

# 93RD GENERAL ASSEMBLY State of Illinois 2003 and 2004 HB5013

Introduced 2/5/2004, by Ralph C. Capparelli - James D. Brosnahan - Joseph M. Lyons - John E. Bradley - Daniel J. Burke, et al.

# SYNOPSIS AS INTRODUCED:

35 ILCS 200/14-15

35 ILCS 200/14-20

35 ILCS 200/15-10

35 ILCS 200/15-170

35 ILCS 200/15-172

35 ILCS 200/15-173 new

35 ILCS 200/20-178

30 ILCS 805/8.28 new

Amends the Property Tax Code. Creates the Senior Citizens Tax Freeze Homestead Exemption. Provides that, beginning with taxable year 2004, a person who meets requirements similar to the Senior Citizens Assessment Freeze Homestead Exemption provisions, excluding the income restrictions in those provisions and adding a 20-year owner-occupant requirement, shall receive an exemption from property taxes in an amount equal to the difference between what the property tax bill for the residence would be in the taxable year minus the base amount. "Base amount" is defined as the property tax bill for the first year of eligibility for this exemption or the Senior Citizens Assessment Freeze Homestead Exemption, whichever is earlier, plus any increase in the bill resulting from any added improvements thereafter. Provides that a property eligible for the Senior Citizens Tax Freeze Homestead Exemption is not eligible for the Senior Citizens Homestead Exemption or the Senior Citizens Assessment Freeze Homestead Exemption. Amends the State Mandates Act to require implementation without reimbursement from the State. Effective immediately.

LRB093 20993 SJM 46994 b

FISCAL NOTE ACT MAY APPLY

HOUSING
AFFORDABILITY
IMPACT NOTE ACT
MAY APPLY

STATE MANDATES ACT MAY REQUIRE REIMBURSEMENT

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1 AN ACT concerning taxes.

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

- Section 5. The Property Tax Code is amended by changing Sections 14-15, 14-20, 15-10, 15-170, 15-172, and 20-178 and by
- 6 adding Section 15-173 as follows:
- 7 (35 ILCS 200/14-15)
- 8 Sec. 14-15. Certificate of error; counties of 3,000,000 or 9 more.
- (a) In counties with 3,000,000 or more inhabitants, if, 10 after the assessment is certified pursuant to Section 16-150, 11 but subject to the limitations of subsection (c) of this 12 Section, the county assessor discovers an error or mistake in 13 14 the assessment, the assessor shall execute a certificate 15 setting forth the nature and cause of the error. The certificate when endorsed by the county assessor, or when 16 17 endorsed by the county assessor and board of appeals (until the 18 first Monday in December 1998 and the board of review beginning 19 the first Monday in December 1998 and thereafter) where the certificate is executed for any assessment which was the 20 subject of a complaint filed in the board of appeals (until the 21 22 first Monday in December 1998 and the board of review beginning the first Monday in December 1998 and thereafter) for the tax 23 year for which the certificate is issued, may, either be 24 25 certified according to the procedure authorized by this Section 26 or be presented and received in evidence in any court of competent jurisdiction. Certification is authorized, at the 27 28 discretion of the county assessor, for: (1) certificates of 29 error allowing homestead exemptions pursuant to Sections 30 15-170, 15-172,  $\underline{15-173}$ , and 15-175; (2) certificates of error on residential property of 6 units or less; (3) certificates of 31 error allowing exemption of the property pursuant to Section 32

14-25; and (4) other certificates of error reducing assessed value by less than \$100,000. Any certificate of error not certified shall be presented to the court. The county assessor shall develop reasonable procedures for the filing and processing of certificates of error. Prior to the certification or presentation to the court, the county assessor or his or her designee shall execute and include in the certificate of error a statement attesting that all procedural requirements pertaining to the issuance of the certificate of error have been met and that in fact an error exists. When so introduced in evidence such certificate shall become a part of the court records, and shall not be removed from the files except upon the order of the court.

Certificates of error that will be presented to the court shall be filed as an objection in the application for judgment and order of sale for the year in relation to which the certificate is made or as an amendment to the objection under subsection (b). Certificates of error that are to be certified according to the procedure authorized by this Section need not be presented to the court as an objection or an amendment under subsection (b). The State's Attorney of the county in which the property is situated shall mail a copy of any final judgment entered by the court regarding any certificate of error to the taxpayer of record for the year in question.

Any unpaid taxes after the entry of the final judgment by the court or certification on certificates issued under this Section may be included in a special tax sale, provided that an advertisement is published and a notice is mailed to the person in whose name the taxes were last assessed, in a form and manner substantially similar to the advertisement and notice required under Sections 21-110 and 21-135. The advertisement and sale shall be subject to all provisions of law regulating the annual advertisement and sale of delinquent property, to the extent that those provisions may be made applicable.

