98TH GENERAL ASSEMBLY

State of Illinois

2013 and 2014

HB5521

by Rep. Michael J. Zalewski

SYNOPSIS AS INTRODUCED:

35 ILCS 200/9-275

Amends the Property Tax Code. In a Section concerning erroneous homestead exemptions, provides for the collection of and imposes penalties and interest on the erroneous exemption principal amount (instead of the back taxes due an owing). Defines "erroneous exemption principal amount" as the total amount of property tax principal that would have been billed to a property index number but for the erroneous homestead exemption or exemptions a taxpayer received. Makes changes concerning the collection and distribution of the erroneous exemption principal amount, penalties, and interest, to provide that the county treasurer shall collect and distribute those proceeds. Makes other changes.

LRB098 19319 HLH 54471 b

FISCAL NOTE ACT MAY APPLY HOUSING AFFORDABILITY IMPACT NOTE ACT MAY APPLY

- HB5521
- 1 AN ACT concerning revenue.

2 Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, 3 represented in the General Assembly:

Section 5. The Property Tax Code is amended by changing
Section 9-275 as follows:

6 (35 ILCS 200/9-275)

7 Sec. 9-275. Erroneous homestead exemptions.

8 (a) For purposes of this Section:

9 "Erroneous homestead exemption" means а homestead exemption that was granted for real property in a taxable year 10 11 if the property was not eligible for that exemption in that 12 taxable year. If the taxpayer receives an erroneous homestead exemption under a single Section of this Code for the same 13 14 property in multiple years, that exemption is considered a single erroneous homestead exemption for purposes of this 15 16 Section. However, if the taxpayer receives erroneous homestead 17 exemptions under multiple Sections of this Code for the same property, or if the taxpayer receives erroneous homestead 18 19 exemptions under the same Section of this Code for multiple 20 properties, then each of those exemptions is considered a 21 separate erroneous homestead exemption for purposes of this 22 Section.

23

"Homestead exemption" means an exemption under Section

(disabled veterans), 15-167 (returning veterans), 1 15-165 2 15-168 (disabled persons), 15-169 (disabled veterans standard homestead), 15-170 (senior citizens), 15-172 (senior citizens 3 assessment freeze), 15-175 (general homestead), 15-176 4 15-177 5 (alternative general homestead), or (long-time 6 occupant).

7 <u>"Erroneous exemption principal amount" means the total</u> 8 <u>amount of property tax principal that would have been billed to</u> 9 <u>a property index number but for the erroneous homestead</u> 10 <u>exemption or exemptions a taxpayer received.</u>

11 (b) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, in counties 12 with 3,000,000 or more inhabitants, the chief county assessment 13 officer shall include the following information with each 14 assessment notice sent in a general assessment year: (1) a list 15 of each homestead exemption available under Article 15 of this 16 Code and a description of the eligibility criteria for that 17 exemption; (2) a list of each homestead exemption applied to the property in the current assessment year; (3) information 18 19 regarding penalties and interest that may be incurred under this Section if the property owner received an erroneous 20 21 homestead exemption in a previous taxable year; and (4) notice 22 of the 60-day grace period available under this subsection. If, 23 within 60 days after receiving his or her assessment notice, the property owner notifies the chief county assessment officer 24 25 that he or she received an erroneous homestead exemption in a 26 previous assessment year, and if the property owner pays the HB5521

1 <u>erroneous exemption</u> principal amount of back taxes due and 2 owing with respect to that exemption, plus interest as provided 3 in subsection (f), then the property owner shall not be liable 4 for the penalties provided in subsection (f) with respect to 5 that exemption.

6 (c) In counties with 3,000,000 or more inhabitants, when 7 the chief county assessment officer determines that one or more 8 erroneous homestead exemptions was applied to the property, the 9 erroneous exemption principal amount, together with all 10 applicable interest and penalties as provided in subsections 11 (f) and (j), shall constitute a lien in the name of the People of the State of Illinois on the property receiving the 12 erroneous homestead exemption. The chief county assessment 13 officer in a county with 3,000,000 or more inhabitants may 14 15 cause a lien to be recorded against property that (1) is 16 located in the county and (2) received one or more erroneous 17 homestead exemptions if, upon determination of the chief county assessment officer, the property owner received: (A) one or 2 18 19 erroneous homestead exemptions for real property, including at 20 least one erroneous homestead exemption granted for the 21 property against which the lien is sought, during any of the 3 22 assessment years immediately prior to the assessment year in 23 which the notice of intent to record a at tax lien is served; or (B) (2) 3 or more erroneous homestead exemptions for real 24 25 property, including at least one erroneous homestead exemption 26 granted for the property against which the lien is sought,

during any of the 6 assessment years immediately prior to the 1 2 assessment year in which the notice of intent to record a at tax lien is served. Prior to recording the lien against the 3 property, the chief county assessment officer shall cause to be 4 5 served, by both regular mail and certified mail, return receipt requested, on the person to whom the most recent tax bill was 6 7 mailed and the owner of record, a notice of intent to record a 8 tax lien against the property.

