



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

APPELLANT: Andrew Wang
DOCKET NO.: 21-56909.001-R-1
PARCEL NO.: 13-01-218-010-0000

The parties of record before the Property Tax Appeal Board (PTAB) are Andrew Wang, the appellant, by attorney Joel R. Monarch, Attorney at Law in Chicago; and the Cook County Board of Review.

Based on the facts and exhibits presented in this matter, PTAB hereby finds **No Change** in the Cook County Board of Review's assessment of the property is warranted. The correct assessed valuation of the property is:

LAND: \$12,379
IMPR.: \$41,625
TOTAL: \$54,004

Subject only to the State multiplier as applicable.

Statement of Jurisdiction

The appellant timely filed the appeal from a Cook County Board of Review decision pursuant to section 16-160 of the Property Tax Code (35 ILCS 200/16-160) contesting the assessment for the 2021 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

A 5,187 square feet, three-story masonry building perched on a 4,125 square feet parcel in Chicago, Jefferson Township, Cook County comprises the subject property. The 96-year-old, class 2-11 residence under the Cook County Real Property Assessment Classification Ordinance featured three bathrooms, a two-car garage, and a full basement.

Contending assessment inequity as the basis of the petition, the appellant requests a decrease in the improvement assessment to \$7.09 per improvement square foot to remain on par with similar properties. To fortify this argument, the appellant introduced into evidence six class 2-11 properties within three blocks of the subject. These suggested comparables included three or four bathrooms, a full basement, and a two- to three-car garage. Additionally, the appellant's selections spanned 93 to 97 years in building age; 5,196 to 5,412 square feet in improvement space; and \$6.09 to \$7.69 per square foot in improvement assessment.

The board of review countered that the subject improvement assessment of \$41,625, or \$8.02 per living square foot, was equitable in its “Notes on Appeal.” In defense of the \$54,004 total subject assessment, the county board of review proposed four three-story masonry buildings on the subject’s block as assessment comparables. The county board of review’s preferred comparators included three to six bathrooms, a full basement, and a two- to three-car garage. These properties were between 94 and 96 years in building age; 4,662 and 5,436 in living square footage; and \$8.29 and \$11.55 per square foot in improvement assessment.

Conclusion of Law

The taxpayer contends assessment inequity as the basis of the appeal. The Illinois Constitution requires real estate taxes “be levied uniformly by valuation ascertained as the General Assembly shall provide by law.” Ill. Const., art. IX, § 4 (1970); Walsh v. Property Tax Appeal Board, 181 Ill. 2d 228, 234 (1998). Yet this uniformity provision of the Illinois Constitution does not require absolute equality in taxation; instead, a reasonable degree of uniformity in the taxing authority’s assessments suffices. Peacock v. Property Tax Appeal Board, 339 Ill. App. 3d 1060, 1070 (4th Dist. 2003).

When unequal treatment in the assessment is the basis of a property tax appeal, the appellant must prove the inequity of the assessments by clear and convincing evidence. 86 Ill.Admin.Code §1910.63(e); Walsh, 181 Ill. 2d at 234 (1998). Clear and convincing evidence means more than a preponderance of the evidence, but it does not need to approach the degree of proof needed for a criminal conviction. Bazyldo v. Volant, 164 Ill. 2d 207, 213 (1995). Proof of unequal treatment in the assessment process should comprise assessment documentation for the year in question of similarly situated properties with compelling proximity to, and a lack of distinguishing characteristics from, the subject property. 86 Ill.Admin.Code §1910.65(b). The Property Tax Appeal Board (PTAB) finds the appellant did not surmount this burden of proof.

In this record, board of review comparable #1 and appellant comparables #2, #3, and #5 most resemble the subject property and therefore circumscribe the range of equitable assessments for the subject improvement. Board of review comparable #1 occupies the top of the equitable range because it had more living space, garage space, and bathroom functionality than the subject. Appellant comparables #3 and #5 also contained more livable area than the subject and otherwise largely mirrored the subject’s attributes. Appellant comparable #2, on the other hand, provides the best evidence of the correct subject assessment because it was most similar to the subject of the properties in evidence. Because the subject’s \$8.02 per improvement square foot assessment is between the \$6.10 and \$9.30 per improvement square foot range established by the comparators, PTAB finds the appellant did not provide sufficiently clear and convincing evidence that the subject assessment was inequitable or that a reduction thereof is 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: _____

February 17, 2026



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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