A certificate of error certified under this Section shall be given effect by the county treasurer, who shall mark the tax

1 books and, upon receipt of one of the following certificates

2 from the county assessor or the county assessor and the board

3 of review where the board of review is required to endorse the

certificate of error, shall issue refunds to the taxpayer

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#### 6 "CERTIFICATION

I, ....., county assessor, hereby certify that the Certificates of Error set out on the attached list have been duly issued to correct an error or mistake in the assessment."

#### 11 "CERTIFICATION

12 I, assessor, county and we, 13 ...., 14 members of the board of review, hereby certify that the 15 Certificates of Error set out on the attached list have been duly issued to correct an error or mistake in the 16 assessment and that any certificates of error required to 17 18 be endorsed by the board of review have been so endorsed."

The county treasurer has the power to mark the tax books to reflect the issuance of certificates of error certified according to the procedure authorized in this Section for certificates of error issued under Section 14-25 or certificates of error issued to and including 3 years after the date on which the annual judgment and order of sale for that tax year was first entered. The county treasurer has the power to issue refunds to the taxpayer as set forth above until all refunds authorized by this Section have been completed.

To the extent that the certificate of error obviates the liability for nonpayment of taxes, certification of a certificate of error according to the procedure authorized in this Section shall operate to vacate any judgment or forfeiture as to that year's taxes, and the warrant books and judgment books shall be marked to reflect that the judgment or

forfeiture has been vacated.

- (b) Nothing in subsection (a) of this Section shall be construed to prohibit the execution, endorsement, issuance, and adjudication of a certificate of error if (i) the annual judgment and order of sale for the tax year in question is reopened for further proceedings upon consent of the county collector and county assessor, represented by the State's Attorney, and (ii) a new final judgment is subsequently entered pursuant to the certificate. This subsection (b) shall be construed as declarative of existing law and not as a new enactment.
- (c) No certificate of error, other than a certificate to establish an exemption under Section 14-25, shall be executed for any tax year more than 3 years after the date on which the annual judgment and order of sale for that tax year was first entered, except that during calendar years 1999 and 2000 a certificate of error may be executed for any tax year, provided that the error or mistake in the assessment was discovered no more than 3 years after the date on which the annual judgment and order of sale for that tax year was first entered.
- (d) The time limitation of subsection (c) shall not apply to a certificate of error correcting an assessment to \$1, under Section 10-35, on a parcel that a subdivision or planned development has acquired by adverse possession, if during the tax year for which the certificate is executed the subdivision or planned development used the parcel as common area, as defined in Section 10-35, and if application for the certificate of error is made prior to December 1, 1997.
- (e) The changes made by this amendatory Act of the 91st General Assembly apply to certificates of error issued before, on, and after the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 91st General Assembly.
- 33 (Source: P.A. 90-4, eff. 3-7-97; 90-288, eff. 8-1-97; 90-655,
- eff. 7-30-98; 91-393, eff. 7-30-99; 91-686, eff. 1-26-00.)

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Sec. 14-20. Certificate of error; counties of less than 3,000,000. In any county with less than 3,000,000 inhabitants, if, at any time before judgment or order of sale is entered in any proceeding to collect or to enjoin the collection of taxes based upon any assessment of any property, the chief county 6 assessment officer discovers an error or mistake in the assessment (other than errors of judgment as to the valuation of the property), he or she shall issue to the person erroneously assessed a certificate setting forth the nature of the error and the cause or causes of the error. In any county with less than 3,000,000 inhabitants, if an owner fails to file an application for the Senior Citizens Assessment Freeze Homestead Exemption provided in Section 15-172 or the Senior Citizens Tax Freeze Homestead Exemption provided in Section 15-173 during the previous assessment year and qualifies for the exemption, the Chief County Assessment Officer pursuant to this Section, or the Board of Review pursuant to Section 16-75, shall issue a certificate of error setting forth the correct taxable valuation of the property. The certificate, when properly endorsed by the majority of the board of review, showing their concurrence, and not otherwise, may be used in evidence in any court of competent jurisdiction, and when so 23 introduced in evidence, shall become a part of the court record and shall not be removed from the files except on an order of the court.

(Source: P.A. 90-552, eff. 12-12-97; 91-377, eff. 7-30-99.) 26

# (35 ILCS 200/15-10)

Sec. 15-10. Exempt property; procedures for certification. All property granted an exemption by the Department pursuant to the requirements of Section 15-5 and described in the Sections following Section 15-30 and preceding Section 16-5, to the extent therein limited, is exempt from taxation. In order to maintain that exempt status, the titleholder or the owner of the beneficial interest of any property that is exempt must file with the chief county assessment officer, on or before

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January 31 of each year (May 31 in the case of property exempted by Section 15-170), an affidavit stating whether there has been any change in the ownership or use of the property or the status of the owner-resident, or that a disabled veteran who qualifies under Section 15-165 owned and used the property as of January 1 of that year. The nature of any change shall be stated in the affidavit. Failure to file an affidavit shall, in the discretion of the assessment officer, constitute cause to terminate the exemption of that property, notwithstanding any other provision of this Code. Owners of 5 or more such exempt parcels within a county may file a single annual affidavit in lieu of an affidavit for each parcel. The assessment officer, upon request, shall furnish an affidavit form to the owners, in which the owner may state whether there has been any change in the ownership or use of the property or status of the owner or resident as of January 1 of that year. The owner of 5 or more exempt parcels shall list all the properties giving the same information for each parcel as required of owners who file individual affidavits.

