



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

APPELLANT: Belinda & Kevin Duellman  
DOCKET NO.: 21-39050.001-R-1  
PARCEL NO.: 04-26-303-008-0000

The parties of record before the Property Tax Appeal Board are Belinda & Kevin Duellman, the appellants, by attorney Brian P. Liston, of the Law Offices of Liston & Tsantilis, P.C. 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:** \$16,468  
**IMPR.:** \$41,254  
**TOTAL:** \$57,722

Subject only to the State multiplier as applicable.

**Statement of Jurisdiction**

The appellants 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 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**

The subject property consists of a 2-story dwelling of frame and masonry exterior construction with 2,665 square feet of living area. The home was built in 1967 and is approximately 54 years old. Features include a partial basement, central air conditioning, one fireplace, and a 2-car garage. The property has a 14,320 square foot site and is located in Glenview, Northfield Township, Cook County. The subject is classified as a class 2-78 property under the Cook County Real Property Assessment Classification Ordinance.

The appellants contend assessment inequity with respect to the improvement as the basis of the appeal. In support of this argument, the appellants submitted information, including photographs and property information sheets, on three equity comparables that are located in the subject's assessment neighborhood code. The comparables are improved with 2-story, class 2-78 dwellings of masonry or frame and masonry exterior construction ranging in size from 2,662 to

2,996 square feet of living area. The homes are either 56 or 59 years old. The comparables each have a full or partial basement; however, the appellants did not address whether there was basement finish in the finished basement area section of the grid analysis. Each comparable has central air conditioning, one fireplace, and a 2-car garage. The comparables have improvement assessments ranging from \$37,005 to \$45,120 or from \$13.90 to \$15.06 per square foot of living area. Based on this evidence, the appellants requested that the improvement assessment be reduced to \$38,909 or \$14.60 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 \$57,722. The subject property has an improvement assessment of \$41,254 or \$15.48 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 are located in the subject's assessment neighborhood code. The comparables are improved with 2-story, class 2-78 dwellings of frame and masonry exterior construction ranging in size from 2,294 to 2,858 square feet of living area. The homes range in age from 51 to 56 years old. The comparables each have a full or partial basement, two of which have finished area. Each comparable has central air conditioning, one fireplace, and a 2-car garage. The comparables have improvement assessments ranging from \$36,910 to \$48,516 or from \$16.09 to \$19.71 per square foot of living area. Based on this evidence, the board of review requested that the subject's assessment be confirmed.

### **Conclusion of Law**

The appellants contend 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 appellants did not meet this burden of proof and a reduction in the subject's assessment is not warranted.

The parties submitted seven suggested comparables for the Board's consideration. The Board finds the best evidence of assessment equity to be the appellants' comparables #1 and #2 as well as board of review comparables #1, #3, and #4 which overall more similar to the subject in location, design, age, dwelling size, and many features. These comparables have improvement assessments ranging from \$37,005 to \$48,516 or from \$13.90 to \$19.71 per square foot of living area. The subject's improvement assessment of \$41,254 or \$15.48 per square foot of living area falls within the range established by the best comparables in this record. The Board gives less weight to the appellants' comparable #3 as well as board of review comparable #2 which are less similar to the subject in dwelling size than the other comparables in this record. After considering the various adjustments to the best comparables for differences when compared to the subject, the Board finds the appellants 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: \_\_\_\_\_

April 15, 2025



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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