9 (d) The notice of intent to record a tax lien described in 10 subsection (c) shall: (1) identify, by property index number, 11 the property against which the lien is being sought; (2) 12 specific homestead identify each exemption that was erroneously granted and the year or years in which each 13 14 exemption was granted; (3) set forth the erroneous exemption principal amount due and the interest amount and any penalty 15 16 due the arrearage of taxes that would have been due if not for 17 the erroneous homestead exemptions; (4) inform the property owner that he or she may request a hearing within 30 days after 18 service and may appeal the hearing officer's ruling to the 19 20 circuit court; and (5) inform the property owner that he or she may pay the erroneous exemption principal amount due, plus 21 22 interest and penalties, within 30 days after service. A lien 23 shall not be filed pursuant to this Section if the property owner pays the erroneous exemption principal amount, plus 24 25 penalties and interest, within 30 days of service of the notice 26 of intent to record a lien.

HB5521

(e) The notice shall must also include a form that the 1 2 property owner may return to the chief county assessment officer to request a hearing. The property owner may request a 3 hearing by returning the form within 30 days after service. The 4 5 hearing shall be held within 90 days after the property owner 6 is served. The chief county assessment officer shall promulgate rules of service and procedure for the hearing. The chief 7 8 county assessment officer must generally follow rules of 9 evidence and practices that prevail in the county circuit 10 courts, but, because of the nature of these proceedings, the 11 chief county assessment officer is not bound by those rules in 12 all particulars. The chief county assessment officer shall 13 appoint a hearing officer to oversee the hearing. The property 14 owner shall be allowed to present evidence to the hearing 15 officer at the hearing. After taking into consideration all the 16 relevant testimony and evidence, the hearing officer shall make 17 an administrative decision on whether the property owner was erroneously granted a homestead exemption for the assessment 18 19 year in question. The property owner may appeal the hearing 20 officer's ruling to the circuit court of the county where the property is located as a final administrative decision under 21 22 the Administrative Review Law.

(f) A lien against the property imposed under this Section shall be filed with the county recorder of deeds, but may not be filed sooner than 60 days after the notice was delivered to the property owner if the property owner does not request a

hearing, or until the conclusion of the hearing and all appeals 1 2 if the property owner does request a hearing. If a lien is filed pursuant to this Section and the property owner received 3 4 one or 2 erroneous homestead exemptions during any of the 3 5 assessment years immediately prior to the assessment year in which the notice of intent to record a at tax lien is served, 6 then the erroneous exemption principal amount arrearages of 7 8 taxes that might have been assessed for that property, plus 10% 9 interest per annum or portion thereof from the date the 10 erroneous exemption principal amount would have become due if 11 properly included in the tax bill, shall be charged against the 12 property by the chief county assessment officer treasurer. 13 However, if a lien is filed pursuant to this Section and the 14 property owner received 3 or more erroneous homestead 15 exemptions during any of the 6 assessment years immediately 16 prior to the assessment year in which the notice of intent to 17 record <u>a</u> at tax lien is served, the erroneous exemption principal amount arrearages of taxes that might have been 18 19 assessed for that property, plus a penalty of 50% of the total 20 amount of the erroneous exemption principal amount unpaid taxes 21 for each year for that property and 10% interest per annum or 22 portion thereof from the date the erroneous exemption principal 23 amount would have become due if properly included in the tax 24 bill, shall be charged against the property by the chief county 25 assessment officer treasurer.

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(g) If a person received an erroneous homestead exemption

1 under Section 15-170 and: (1) the person was the spouse, child, 2 grandchild, brother, sister, niece, or nephew of the previous 3 property owner; and (2) the person received the property by bequest or inheritance; then the person is not liable for the 4 5 penalties imposed under this Section subsection for any year or 6 years during which the chief county assessment officer did not require an annual application for the exemption. However, that 7 8 person is responsible for any interest owed under subsection 9 (f).

