

102ND GENERAL ASSEMBLY State of Illinois 2021 and 2022 SB1794

Introduced 2/26/2021, by Sen. Laura M. Murphy

SYNOPSIS AS INTRODUCED:

50 ILCS 45/30 65 ILCS 5/8-11-2.5

Amends the Local Government Taxpayers' Bill of Rights Act. Provides that the statute of limitations set by a unit of local government for the determination and assessment of taxes covered by the Act may not exceed 10 years (currently, 4 years) after the end of the calendar year for which the return for the period was filed or the end of the calendar year in which the return for the period was due, whichever occurs later. Makes conforming changes concerning the tolling of this 10-year period. Amends the Illinois Municipal Code. In a Section concerning municipal audits of public utilities, provides that municipalities may request information from public utilities no more than annually (currently, no more than once every 2 years). Provides that, if the public utility fails to respond in a timely manner to the request for information with complete information, the public utility shall be liable to the municipality for a penalty of \$1,000 for each day it fails to produce the requested information. Provides that, if a public utility is liable for any error in past tax payments in excess of \$5,000 that were unknown prior to an audit from the municipality, then the public utility shall reimburse the municipality for the cost of the audit. Sets forth conditions under which the public utility may be liable for attorney's fees incurred by the municipality.

LRB102 15982 HLH 21352 b

FISCAL NOTE ACT MAY APPLY

1 AN ACT concerning local government.

Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly:

Section 5. The Local Government Taxpayers' Bill of Rights

Act is amended by changing Section 30 as follows:

(50 ILCS 45/30)

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Sec. 30. Statute of limitations. Units of local government have an obligation to review tax returns in a timely manner and issue any determination of tax due as promptly as possible so that taxpayers may make timely corrections of future returns and minimize any interest charges applied to tax underpayments. Each unit of local government must provide appropriate statutes of limitation for the determination and assessment of taxes covered by this Act, provided, however, that a statute of limitations may not exceed the following:

(1) No notice of determination of tax due or assessment may be issued more than 10 4 years after the end of the calendar year for which the return for the period was filed or the end of the calendar year in which the return for the period was due, whichever occurs later. An audit or review pursuant to Section 35 of this Act or Section 8-11-2.5 of the Illinois Municipal Code shall toll

this 10-year period.

(2) If any tax return was not filed or if during any
4-year period for which a notice of tax determination or
assessment may be issued by the unit of local government
the tax paid or remitted was less than 75% of the tax due
for that period, the statute of limitations shall be no
more than 6 years after the end of the calendar year in
which the return for the period was due or the end of the
calendar year in which the return for the period was
filed, whichever occurs later. In the event that a unit of
local government fails to provide a statute of
limitations, the maximum statutory period provided in this
Section applies.

The changes to this Section made by this amendatory

Act of the 102nd General Assembly do not revive any

determination and assessment of tax due where the statute

of limitations has expired, but do extend the current

statute of limitations for the determination and

assessment of taxes that have not yet expired.

This Section does not place any limitation on a unit of local government if a fraudulent tax return is filed.

21 (Source: P.A. 91-920, eff. 1-1-01.)

22 Section 10. The Illinois Municipal Code is amended by changing Section 8-11-2.5 as follows:

24 (65 ILCS 5/8-11-2.5)

- Sec. 8-11-2.5. Municipal tax review; requests for information.
 - (a) If a municipality has imposed a tax under Section 8-11-2, then the municipality may conduct an audit of tax receipts collected from the public utility that is subject to the tax or that collects the tax from purchasers on behalf of the municipality to determine whether the amount of tax that was paid by the public utility was accurate.
 - (b) Not more than once <u>annually every 2 years</u>, a municipality that has imposed a tax under this Act may, subject to the limitations and protections stated in Section 16-122 of the Public Utilities Act and in the Local Government Taxpayers' Bill of Rights Act, request any information from a utility in the format maintained by the public utility in the ordinary course of its business that the municipality reasonably requires in order to perform an audit under subsection (a). The information that may be requested by the municipality includes, without limitation:
 - (1) in an electronic format used by the public utility in the ordinary course of its business, the database used by the public utility to determine the amount of tax due to the municipality; provided, however, that, if the municipality has requested customer-specific billing, usage, and load shape data from a public utility that is an electric utility and has not provided the electric utility with the verifiable authorization required by Section

