

Consumer Protection Committee

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09500HB4769ham001

LRB095 15330 BDD 47897 a

AMENDMENT TO HOUSE BILL 4769

AMENDMENT NO. _____. Amend House Bill 4769 by replacing everything after the enacting clause with the following:

"Section 5. The Property Tax Code is amended by changing Section 22-45 as follows:

6 (35 ILCS 200/22-45)

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7 (Text of Section before amendment by P.A. 95-477)

Sec. 22-45. Tax deed incontestable unless order appealed or relief petitioned. Tax deeds issued under Section 22-40 are incontestable except by appeal from the order of the court directing the county clerk to issue the tax deed. However, relief from such order may be had under Section 2-1401 of the Code of Civil Procedure in the same manner and to the same extent as may be had under that Section with respect to final orders and judgments in other proceedings. The grounds for relief under Section 2-1401 shall be limited to:

- (1) proof that the taxes were paid prior to sale;
- (2) proof that the property was exempt from taxation;
 - (3) proof by clear and convincing evidence that the tax deed had been procured by fraud or deception by the tax purchaser or his or her assignee; or
 - (4) proof by a person or party holding a recorded ownership or other recorded interest in the property that he or she was not named as a party in the publication notice as set forth in Section 22-20, and that the tax purchaser or his or her assignee did not make a diligent inquiry and effort to serve that person or party with the notices required by Sections 22-10 through 22-30.

In cases of the sale of homestead property in counties with 3,000,000 or more inhabitants, a tax deed may also be voided by the court upon petition, filed not more than 3 months after an order for tax deed was entered, if the court finds that the property was owner occupied on the expiration date of the period of redemption and that the order for deed was effectuated pursuant to a negligent or willful error made by an employee of the county clerk or county collector during the period of redemption from the sale that was reasonably relied upon to the detriment of any person having a redeemable interest. In such a case, the tax purchaser shall be entitled to the original amount required to redeem the property plus interest from the sale as of the last date of redemption together with costs actually expended subsequent to the

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expiration of the period of redemption and reasonable attorney's fees, all of which shall be dispensed from the fund created by Section 21-295. In those cases of error where the court vacates the tax deed, it may award the petitioner reasonable attorney's fees and court costs actually expended, payable from that fund. The court hearing a petition filed under this Section or Section 2-1401 of the Code of Civil Procedure may concurrently hear a petition filed under Section 21-295 and may grant relief under either Section.

Notwithstanding any other rulemaking authority that may exist, neither the Governor nor any agency or agency head under the jurisdiction of the Governor has any authority to make or promulgate rules to implement or enforce the provisions of this amendatory Act of the 95th General Assembly. If, however, the Governor believes that rules are necessary to implement or enforce the provisions of this amendatory Act of the 95th General Assembly, the Governor may suggest rules to the General Assembly by filing them with the Clerk of the House and the Secretary of the Senate and by requesting that the General Assembly authorize such rulemaking by law, enact those suggested rules into law, or take any other appropriate action in the General Assembly's discretion. Nothing contained in this amendatory Act of the 95th General Assembly shall be interpreted to grant rulemaking authority under any other Illinois statute where such authority is not otherwise explicitly given. For the purposes of this paragraph, "rules"

- 1 <u>is given the meaning contained in Section 1-70 of the Illinois</u>
- 2 Administrative Procedure Act, and "agency" and "agency head"
- 3 are given the meanings contained in Sections 1-20 and 1-25 of
- 4 the Illinois Administrative Procedure Act to the extent that
- 5 such definitions apply to agencies or agency heads under the
- 6 jurisdiction of the Governor.
- 7 (Source: P.A. 92-224, eff. 1-1-02.)
- 8 (Text of Section after amendment by P.A. 95-477)
- 9 Sec. 22-45. Tax deed incontestable unless order appealed or
- 10 relief petitioned. Tax deeds issued under Section 22-40 are
- incontestable except by appeal from the order of the court
- 12 directing the county clerk to issue the tax deed. However,
- 13 relief from such order may be had under Sections 2-1203 or
- 14 2-1401 of the Code of Civil Procedure in the same manner and to
- 15 the same extent as may be had under those Sections with respect
- 16 to final orders and judgments in other proceedings. The grounds
- for relief under Section 2-1401 shall be limited to:
- 18 (1) proof that the taxes were paid prior to sale;
- 19 (2) proof that the property was exempt from taxation;
- 20 (3) proof by clear and convincing evidence that the tax
- 21 deed had been procured by fraud or deception by the tax
- 22 purchaser or his or her assignee; or
- 23 (4) proof by a person or party holding a recorded
- ownership or other recorded interest in the property that
- 25 he or she was not named as a party in the publication

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notice as set forth in Section 22-20, and that the tax purchaser or his or her assignee did not make a diligent inquiry and effort to serve that person or party with the notices required by Sections 22-10 through 22-30.