10 (h) If the erroneous homestead exemption was granted as a 11 result of a clerical error or omission on the part of the chief 12 county assessment officer, and if the property owner has paid 13 the its tax bills as received for the year in which the error occurred, then the interest and penalties authorized by this 14 15 Section with respect to that homestead exemption shall not be 16 chargeable to the property owner. However, nothing in this 17 Section shall prevent the collection of the erroneous exemption principal amount of back taxes due and owing. 18

(i) A lien under this Section is not valid as to (1) any 19 20 bona fide purchaser for value without notice of the erroneous homestead exemption whose rights in and to the underlying 21 parcel arose after the erroneous homestead exemption was 22 23 granted but before the filing of the notice of lien; or (2) any mortgagee, judgment creditor, or other lienor whose rights in 24 25 and to the underlying parcel arose before the filing of the 26 notice of lien. A title insurance policy for the property that

is issued by a title company licensed to do business in the State showing that the property is free and clear of any liens imposed under this Section shall be prima facie evidence that the property owner is without notice of the erroneous homestead exemption. Nothing in this Section shall be deemed to impair the rights of subsequent creditors and subsequent purchasers under Section 30 of the Conveyances Act.

8 (j) When a lien is filed against the property pursuant to 9 this Section, the chief county assessment officer shall mail a 10 copy of the lien to the person to whom the most recent tax bill was mailed and to the owner of record, and the outstanding 11 12 liability created by such a lien is due and payable within 30 days after the mailing of the lien by the chief county 13 assessment officer. Payment shall be made to the chief county 14 15 treasurer. Upon assessment officer who shall, upon receipt of 16 the full amount due, as determined by the chief county 17 assessment officer, the county treasurer shall distribute the amount paid as provided in subsection (k). Upon presentment by 18 19 the property owner to the chief county assessment officer of 20 proof of payment of the total liability, the chief county 21 assessment officer shall provide in reasonable form a release 22 of the lien and shall transmit the funds received to the county 23 treasurer for distribution as provided in subsection (i) of this Section. This liability is deemed delinquent and shall 24 25 bear interest beginning on the day after the due date at a rate of 1.5 % per month or portion thereof. 26

- 9 - LRB098 19319 HLH 54471 b

The county treasurer shall pay collected erroneous 1 (k) 2 exemption principal amounts, pro rata, unpaid taxes shall be 3 paid to the appropriate taxing districts, or their legal successors, that levied upon the subject property in the 4 assessment year or years for which the erroneous homestead 5 exemptions were granted. The county treasurer shall pay 6 collected interest. Interest shall be paid to the county where 7 8 the property is located. The county treasurer shall deposit 9 collected penalties into a special fund established by the 10 county treasurer to offset The penalty shall be paid to the 11 chief county assessment officer's office for the costs of 12 administration of the provisions of this amendatory Act of the 13 98th General Assembly by the chief county assessment officer's 14 office, as appropriated by the county board.

15 (1) The chief county assessment officer in a county with 16 3,000,000 or more inhabitants shall establish an amnesty period 17 for all taxpayers owing any tax due to an erroneous homestead exemption granted in a tax year prior to the 2013 tax year. The 18 amnesty period shall begin on the effective date of this 19 20 amendatory Act of the 98th General Assembly and shall run through December 31, 2013. If, during the amnesty period, the 21 22 taxpayer pays the entire arrearage of taxes due for tax years 23 prior to 2013, the county clerk shall abate and not seek to collect any interest or penalties that may be applicable and 24 25 shall not seek civil or criminal prosecution for any taxpayer 26 for tax years prior to 2013. Failure to pay all such taxes due

during the amnesty period established under this Section shall
 invalidate the amnesty period for that taxpayer.

3 The chief county assessment officer in a county with 3,000,000 or more inhabitants shall (i) mail notice of the 4 5 amnesty period with the tax bills for the second installment of 6 taxes for the 2012 assessment year and (ii) as soon as possible 7 after the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 98th 8 General Assembly, publish notice of the amnesty period in a 9 newspaper of general circulation in the county. Notices shall 10 include information on the amnesty period, its purpose, and the 11 method by in which to make payment.

12 Taxpayers who are a party to any criminal investigation or 13 to any civil or criminal litigation that is pending in any 14 circuit court or appellate court, or in the Supreme Court of 15 this State, for nonpayment, delinquency, or fraud in relation 16 to any property tax imposed by any taxing district located in 17 the State on the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 98th General Assembly may not take advantage of the amnesty 18 19 period.

A taxpayer who has claimed 3 or more homestead exemptions in error shall not be eligible for the amnesty period established under this subsection.

23 (Source: P.A. 98-93, eff. 7-16-13; revised 9-11-13.)