However, titleholders or owners of the beneficial interest in any property exempted under any of the following provisions are not required to submit an annual filing under this Section:

- (1) Section 15-45 (burial grounds) in counties of less than 3,000,000 inhabitants and owned by a not-for-profit organization.
- (2) Section 15-40.
- 27 (3) Section 15-50 (United States property).

If there is a change in use or ownership, however, notice must be filed pursuant to Section 15-20.

An application for homestead exemptions shall be filed as provided in Section 15-170 (senior citizens homestead exemption), Section 15-172 (senior citizens assessment freeze homestead exemption), Section 15-173 (senior citizens tax freeze homestead exemption), and Section 15-175 (general homestead exemption), respectively.

36 (Source: P.A. 92-333, eff. 8-10-01; 92-729, eff. 7-25-02.)

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1 (35 ILCS 200/15-170)

Sec. 15-170. Senior Citizens Homestead Exemption.

Beginning with taxable year 2004, a property eligible for the exemption under Section 15-173 is not eligible for the exemption under this Section.

An annual homestead exemption limited, except as described here with relation to cooperatives or life care facilities, to a maximum reduction set forth below from the property's value, as equalized or assessed by the Department, is granted for property that is occupied as a residence by a person 65 years of age or older who is liable for paying real estate taxes on the property and is an owner of record of the property or has a legal or equitable interest therein as evidenced by a written instrument, except for a leasehold interest, other than a leasehold interest of land on which a single family residence is located, which is occupied as a residence by a person 65 years or older who has an ownership interest therein, legal, equitable or as a lessee, and on which he or she is liable for the payment of property taxes. The maximum reduction shall be \$2,500 in counties with 3,000,000 or more inhabitants and \$2,000 in all other counties. For land improved with an apartment building owned and operated as a cooperative, the maximum reduction from the value of the property, as equalized by the Department, shall be multiplied by the number of apartments or units occupied by a person 65 years of age or older who is liable, by contract with the owner or owners of record, for paying property taxes on the property and is an owner of record of a legal or equitable interest in the cooperative apartment building, other than interest. For land improved with a life care facility, the maximum reduction from the value of the property, as equalized by the Department, shall be multiplied by the number of apartments or units occupied by persons 65 years of age or older, irrespective of any legal, equitable, or leasehold interest in the facility, who are liable, under a contract with

the owner or owners of record of the facility, for paying property taxes on the property. In a cooperative or a life care facility where a homestead exemption has been granted, the cooperative association or the management firm of the cooperative or facility shall credit the savings resulting from that exemption only to the apportioned tax liability of the owner or resident who qualified for the exemption. Any person who willfully refuses to so credit the savings shall be guilty of a Class B misdemeanor. Under this Section and Section 15-175, "life care facility" means a facility as defined in Section 2 of the Life Care Facilities Act, with which the applicant for the homestead exemption has a life care contract as defined in that Act.

When a homestead exemption has been granted under this Section and the person qualifying subsequently becomes a resident of a facility licensed under the Nursing Home Care Act, the exemption shall continue so long as the residence continues to be occupied by the qualifying person's spouse if the spouse is 65 years of age or older, or if the residence remains unoccupied but is still owned by the person qualified for the homestead exemption.

A person who will be 65 years of age during the current assessment year shall be eligible to apply for the homestead exemption during that assessment year. Application shall be made during the application period in effect for the county of his residence.

Beginning with assessment year 2003, for taxes payable in 2004, property that is first occupied as a residence after January 1 of any assessment year by a person who is eligible for the senior citizens homestead exemption under this Section must be granted a pro-rata exemption for the assessment year. The amount of the pro-rata exemption is the exemption allowed in the county under this Section divided by 365 and multiplied by the number of days during the assessment year the property is occupied as a residence by a person eligible for the exemption under this Section. The chief county assessment

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officer must adopt reasonable procedures to establish eligibility for this pro-rata exemption.

assessor or chief county assessment officer may determine the eligibility of a life care facility to receive benefits provided by this Section, by affidavit, questionnaire application, visual inspection, or other reasonable methods in order to insure that the tax savings resulting from the exemption are credited by the management firm to the apportioned tax liability of each qualifying resident. The assessor may request reasonable proof that the management firm has so credited the exemption.