In cases of the sale of homestead property in counties with 3,000,000 or more inhabitants, a tax deed may also be voided by the court upon petition, filed not more than 3 months after an order for tax deed was entered, if the court finds that the property was owner occupied on the expiration date of the period of redemption and that the order for deed was effectuated pursuant to a negligent or willful error made by an employee of the county clerk or county collector during the period of redemption from the sale that was reasonably relied upon to the detriment of any person having a redeemable interest. In such a case, the tax purchaser shall be entitled to the original amount required to redeem the property plus interest from the sale as of the last date of redemption together with costs actually expended subsequent expiration of the period of redemption and reasonable attorney's fees, all of which shall be dispensed from the fund created by Section 21-295. In those cases of error where the court vacates the tax deed, it may award the petitioner reasonable attorney's fees and court costs actually expended, payable from that fund. The court hearing a petition filed under this Section or Section 2-1401 of the Code of Civil Procedure may concurrently hear a petition filed under Section

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1 21-295 and may grant relief under any Section.

This amendatory Act of the 95th General Assembly shall be construed as being declarative of existing law and not as a new enactment.

Notwithstanding any other rulemaking authority that may exist, neither the Governor nor any agency or agency head under the jurisdiction of the Governor has any authority to make or promulgate rules to implement or enforce the provisions of this amendatory Act of the 95th General Assembly. If, however, the Governor believes that rules are necessary to implement or enforce the provisions of this amendatory Act of the 95th General Assembly, the Governor may suggest rules to the General Assembly by filing them with the Clerk of the House and the Secretary of the Senate and by requesting that the General Assembly authorize such rulemaking by law, enact those suggested rules into law, or take any other appropriate action in the General Assembly's discretion. Nothing contained in this amendatory Act of the 95th General Assembly shall be interpreted to grant rulemaking authority under any other Illinois statute where such authority is not otherwise explicitly given. For the purposes of this paragraph, "rules" is given the meaning contained in Section 1-70 of the Illinois Administrative Procedure Act, and "agency" and "agency head" are given the meanings contained in Sections 1-20 and 1-25 of the Illinois Administrative Procedure Act to the extent that such definitions apply to agencies or agency heads under the

- 1 jurisdiction of the Governor.
- 2 (Source: P.A. 95-477, eff. 6-1-08.)
- 3 Section 10. The Conveyances Act is amended by changing
- 4 Section 35d as follows:
- 5 (765 ILCS 5/35d)

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- 6 Sec. 35d. Execution; permanent index number. Whenever In a 7 county with 3,000,000 or more inhabitants, whenever any deed or 8 instrument of conveyance is executed, the grantor 9 residential property shall provide the grantee of the property with an individual permanent index number or numbers that 10 11 specifically represent the legal description provided for in 12 the deed or instrument of conveyance. If the individual 13 permanent index number or numbers do not specifically represent 14 the legal description in the deed or instrument of conveyance, 15 the grantor shall provide one of the following:
 - (1) proof that a proper application for division which requests division of property, a portion of which would result in a permanent index number or numbers that represent the legal description found in the deed or instrument of conveyance, has been filed with the county assessor;
- (2) a recorded plat of subdivision that would result in the issuance of a permanent index number or numbers as described in subdivision (1); or

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1 (3) a recorded condominium declaration that would 2 result in the issuance of a permanent index number or 3 numbers as described in subdivision (1).

If the grantor fails to provide the grantee with either a permanent index number or numbers that represent the legal description found in the deed or instrument of conveyance or one of the documents listed in subdivision (1), (2), or (3), the grantor shall be personally liable to the grantee for taxes pursuant to Section 1-145 of the Property Tax Code and attorney's fees. The grantor's liability shall continue to accrue until the permanent index number or numbers that represent the legal description found in the deed or instrument of conveyance or one of the documents listed in subdivision (1), (2), or (3) is delivered to the grantee. The grantor's failure to provide the permanent index number or numbers shall not invalidate the deed or instrument of conveyance. A receipt from the county assessor confirming that a proper application has been filed and that it meets the requirements set by the county assessor shall be deemed to be evidence of proper application for division.

Notwithstanding any other rulemaking authority that may exist, neither the Governor nor any agency or agency head under the jurisdiction of the Governor has any authority to make or promulgate rules to implement or enforce the provisions of this amendatory Act of the 95th General Assembly. If, however, the Governor believes that rules are necessary to implement or

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1 enforce the provisions of this amendatory Act of the 95th General Assembly, the Governor may suggest rules to the General 2 Assembly by filing them with the Clerk of the House and the 3 4 Secretary of the Senate and by requesting that the General 5 Assembly authorize such rulemaking by law, enact those suggested rules into law, or take any other appropriate action 6 in the General Assembly's discretion. Nothing contained in this 7 amendatory Act of the 95th General Assembly shall be 8 9 interpreted to grant rulemaking authority under any other 10 Illinois statute where such authority is not otherwise 11 explicitly given. For the purposes of this paragraph, "rules" is given the meaning contained in Section 1-70 of the Illinois 12 Administrative Procedure Act, and "agency" and "agency head" 13 14 are given the meanings contained in Sections 1-20 and 1-25 of 15 the Illinois Administrative Procedure Act to the extent that such definitions apply to agencies or agency heads under the 16 jurisdiction of the Governor. 17 (Source: P.A. 92-450, eff. 8-21-01.) 18

Section 95. No acceleration or delay. Where this Act makes changes in a statute that is represented in this Act by text that is not yet or no longer in effect (for example, a Section represented by multiple versions), the use of that text does not accelerate or delay the taking effect of (i) the changes made by this Act or (ii) provisions derived from any other Public Act.".