



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

APPELLANT: Daniel Barrins
DOCKET NO.: 23-49818.001-R-1
PARCEL NO.: 04-13-400-034-0000

The parties of record before the Property Tax Appeal Board are Daniel Barrins, the appellant, by attorney Michael R. O'Malley, 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: \$58,461
IMPR.: \$114,267
TOTAL: \$172,728

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 2023 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 2-story dwelling of stucco exterior construction containing 4,032 square feet of living area. The dwelling is one year old. Features of the home include a basement, 2 fireplaces, 5 full bathrooms and a 3-car garage. The property has a 41,758 square foot site and is located in Northfield, Northfield Township, Cook County. The subject is classified as a class 2-08 property under the Cook County Real Property Assessment Classification Ordinance.

The appellant contends assessment inequity with respect to the improvement as the basis of the appeal. In support of this argument, the appellant submitted information on five equity comparables that have the same assessment neighborhood code as the subject. The appellant's grid analysis reported the comparables' proximity to the subject property was "Unknown." The comparables are improved with class 2-08, 2-story dwellings of frame or masonry exterior

construction that range in size from 3,912 to 4,418 square feet of living area. The dwellings are 16 to 24 years old. Each comparable has a basement, central air conditioning, 1 to 3 fireplaces, 3 or 4 full and 1 half bathrooms, and from a 2-car to a 3-car garage. The comparables have improvement assessments that range from \$89,456 to \$109,130 or from \$22.31 to \$24.70 per square foot of living area. Based on this evidence, the appellant requested the subject's improvement assessment be reduced to \$92,211 or \$22.87 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 of \$172,728. The subject property has an improvement assessment of \$114,267 or \$28.34 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 that have a different assessment neighborhood code than the subject. The board of review's grid analysis did not disclose the comparables' proximity to the subject property. The comparables are improved with class 2-08, 2-story dwellings of frame, masonry or frame and masonry exterior construction that range in size from 4,632 to 4,924 square feet of living area. The dwellings are 1 to 15 years old. Each comparable has a basement, central air conditioning, either 3 to 5 full and 1 or 2 half bathrooms, and either a 3-car or a 4-car garage. Three comparables have 1 or 2 fireplaces. The comparables have improvement assessments ranging from \$138,512 to \$182,657 or from \$28.13 to \$38.89 per square foot of living area. Based on this evidence, the board of review requested confirmation of the subject's assessment.

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.

The record contains nine suggested equity comparables for the Board's consideration. Neither parties' grid analyses provided the proximity of the comparables to the subject, and both parties' comparables have varying degrees of similarity to the subject in age, dwelling size and also present central air conditioning, a feature the subject lacks. Nevertheless, the Board gives less weight to the board of review's comparables due to differences in their 15% to 22% larger dwelling sizes when compared to the subject.

The Board gives the most weight to the appellant's comparables which are most similar to the subject in dwelling size but still require varying adjustments for differences in features to make them more equivalent to the subject. These comparables are from 15 to 23 years older in age than the subject dwelling, have fewer number of bathrooms than the subject, and present central air conditioning, a feature the subject lacks. These five comparables have improvement assessments that range from \$89,456 to \$109,130 or from \$22.31 to \$24.70 per square foot of living area. The subject's improvement assessment of \$114,267 or \$28.34 per square foot of living

area, falls somewhat above the range established by the appellant's comparables. After considering the adjustments to the appellant's comparables for differences in features from the subject, such as the comparables' older aged dwellings, 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 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: _____

September 15, 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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