The chief county assessment officer of each county with less than 3,000,000 inhabitants shall provide to each person allowed a homestead exemption under this Section a form to designate any other person to receive a duplicate of any notice of delinquency in the payment of taxes assessed and levied under this Code on the property of the person receiving the exemption. The duplicate notice shall be in addition to the notice required to be provided to the person receiving the exemption, and shall be given in the manner required by this Code. The person filing the request for the duplicate notice shall pay a fee of \$5 to cover administrative costs to the supervisor of assessments, who shall then file the executed designation with the county collector. Notwithstanding any other provision of this Code to the contrary, the filing of such an executed designation requires the county collector to provide duplicate notices as indicated by the designation. A designation may be rescinded by the person who executed such designation at any time, in the manner and form required by the chief county assessment officer.

The assessor or chief county assessment officer determine the eligibility of residential property to receive homestead exemption provided by this Section by visual inspection, application, questionnaire or other reasonable methods. The determination made shall be in accordance with guidelines established by the Department.

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In counties with less than 3,000,000 inhabitants, the county board may by resolution provide that if a person has been granted a homestead exemption under this Section, the person qualifying need not reapply for the exemption.

In counties with less than 3,000,000 inhabitants, if the assessor or chief county assessment officer requires annual application for verification of eligibility for an exemption once granted under this Section, the application shall be mailed to the taxpayer.

The assessor or chief county assessment officer shall notify each person who qualifies for an exemption under this Section that the person may also qualify for deferral of real estate taxes under the Senior Citizens Real Estate Tax Deferral Act. The notice shall set forth the qualifications needed for deferral of real estate taxes, the address and telephone number of county collector, and a statement that applications for deferral of real estate taxes may be obtained from the county collector.

Notwithstanding Sections 6 and 8 of the State Mandates Act, no reimbursement by the State is required for the implementation of any mandate created by this Section.

22 (Source: P.A. 92-196, eff. 1-1-02; 93-511, eff. 8-11-03.)

### 23 (35 ILCS 200/15-172)

Sec. 15-172. Senior Citizens Assessment Freeze Homestead
Exemption. Beginning with taxable year 2004, a property
eliqible for the exemption under Section 15-173 is not eliqible
for the exemption under this Section.

- (a) This Section may be cited as the Senior Citizens
  Assessment Freeze Homestead Exemption.
- (b) As used in this Section:
- 31 "Applicant" means an individual who has filed an 32 application under this Section.

"Base amount" means the base year equalized assessed value of the residence plus the first year's equalized assessed value of any added improvements which increased the assessed value of

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the residence after the base year.

"Base year" means the taxable year prior to the taxable year for which the applicant first qualifies and applies for the exemption provided that in the prior taxable year the property was improved with a permanent structure that was occupied as a residence by the applicant who was liable for paying real property taxes on the property and who was either (i) an owner of record of the property or had legal or equitable interest in the property as evidenced by a written instrument or (ii) had a legal or equitable interest as a lessee in the parcel of property that was single family residence. If in any subsequent taxable year for which the applicant applies and qualifies for the exemption the equalized assessed value of the residence is less than the equalized assessed value in the existing base year (provided that such equalized assessed value is not based on an assessed value that results from a temporary irregularity in the property that reduces the assessed value for one or more taxable years), then that subsequent taxable year shall become the base year until a new base year is established under the terms of this paragraph. For taxable year 1999 only, the Chief County Assessment Officer shall review (i) all taxable years for which the applicant applied and qualified for the exemption and (ii) the existing base year. The assessment officer shall select as the new base year the year with the lowest equalized assessed value. An equalized assessed value that is based on an assessed value that results from a temporary irregularity in the property that reduces the assessed value for one or more taxable years shall not be considered the lowest equalized assessed value. The selected year shall be the base year for taxable year 1999 and thereafter until a new base year is established under the terms of this paragraph.

"Chief County Assessment Officer" means the County Assessor or Supervisor of Assessments of the county in which the property is located.

"Equalized assessed value" means the assessed value as

1 equalized by the Illinois Department of Revenue.

"Household" means the applicant, the spouse of the applicant, and all persons using the residence of the applicant as their principal place of residence.

"Household income" means the combined income of the members of a household for the calendar year preceding the taxable year.

"Income" has the same meaning as provided in Section 3.07 of the Senior Citizens and Disabled Persons Property Tax Relief and Pharmaceutical Assistance Act, except that, beginning in assessment year 2001, "income" does not include veteran's benefits.

"Internal Revenue Code of 1986" means the United States Internal Revenue Code of 1986 or any successor law or laws relating to federal income taxes in effect for the year preceding the taxable year.

"Life care facility that qualifies as a cooperative" means
a facility as defined in Section 2 of the Life Care Facilities
Act.

