-1
PARCEL NO.: 17-29-413-063-0000

The parties of record before the Property Tax Appeal Board are John K.C. Tsang, the appellant(s), by attorney Noah J. Schmidt, of Schmidt Salzman & Moran, Ltd. 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: \$12,800
IMPR.: \$47,036
TOTAL: \$59,836

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 2018 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 12,246 square foot parcel of land with two improvements. Improvement #1 is a 116-year-old, two-story, masonry, multi-family dwelling containing 5,207 square feet of building area while improvement #2 is a two-story, masonry, single-family dwelling containing 1,120 square feet of building area. The property is located in Chicago, West Chicago Township, Cook County. The subject is classified as a two 2-11's and a 2-03 property under the Cook County Real Property Assessment Classification Ordinance.

The appellant contends assessment inequity as the basis of the appeal. In support of this argument the appellant submitted information on five equity comparables for the 2-11 ending in -063 (line item #2). The comparables were improved with two-story, single-family residences of either frame or frame and masonry construction. The improvements ranged: in age from 130 to 182 years old; in size from 1,904 to 2,058 square feet of living area; and in improvement

assessment from \$6.73 to \$7.94 per square foot of living area. Based on this, the appellant requested a reduction in the subject's assessment value to \$15,474.

The appellant submitted information on five equity comparables for the other 2-11 ending in -063 (line item #3). The comparables were improved with two-story, single-family residences of either masonry or frame construction. The improvements ranged: in age from 128 to 155 years old; in size from 1,904 to 2,058 square feet of living area; and in improvement assessment from \$6.58 to \$7.67 per square foot of living area. Based on this, the appellant requested a reduction in the subject's assessment value to \$10,422.

The appellant also submitted information on five equity comparables for the 2-03 ending in -063 (line item #4). The comparables were improved with two-story, single-family residences of either frame or masonry construction. The improvements ranged: in age from 71 to 155 years old; in size from 1,012 to 1,264 square feet of living area; and in improvement assessment from \$6.69 to \$10.14 per square foot of living area. Based on this, the appellant requested a reduction in the subject's assessment value to \$10,891

The board of review submitted its "Board of Review Notes on Appeal" disclosing the total assessment for the subject's first 2-11 of \$33,613. The subject property has an improvement assessment of \$24,493 or \$12.28 per square foot of living area. In support of its contention of the correct assessment the board of review submitted information on three equity comparables. The comparables were improved with two-story, single-family residences of either masonry or frame construction, either located within 1/4-mile radius of the subject's location or within its subarea. The improvements ranged: in age from 125 to 140 years old; in size from 1,280 to 1,998 square feet of living area; and in improvement assessment from \$15.79 to \$19.47 per square foot of living area.

The board of review submitted its "Board of Review Notes on Appeal" disclosing the total assessment for the subject's second 2-11 of \$24,921. The subject property has an improvement assessment of \$17,088 or \$10.68 per square foot of living area. In support of its contention of the correct assessment the board of review submitted information on three equity comparables. The comparables were improved with two-story, single-family residences of frame construction, either located on the subject's block, or within 1/4-mile radius of the subject's location or within its subarea. The improvements ranged: in age from 130 to 135 years old; in size from 1,360 to 1,640 square feet of living area; and in improvement assessment from \$10.68 to \$15.79 per square foot of living area.

The board of review submitted its "Board of Review Notes on Appeal" disclosing the total assessment for the subject's 2-03 of \$26,733. The subject property has an improvement assessment of \$16,253 or \$12.31 per square foot of living area. In support of its contention of the correct assessment the board of review submitted information on four equity comparables. The comparables were improved with one-story, single-family residences of frame construction, either located within 1/4-mile radius of the subject's location or within its subarea. The improvements ranged: in age from 134 to 150 years old; in size from 1,025 to 1,140 square feet of living area; and in improvement assessment from \$12.39 to \$20.68 per square foot of living area.

Conclusion of Law

The taxpayer contends assessment inequity as the basis of the appeal. When unequal treatment in the assessment process is the basis of the appeal, the inequity of the assessments must be proved by clear and convincing evidence. 86 Ill.Admin.Code §1910.63(e). Proof of unequal treatment in the assessment process should consist of documentation of the assessments for the assessment year in question of not less than three comparable properties showing the similarity, proximity, and lack of distinguishing characteristics of the assessment comparables to the subject property. 86 Ill.Admin.Code §1910.65(b). The Board finds the appellant *did not meet* this burden of proof and a reduction in the subject's assessment *is not* warranted.

Regarding line Item #2, the Board finds the best evidence of assessment equity to be *appellant's comparables #2, #3, and #4* and *board of review comparables #3*. These comparables were given greater weight due to their size relative to the subject. These comparables had improvement assessments that ranged from \$7.59 to \$19.47 per square foot of living area. The subject's improvement assessment of \$12.28 per square foot of living area falls within the range established by the best comparables in this record. Based on this record the Board finds the appellant *did not* demonstrate with clear and convincing evidence that the subject's improvement was inequitably assessed and a reduction in the subject's assessment *is not* justified.

Regarding line Item #3, the Board finds the best evidence of assessment equity to be *board of review comparables #2, #3, and #4*. These comparables were given greater weight due to their size relative to the subject. These comparables had improvement assessments that ranged from \$6.69 to \$15.76 per square foot of living area. The subject's improvement assessment of \$10.68 per square foot of living area falls below the range established by the best comparables in this record. Based on this record the Board finds the appellant *did not* demonstrate with clear and convincing evidence that the subject's improvement was inequitably assessed and a reduction in the subject's assessment *is not* justified.

Regarding line Item #4, the Board finds the best evidence of assessment equity to be *appellant's comparables #1, #2, and #3* and *board of review comparables #1, and #4*. These comparables were given greater weight due to their size relative to the subject. These comparables had improvement assessments that ranged from \$6.69 to \$14.15 per square foot of living area. The subject's improvement assessment of \$12.31 per square foot of living area falls within the range established by the best comparables in this record. Based on this record the Board finds the appellant *did not* demonstrate with clear and convincing evidence that the subject's improvement was inequitably assessed and a reduction in the subject's assessment *is not* justified.

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 27, 2023



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

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