- 1 16-122 of the Public Utilities Act, then the electric
 2 utility shall remove from the database all
 3 customer-specific billing, usage, and load shape data
 4 before providing it to the municipality; and
 - (2) in a format used by the public utility in the ordinary course of its business, summary data, as needed by the municipality, to determine the unit consumption of utility services by providing the gross therms, kilowatts, minutes, or other units of measurement being taxed within the municipal jurisdiction and the gross revenues collected and the associated taxes assessed.
 - (c) Each public utility must provide the information requested under subsection (b) within:
 - (1) 60 days after the date of the request if the population of the requesting municipality is 500,000 or less; or
 - (2) 90 days after the date of the request if the population of the requesting municipality exceeds 500,000.

The time in which a public utility must provide the information requested under subsection (b) may be extended by an agreement between the municipality and the public utility. If the public utility fails to respond to the request for information with complete information pursuant to the timeline established by this Section, the public utility shall be liable to the municipality for a penalty of \$1,000 for each day it fails to produce the requested information. If a public

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the public utility is entitled to an additional 30 days to respond to those requests.

(d) If an audit by the municipality or its agents finds an error by the public utility in the amount of taxes paid by the public utility, then the municipality must notify the public utility of the error. Any such notice must be issued pursuant to Section 30 of the Local Government Taxpayers' Bill of Rights Act or a lesser period of time from the date the tax was due that may be specified in the municipal ordinance imposing the tax. Upon such a notice, any audit shall be conducted pursuant to Section 35 of the Local Government Taxpayers' Bill of Rights Act subject to the timelines set forth in this subsection (d). The public utility must submit a written response within 60 days after the date the notice was postmarked stating that it has corrected the error or stating the reason that the error is inapplicable or inaccurate. The municipality then has 60 days after the receipt of the public utility's response to review and contest the conclusion of the public utility. If the parties are unable to agree on the disposition of the audit findings within 120 days after the notification of the error to the public utility, then either party may submit the matter for appeal as outlined in Section 40 of the Local Government Taxpayers' Bill of Rights Act. If

1 the appeals process does not produce a satisfactory result,

then either party may pursue the alleged error in a court of

competent jurisdiction. If the municipality prevails and

receives at least 50% of the relief requested in court, the

public utility is liable for the attorney's fees and costs of

the municipality.

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- in past tax payments cumulatively in excess of \$5,000 that were unknown prior to an audit from the municipality, the public utility shall reimburse the municipality for the cost of the audit in addition to any interest and penalties imposed.
- 13 (e) (Blank). No public utility is liable for any error past collections and payments that was unknown by it prior to 14 15 the audit process unless (i) the error was due to negligence by 16 the public utility in the collection or processing of required 17 data and (ii) the municipality had not failed to respond in writing on an accurate and timely basis to any written request 18 19 of the public utility to review and correct information used 20 by the public utility to collect the municipality's tax if a diligent review of such information by the municipality 21 22 reasonably could have been expected to discover such error. 23 If, however, an error in past collections or payments resulted in a customer, who should not have owed a tax to any 24 25 municipality, having paid a tax to a municipality, then the 26 customer may, to the extent allowed by Section 9 252 of

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- Public Utilities Act, recover the tax from the public utility,
 and any amount so paid by the public utility may be deducted by
 that public utility from any taxes then or thereafter owed by
 the public utility to that municipality.
 - (f) All account specific information provided by a public utility under this Section may be used only for the purpose of an audit of taxes conducted under this Section and the enforcement of any related tax claim. All such information must be held in strict confidence by the municipality and its agents and may not be disclosed to the public under the Freedom of Information Act or under any other similar statutes allowing for or requiring public disclosure.
 - (g) The provisions of this Section shall not be construed as diminishing or replacing any civil remedy available to a municipality, taxpayer, or tax collector.
- 16 (h) This Section does not apply to any municipality having 17 a population greater than 1,000,000.
- 18 (Source: P.A. 96-1422, eff. 8-3-10.)