"Residence" means the principal dwelling place and appurtenant structures used for residential purposes in this State occupied on January 1 of the taxable year by a household and so much of the surrounding land, constituting the parcel upon which the dwelling place is situated, as is used for residential purposes. If the Chief County Assessment Officer has established a specific legal description for a portion of property constituting the residence, then that portion of property shall be deemed the residence for the purposes of this Section.

"Taxable year" means the calendar year during which ad valorem property taxes payable in the next succeeding year are levied.

(c) Beginning in taxable year 1994, a senior citizens assessment freeze homestead exemption is granted for real property that is improved with a permanent structure that is occupied as a residence by an applicant who (i) is 65 years of

age or older during the taxable year, (ii) has a household income of \$35,000 or less prior to taxable year 1999 or \$40,000 or less in taxable year 1999 and thereafter, (iii) is liable for paying real property taxes on the property, and (iv) is an owner of record of the property or has a legal or equitable interest in the property as evidenced by a written instrument. This homestead exemption shall also apply to a leasehold interest in a parcel of property improved with a permanent structure that is a single family residence that is occupied as a residence by a person who (i) is 65 years of age or older during the taxable year, (ii) has a household income of \$35,000 or less prior to taxable year 1999 or \$40,000 or less in taxable year 1999 and thereafter, (iii) has a legal or equitable ownership interest in the property as lessee, and (iv) is liable for the payment of real property taxes on that property.

The amount of this exemption shall be the equalized assessed value of the residence in the taxable year for which application is made minus the base amount.

When the applicant is a surviving spouse of an applicant for a prior year for the same residence for which an exemption under this Section has been granted, the base year and base amount for that residence are the same as for the applicant for the prior year.

Each year at the time the assessment books are certified to the County Clerk, the Board of Review or Board of Appeals shall give to the County Clerk a list of the assessed values of improvements on each parcel qualifying for this exemption that were added after the base year for this parcel and that increased the assessed value of the property.

In the case of land improved with an apartment building owned and operated as a cooperative or a building that is a life care facility that qualifies as a cooperative, the maximum reduction from the equalized assessed value of the property is limited to the sum of the reductions calculated for each unit occupied as a residence by a person or persons 65 years of age

or older with a household income of \$35,000 or less prior to taxable year 1999 or \$40,000 or less in taxable year 1999 and thereafter who is liable, by contract with the owner or owners of record, for paying real property taxes on the property and who is an owner of record of a legal or equitable interest in the cooperative apartment building, other than a leasehold interest. In the instance of a cooperative where a homestead exemption has been granted under this Section, the cooperative association or its management firm shall credit the savings resulting from that exemption only to the apportioned tax liability of the owner who qualified for the exemption. Any person who willfully refuses to credit that savings to an owner who qualifies for the exemption is guilty of a Class B misdemeanor.

When a homestead exemption has been granted under this Section and an applicant then becomes a resident of a facility licensed under the Nursing Home Care Act, the exemption shall be granted in subsequent years so long as the residence (i) continues to be occupied by the qualified applicant's spouse or (ii) if remaining unoccupied, is still owned by the qualified applicant for the homestead exemption.

Beginning January 1, 1997, when an individual dies who would have qualified for an exemption under this Section, and the surviving spouse does not independently qualify for this exemption because of age, the exemption under this Section shall be granted to the surviving spouse for the taxable year preceding and the taxable year of the death, provided that, except for age, the surviving spouse meets all other qualifications for the granting of this exemption for those years.

When married persons maintain separate residences, the exemption provided for in this Section may be claimed by only one of such persons and for only one residence.

For taxable year 1994 only, in counties having less than 3,000,000 inhabitants, to receive the exemption, a person shall submit an application by February 15, 1995 to the Chief County

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Assessment Officer of the county in which the property is located. In counties having 3,000,000 or more inhabitants, for taxable year 1994 and all subsequent taxable years, to receive the exemption, a person may submit an application to the Chief County Assessment Officer of the county in which the property is located during such period as may be specified by the Chief County Assessment Officer. The Chief County Assessment Officer in counties of 3,000,000 or more inhabitants shall annually give notice of the application period by mail or publication. In counties having less than inhabitants, beginning with taxable year 1995 and thereafter, to receive the exemption, a person shall submit an application by July 1 of each taxable year to the Chief County Assessment Officer of the county in which the property is located. A county may, by ordinance, establish a date for submission of applications that is different than July 1. The applicant shall submit with the application an affidavit of the applicant's total household income, age, marital status (and if married the name and address of the applicant's spouse, if known), and principal dwelling place of members of the household on January 1 of the taxable year. The Department shall establish, by rule, a method for verifying the accuracy of affidavits filed by applicants under this Section. The applications shall be clearly marked as applications for the Senior Citizens Assessment Freeze Homestead Exemption.

