



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

APPELLANT: Nickolai & Natalia Grebenschikov  
DOCKET NO.: 20-47389.001-R-1  
PARCEL NO.: 04-20-405-005-0000

The parties of record before the Property Tax Appeal Board are Nickolai & Natalia Grebenschikov, the appellant(s), by attorney George N. Reveliotis, of Reveliotis Law, P.C. in Park Ridge; 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:** \$11,754  
**IMPR.:** \$24,743  
**TOTAL:** \$36,497

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 2020 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 50-year-old, owner-occupied multi-level single-family dwelling of frame and masonry construction with 1,282 square feet of living area. Features of the home include a partial finished basement with a formal recreation room, central air conditioning, a fireplace and a one and one-half-car garage. The home is situated on a 10,0040-square-foot site in Glenview, within Northfield Township, Cook County. The property is classified as Class 2-34 under the Cook County Real Property Assessment Classification Ordinance.

The appellant contends that the subject property is inequitably assessed and submits this claim as the basis of the appeal. In support of this argument, the appellant provided information on nine equity comparable properties that exhibit varying degrees of similarity to the subject. The appellant reported that the selected comparable properties are located within the same neighborhood code as the subject and are situated between 0.12 and 0.40 miles from the subject. The improvement assessments for the comparable properties range from \$10.25 to \$18.73 per

square foot of living area. Based on this evidence, the appellant requests that the subject's total assessment be reduced to \$31,607.

The Board of Review submitted its "Board of Review Notes on Appeal," reporting a total assessment for the subject property of \$41,971. However, this amount is incorrect. The appellant provided the Cook County Board of Review Final 2020 Assessed Valuation Decision Letter, which indicates that the final total assessed value for the subject property in 2020 was \$36,497. The property has an improvement assessment of \$24,743, which reflects \$19.30 per square foot of living area.

In support of its position regarding the correctness of the assessment, the Board of Review submitted information on three comparable equity properties exhibiting varying degrees of similarity to the subject. These comparable properties are located within one block or within a one-quarter-mile radius of the subject property and have improvement assessments ranging from \$24.49 to \$28.19 per square foot of living area.

The Board of Review contends that these comparable properties demonstrate that the subject's assessment is equitable and within the range established by similarly situated properties. Accordingly, the Board of Review requests confirmation of the subject's current assessment.

This matter was scheduled to proceed to hearing. Prior to the hearing, the parties submitted a written request to waive the hearing and have the matter decided based on the evidence previously submitted. The administrative law judge granted the parties' request.

### **Conclusion of Law**

The taxpayer asserts that the subject property is inequitably assessed and advances this claim as the basis for the appeal. When unequal treatment in the assessment process is alleged, the appellant must establish the inequity by clear and convincing evidence. See 86 Ill. Admin. Code §1910.63(e). Evidence of unequal treatment must include documentation of assessments for the tax year at issue for no fewer than three comparable properties that demonstrate similarity, proximity, and the absence of significant distinguishing characteristics relative to the subject property. See 86 Ill. Admin. Code §1910.65(b).

After careful review and consideration of the evidence presented, the Board finds that the appellant has not met the required burden of proof. Accordingly, a reduction in the assessment of the subject property is not warranted.

The Board determines that the most persuasive evidence of assessment equity consists of comparable properties Nos. 1 through 3 submitted by the Board of Review, together with comparable properties Nos. 1, 2, and 3 submitted by the appellant. These comparable properties are similar to the subject property with respect to size, age, design, and location, and they reflect improvement assessments ranging from \$17.50 to \$28.19 per square foot of living area. The subject property improvement assessment of \$19.30 per square foot of living area falls within the range established by the most reliable comparable properties in the record.

After evaluating all comparable properties submitted by both parties, giving greater weight to those most proximate in location and most similar in size and characteristics, and accounting for relevant differences between the comparables and the subject property, the Board finds that the subject property improvement assessment is adequately supported.

Based on the totality of the evidence, the Board concludes that the appellant has not demonstrated, by clear and convincing evidence, that the subject property is inequitably assessed. Therefore, the appellant's request for a reduction in assessment is denied.

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:

May 19, 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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