

100TH GENERAL ASSEMBLY State of Illinois 2017 and 2018 HB3757

by Rep. Sam Yingling

SYNOPSIS AS INTRODUCED:

35 ILCS 200/15-170 35 ILCS 200/18-184.15 new 320 ILCS 30/2

from Ch. 67 1/2, par. 452

Amends the Property Tax Code. Provides that, for taxable year 2017 and thereafter, the maximum amount of the senior citizens homestead exemption is \$7,500 (currently, \$5,000). Creates an abatement against property taxes levied by a township for property that (i) is included in a neighborhood association that maintains the roads or sidewalks serving the property or (ii) is located in a municipality that maintains the roads or sidewalks serving the property. Amends the Senior Citizens Real Estate Tax Deferral Act. Provides that the income limitation under the Act is \$75,000 for tax year 2017 and thereafter.

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FISCAL NOTE ACT MAY APPLY

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1 AN ACT concerning revenue.

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

Section 15-170 and by adding Section 18-184.15 as follows:

(35 ILCS 200/15-170)

Sec. 15-170. Senior Citizens Homestead Exemption. 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. Before taxable year 2004, the maximum reduction shall be \$2,500 in counties with 3,000,000 or more inhabitants and \$2,000 in all other counties. For taxable

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years 2004 through 2005, the maximum reduction shall be \$3,000 in all counties. For taxable years 2006 and 2007, the maximum reduction shall be \$3,500. For taxable years 2008 through 2011, the maximum reduction is \$4,000 in all counties. For taxable year 2012, the maximum reduction is \$5,000 in counties with 3,000,000 or more inhabitants and \$4,000 in all other counties. For taxable years 2013 through 2016 and thereafter, the maximum reduction is \$5,000 in all counties. For taxable years 2017 and thereafter, the maximum reduction is \$7,500 in all 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 a leasehold 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 Sections 15-175, 15-176, and 15-177, "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 Assisted Living and Shared Housing Act, the Nursing Home Care Act, the Specialized Mental Health Rehabilitation Act of 2013, the ID/DD Community Care Act, or the MC/DD 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

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2004, property that is first occupied as a residence after 1 2 January 1 of any assessment year by a person who is eligible 3 for the senior citizens homestead exemption under this Section must be granted a pro-rata exemption for the assessment year. 5 The amount of the pro-rata exemption is the exemption allowed in the county under this Section divided by 365 and multiplied 6 by the number of days during the assessment year the property 7 8 is occupied as a residence by a person eligible for the 9 exemption under this Section. The chief county assessment 10 officer must adopt reasonable procedures to establish 11 eligibility for this pro-rata exemption.

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

In counties with 3,000,000 or more inhabitants, beginning in taxable year 2010, each taxpayer who has been granted an exemption under this Section must reapply on an annual basis. The chief county assessment officer shall mail the application to the taxpayer. 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
- 8 The assessor or chief county assessment officer shall 9 notify each person who qualifies for an exemption under this 10 Section that the person may also qualify for deferral of real 11 estate taxes under the Senior Citizens Real Estate Tax Deferral 12 Act. The notice shall set forth the qualifications needed for 13 deferral of real estate taxes, the address and telephone number of county collector, and a statement that applications for 14 15 deferral of real estate taxes may be obtained from the county 16 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.
- 20 (Source: P.A. 98-7, eff. 4-23-13; 98-104, eff. 7-22-13; 98-756, eff. 7-16-14; 99-180, eff. 7-29-15.)
- 22 (35 ILCS 200/18-184.15 new)

mailed to the taxpayer.

23 <u>Sec. 18-184.15. Road and sidewalk maintenance abatement.</u>
24 <u>Notwithstanding any other provision of law, beginning in levy</u>
25 year 2017, the county clerk shall abate property taxes levied

- by a township on property that (i) is included in a
 neighborhood association that maintains the roads or sidewalks
 serving the property or (ii) is located in a municipality that
 maintains the roads or sidewalks serving the property. The
 amount of the abatement shall be equal to the amount of
 property taxes levied by the township on that property for the
 purpose of maintaining roads or sidewalks.
- Section 10. The Senior Citizens Real Estate Tax Deferral

 Act is amended by changing Section 2 as follows:
- 10 (320 ILCS 30/2) (from Ch. 67 1/2, par. 452)
- 11 Sec. 2. Definitions. As used in this Act:
- 12 (a) "Taxpayer" means an individual whose household income 13 for the year is no greater than: (i) \$40,000 through tax year 14 2005; (ii) \$50,000 for tax years 2006 through 2011; and (iii) 15 \$55,000 for tax years year 2012 through 2016; and (iv) \$75,000
- 16 for tax year 2017 and thereafter.
- 17 (b) "Tax deferred property" means the property upon which
 18 real estate taxes are deferred under this Act.
- 19 (c) "Homestead" means the land and buildings thereon,
 20 including a condominium or a dwelling unit in a multidwelling
 21 building that is owned and operated as a cooperative, occupied
 22 by the taxpayer as his residence or which are temporarily
 23 unoccupied by the taxpayer because such taxpayer is temporarily
 24 residing, for not more than 1 year, in a licensed facility as

- defined in Section 1-113 of the Nursing Home Care Act.
- 2 (d) "Real estate taxes" or "taxes" means the taxes on real 3 property for which the taxpayer would be liable under the 4 Property Tax Code, including special service area taxes, and 5 special assessments on benefited real property for which the 6 taxpayer would be liable to a unit of local government.
 - (e) "Department" means the Department of Revenue.
 - (f) "Qualifying property" means a homestead which (a) the taxpayer or the taxpayer and his spouse own in fee simple or are purchasing in fee simple under a recorded instrument of sale, (b) is not income-producing property, (c) is not subject to a lien for unpaid real estate taxes when a claim under this Act is filed, and (d) is not held in trust, other than an Illinois land trust with the taxpayer identified as the sole beneficiary, if the taxpayer is filing for the program for the first time effective as of the January 1, 2011 assessment year or tax year 2012 and thereafter.
 - (g) "Equity interest" means the current assessed valuation of the qualified property times the fraction necessary to convert that figure to full market value minus any outstanding debts or liens on that property. In the case of qualifying property not having a separate assessed valuation, the appraised value as determined by a qualified real estate appraiser shall be used instead of the current assessed valuation.
 - (h) "Household income" has the meaning ascribed to that

- 1 term in the Senior Citizens and Persons with Disabilities
- 2 Property Tax Relief Act.
- 3 (i) "Collector" means the county collector or, if the taxes
- 4 to be deferred are special assessments, an official designated
- 5 by a unit of local government to collect special assessments.
- 6 (Source: P.A. 99-143, eff. 7-27-15.)