Notwithstanding any other provision to the contrary, in counties having fewer than 3,000,000 inhabitants, if an applicant fails to file the application required by this Section in a timely manner and this failure to file is due to a mental or physical condition sufficiently severe so as to render the applicant incapable of filing the application in a timely manner, the Chief County Assessment Officer may extend the filing deadline for a period of 30 days after the applicant regains the capability to file the application, but in no case may the filing deadline be extended beyond 3 months of the original filing deadline. In order to receive the extension

provided in this paragraph, the applicant shall provide the Chief County Assessment Officer with a signed statement from the applicant's physician stating the nature and extent of the condition, that, in the physician's opinion, the condition was so severe that it rendered the applicant incapable of filing the application in a timely manner, and the date on which the applicant regained the capability to file the application.

Beginning January 1, 1998, notwithstanding any other provision to the contrary, in counties having fewer than 3,000,000 inhabitants, if an applicant fails to file the application required by this Section in a timely manner and this failure to file is due to a mental or physical condition sufficiently severe so as to render the applicant incapable of filing the application in a timely manner, the Chief County Assessment Officer may extend the filing deadline for a period of 3 months. In order to receive the extension provided in this paragraph, the applicant shall provide the Chief County Assessment Officer with a signed statement from the applicant's physician stating the nature and extent of the condition, and that, in the physician's opinion, the condition was so severe that it rendered the applicant incapable of filing the application in a timely manner.

In counties having less than 3,000,000 inhabitants, if an applicant was denied an exemption in taxable year 1994 and the denial occurred due to an error on the part of an assessment official, or his or her agent or employee, then beginning in taxable year 1997 the applicant's base year, for purposes of determining the amount of the exemption, shall be 1993 rather than 1994. In addition, in taxable year 1997, the applicant's exemption shall also include an amount equal to (i) the amount of any exemption denied to the applicant in taxable year 1995 as a result of using 1994, rather than 1993, as the base year, (ii) the amount of any exemption denied to the applicant in taxable year 1996 as a result of using 1994, rather than 1993, as the base year, and (iii) the amount of the exemption erroneously denied for taxable year 1994.

For purposes of this Section, a person who will be 65 years of age during the current taxable year shall be eligible to apply for the homestead exemption during that taxable year. Application shall be made during the application period in effect for the county of his or her residence.

The Chief County Assessment Officer may determine the eligibility of a life care facility that qualifies as a cooperative to receive the benefits provided by this Section by use of an affidavit, application, visual inspection, questionnaire, or other reasonable method in order to insure that the tax savings resulting from the exemption are credited by the management firm to the apportioned tax liability of each qualifying resident. The Chief County Assessment Officer may request reasonable proof that the management firm has so credited that exemption.

Except as provided in this Section, all information received by the chief county assessment officer or the Department from applications filed under this Section, or from any investigation conducted under the provisions of this Section, shall be confidential, except for official purposes or pursuant to official procedures for collection of any State or local tax or enforcement of any civil or criminal penalty or sanction imposed by this Act or by any statute or ordinance imposing a State or local tax. Any person who divulges any such information in any manner, except in accordance with a proper judicial order, is guilty of a Class A misdemeanor.

Nothing contained in this Section shall prevent the Director or chief county assessment officer from publishing or making available reasonable statistics concerning the operation of the exemption contained in this Section in which the contents of claims are grouped into aggregates in such a way that information contained in any individual claim shall not be disclosed.

(d) Each Chief County Assessment Officer shall annually publish a notice of availability of the exemption provided under this Section. The notice shall be published at least 60

- days but no more than 75 days prior to the date on which the 1
- 2 application must be submitted to the Chief County Assessment
- Officer of the county in which the property is located. The 3
- notice shall appear in a newspaper of general circulation in 4
- 5 the county.
- (Source: P.A. 90-14, eff. 7-1-97; 90-204, eff. 7-25-97; 90-523, 6
- eff. 11-13-97; 90-524, eff. 1-1-98; 90-531, eff. 1-1-98; 7
- 90-655, eff. 7-30-98; 91-45, eff. 6-30-99; 91-56, eff. 6-30-99; 8
- 91-819, eff. 6-13-00.) 9
- 10 (35 ILCS 200/15-173 new)
- 11 Sec. 15-173. Senior Citizens Tax Freeze Homestead
- 12 Exemption.

