



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

APPELLANT: Daniel Barrins
DOCKET NO.: 24-36680.001-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 2024 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 approximately 4 years 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 with the same assessment neighborhood code as the subject. 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 3,912 to 4,226 square feet of living area. The dwellings are

17 to 34 years old. Each comparable has a basement with four having finished area, central air conditioning, 1 to 3 fireplaces, 3 or 4 full bathrooms with four having 1 half bathroom, and from a 2-car to a 3-car garage. The comparables have improvement assessments that range from \$84,733 to \$95,962 or from \$21.42 to \$22.97 per square foot of living area. Based on this evidence, the appellant requested the subject's improvement assessment be reduced to \$90,518 or \$22.45 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 with the same assessment neighborhood code as the subject. Comparables #3 and #4 are the same properties as the appellant's comparables #2 and #4, respectively. 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 3,912 to 4,508 square feet of living area. The dwellings are 10 to 26 years old. Each comparable has a basement with one having a finished area, central air conditioning, 1 to 3 fireplaces, 3 or 4 full and 1 or 2 half bathrooms, and from a 2-car to a 3-car garage. The comparables have improvement assessments ranging from \$89,456 to \$131,102 or from \$22.31 to \$29.08 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 a total of seven suggested equity comparables for the Board's consideration, as two comparables are common to both parties. Except for the board of review's comparable #1, the comparables are from approximately 13 to 30 years older in age than the subject dwelling. Nevertheless, the Board gives less weight to the appellant's comparables #1 and #3 along with the board of review's comparable #2 which are less similar in age to the subject dwelling than the other comparables in the record.

The Board gives the most weight to the appellant's comparable #5, the board of review's comparable #1, and the parties' two common comparables, which are most similar to the subject in age and dwelling size. However, adjustments are still needed to these comparables for varying differences in features to make them more equivalent to the subject, such as their 6 to 16 older aged dwellings, fewer bathroom counts, and presence of central air conditioning, a feature the subject lacks. These four comparables have improvement assessments that range from \$89,456 to

\$131,102 or from \$22.31 to \$29.08 per square foot of living area. The subject's improvement assessment of \$114,267 or \$28.34 per square foot of living area, falls within the range established by the most similar comparables in the record. After considering the adjustments to the most similar comparables for differences in features from the subject, such as the comparables' older aged dwellings and other features, 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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