- (a) This Section may be cited as the Senior Citizens Tax 13
- 14 Freeze Homestead Exemption.
- 15 (b) As used in this Section:
- 16 "Applicant" means an individual who has filed an
- application under this Section. 17
- 18 "Base amount" means the base year property tax bill for the
- 19 residence plus any increase in the property tax bill due to any
- added improvements that increased the assessed value of the 20
- 21 residence after the base year.
- "Base year" means the taxable year prior to the taxable 22
- year for which the applicant first qualifies and applies for 23
- the exemption under this Section or Section 15-172, whichever 24
- is earlier, provided that in the prior taxable year the 25
- 26 property was improved with a permanent structure that was
- occupied as a residence by the applicant who was liable for 27
- paying real property taxes on the property and who was either 28
- 29 (i) an owner of record of the property or had legal or
- 30 equitable interest in the property as evidenced by a written
- instrument or (ii) had a legal or equitable interest as a 31
- lessee in the parcel of property that was single family 32
- residence. If in any subsequent taxable year for which the
- 34 applicant applies and qualifies for the exemption the property
- tax bill for the residence would be less than the property tax 35

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<u>levied.</u>

1	bill in the existing base year (provided that the reduced
2	property tax bill is not based on an assessed value that
3	results from a temporary irregularity in the property that
4	reduces the assessed value for one or more taxable years), then
5	that subsequent taxable year shall become the base year until a
6	new base year is established under the terms of this paragraph.
7	"Chief County Assessment Officer" means the County
8	Assessor or Supervisor of Assessments of the county in which
9	the property is located.
10	"Equalized assessed value" means the assessed value as
11	equalized by the Illinois Department of Revenue.
12	"Household" means the applicant, the spouse of the
13	applicant, and all persons using the residence of the applicant
14	as their principal place of residence.
15	"Life care facility that qualifies as a cooperative" means
16	a facility as defined in Section 2 of the Life Care Facilities
17	Act.
18	"Residence" means the principal dwelling place and
19	appurtenant structures used for residential purposes in this
20	State occupied on January 1 of the taxable year by a household
21	and so much of the surrounding land, constituting the parcel
22	upon which the dwelling place is situated, as is used for
23	residential purposes. If the Chief County Assessment Officer
24	has established a specific legal description for a portion of
25	property constituting the residence, then that portion of
26	property shall be deemed the residence for the purposes of this
27	Section.
28	"Taxable year" means the calendar year during which ad
29	valorem property taxes payable in the next succeeding year are

(c) Beginning in taxable year 2004, a senior citizens tax freeze homestead exemption is granted for real property that is improved with a permanent structure that is occupied as a residence by an applicant who (i) is 65 years of age or older

during the taxable year, (ii) has lived in the residence for at

<u>least 20 years on January 1 of the taxable year for which the</u>

exemption applies, (iii) is liable for paying real property taxes on the property, and (iv) is an owner of record of the property or has a legal or equitable interest in the property as evidenced by a written instrument. This homestead exemption shall also apply to a leasehold interest in a parcel of property improved with a permanent structure that is a single family residence that is occupied as a residence by a person who (i) is 65 years of age or older during the taxable year, (ii) has lived in the residence for at least 20 years on January 1 of the taxable year for which the exemption applies, (iii) has a legal or equitable ownership interest in the property as lessee, and (iv) is liable for the payment of real property taxes on that property.

The amount of this exemption shall be what the property tax bill for the residence would be in the taxable year for which application is made minus the base amount.

When the applicant is a surviving spouse of an applicant for a prior year for the same residence for which an exemption under this Section has been granted, the base year and base amount for that residence are the same as for the applicant for the prior year.

Each year at the time the assessment books are certified to the County Clerk, the Board of Review shall give to the County Clerk a list of the assessed values of improvements on each parcel qualifying for this exemption that were added after the base year for this parcel and that increased the assessed value of the property.

In the case of land improved with an apartment building owned and operated as a cooperative or a building that is a life care facility that qualifies as a cooperative, the maximum reduction in the property tax bill for the property is limited to the sum of the reductions calculated for each unit occupied as a residence by a person or persons 65 years of age or older who is liable, by contract with the owner or owners of record, for paying real property taxes on the property and who is an owner of record of a legal or equitable interest in the

cooperative apartment building, other than a leasehold interest. In the instance of a cooperative where a homestead exemption has been granted under this Section, the cooperative association or its management firm shall credit the savings resulting from that exemption only to the apportioned tax liability of the owner who qualified for the exemption. Any person who willfully refuses to credit that savings to an owner who qualifies for the exemption is quilty of a Class B misdemeanor.

When a homestead exemption has been granted under this Section and an applicant then becomes a resident of a facility licensed under the Nursing Home Care Act, the exemption shall be granted in subsequent years so long as the residence (i) continues to be occupied by the qualified applicant's spouse or (ii) if remaining unoccupied, is still owned by the qualified applicant for the homestead exemption.

When an individual dies who would have qualified for an exemption under this Section, and the surviving spouse does not independently qualify for this exemption because of age, the exemption under this Section shall be granted to the surviving spouse for the taxable year preceding and the taxable year of the death, provided that, except for age, the surviving spouse meets all qualifications for the granting of this exemption for those years.

When married persons maintain separate residences, the exemption provided for in this Section may be claimed by only one of such persons and for only one residence.

In counties having 3,000,000 or more inhabitants, to receive the exemption, a person may submit an application to the Chief County Assessment Officer of the county in which the property is located during such period as may be specified by the Chief County Assessment Officer. The Chief County Assessment Officer in counties of 3,000,000 or more inhabitants shall annually give notice of the application period by mail or by publication. In counties having less than 3,000,000 inhabitants, to receive the exemption, a person shall submit an

Assessment Officer of the county in which the property is located. A county may, by ordinance, establish a date for submission of applications that is different than July 1. The applicant shall submit with the application an affidavit of the applicant's age, marital status (and if married the name and address of the applicant's spouse, if known), and principal dwelling place of members of the household on January 1 of the taxable year. The Department shall establish, by rule, a method for verifying the accuracy of affidavits filed by applicants under this Section. The applications shall be clearly marked as applications for the Senior Citizens Tax Freeze Homestead Exemption.

Notwithstanding any other provision to the contrary, in counties having fewer than 3,000,000 inhabitants, if an applicant fails to file the application required by this Section in a timely manner and this failure to file is due to a mental or physical condition sufficiently severe so as to render the applicant incapable of filing the application in a timely manner, the Chief County Assessment Officer may extend the filing deadline for a period of 3 months. In order to receive the extension provided in this paragraph, the applicant shall provide the Chief County Assessment Officer with a signed statement from the applicant's physician stating the nature and extent of the condition, and that, in the physician's opinion, the condition was so severe that it rendered the applicant incapable of filing the application in a timely manner.

For purposes of this Section, a person who will be 65 years of age during the current taxable year shall be eligible to apply for the homestead exemption under this Section during that taxable year. Application shall be made during the application period in effect for the county of his or her residence.

The Chief County Assessment Officer may determine the eliqibility of a life care facility that qualifies as a cooperative to receive the benefits provided by this Section by

use of an affidavit, application, visual inspection,

questionnaire, or other reasonable method in order to insure

that the tax savings resulting from the exemption are credited

by the management firm to the apportioned tax liability of each

qualifying resident. The Chief County Assessment Officer may

request reasonable proof that the management firm has so

credited that exemption.

Except as provided in this Section, all information received by the chief county assessment officer or the Department from applications filed under this Section, or from any investigation conducted under the provisions of this Section, shall be confidential, except for official purposes or pursuant to official procedures for collection of any State or local tax or enforcement of any civil or criminal penalty or sanction imposed by this Act or by any statute or ordinance imposing a State or local tax. Any person who divulges any such information in any manner, except in accordance with a proper judicial order, is guilty of a Class A misdemeanor.

Nothing contained in this Section shall prevent the Director or chief county assessment officer from publishing or making available reasonable statistics concerning the operation of the exemption contained in this Section in which the contents of claims are grouped into aggregates in such a way that information contained in any individual claim shall not be disclosed.

(d) Each Chief County Assessment Officer shall annually publish a notice of availability of the exemption provided under this Section. The notice shall be published at least 60 days but no more than 75 days prior to the date on which the application must be submitted to the Chief County Assessment Officer of the county in which the property is located. The notice shall appear in a newspaper of general circulation in the county.

(e) Notwithstanding Sections 6 and 8 of the State Mandates

Act, no reimbursement by the State is required for the

implementation of any mandate created by this Section.

1 (35 ILCS 200/20-178)

Sec. 20-178. Certificate of error; refund; interest. When the county collector makes any refunds due on certificates of error issued under Sections 14-15 through 14-25 that have been either certified or adjudicated, the county collector shall pay the taxpayer interest on the amount of the refund at the rate of 0.5% per month.

No interest shall be due under this Section for any time prior to 60 days after the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 91st General Assembly. For certificates of error issued prior to the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 91st General Assembly, the county collector shall pay the taxpayer interest from 60 days after the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 91st General Assembly until the date the refund is paid. For certificates of error issued on or after the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 91st General Assembly, interest shall be paid from 60 days after the certificate of error is issued by the chief county assessment officer to the date the refund is made. To cover the cost of interest, the county collector shall proportionately reduce the distribution of taxes collected for each taxing district in which the property is situated.

23 This Section shall not apply to any certificate of error 24 granting a homestead exemption under Section 15-170, 15-172, 25 <u>15-173</u>, or 15-175.

26 (Source: P.A. 91-393, eff. 7-30-99.)

Section 90. The State Mandates Act is amended by adding Section 8.28 as follows:

29 (30 ILCS 805/8.28 new)

30 <u>Sec. 8.28. Exempt mandate. Notwithstanding Sections 6 and</u>
31 <u>8 of this Act, no reimbursement by the State is required for</u>
32 <u>the implementation of any mandate created by the Senior</u>
33 <u>Citizens Tax Freeze Homestead Exemption under Section 15-173 of</u>

- 1 <u>the Property Tax Code.</u>
- 2 Section 99. Effective date. This Act takes effect upon
- 3 becoming law.