

Sen. Laura M. Murphy

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10200SB1794sam001

LRB102 15982 HLH 26297 a

1 AMENDMENT TO SENATE BILL 1794 AMENDMENT NO. _____. Amend Senate Bill 1794 by replacing 2 everything after the enacting clause with the following: 3 "Section 5. The Local Government Taxpayers' Bill of Rights 4 Act is amended by changing Section 30 as follows: 5 6 (50 ILCS 45/30) 7 Sec. 30. Statute of limitations. Units of local government 8 have an obligation to review tax returns in a timely manner and issue any determination of tax due as promptly as possible so 9 10 that taxpayers may make timely corrections of future returns 11 minimize interest charges applied and any tax underpayments. Each unit of local government must provide 12 13 appropriate statutes of limitation for the determination and

(1) For utility taxes, no No notice of determination

assessment of taxes covered by this Act, provided, however,

that a statute of limitations may not exceed the following:

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of tax due or assessment may be issued more than 7 4 years after the end of the calendar year for which the return for the period was filed or the end of the calendar year in which the return for the period was due, whichever occurs later. An audit or review that is timely performed under Section 35 of this Act or Section 8-11-2.5 of the Illinois Municipal Code shall toll this 7-year period.

- (1.5) Except for utility taxes under paragraph (1), no notice of determination of tax due or assessment may be issued more than 4 years after the end of the calendar year for which the return for the period was filed or the end of the calendar year in which the return for the period was due, whichever occurs later.
- (2) Except for utility taxes under paragraph (1), if

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

- 1 (3) The changes to this Section made by this
 2 amendatory Act of the 102nd General Assembly do not revive
 3 any determination and assessment of tax due where the
 4 statute of limitations has expired, but do extend the
 5 current statute of limitations for the determination and
 6 assessment of taxes that have not yet expired.
- 7 This Section does not place any limitation on a unit of 8 local government if a fraudulent tax return is filed.
- 9 (Source: P.A. 91-920, eff. 1-1-01.)
- Section 10. The Illinois Municipal Code is amended by changing Section 8-11-2.5 as follows:
- 12 (65 ILCS 5/8-11-2.5)
- 13 Sec. 8-11-2.5. Municipal tax review; requests for information.
- 15 (a) If a municipality has imposed a tax under Section 8-11-2, then the municipality may conduct an audit of tax receipts collected from the public utility that is subject to the tax or that collects the tax from purchasers on behalf of the municipality to determine whether the amount of tax that was paid by the public utility was accurate.
- 21 (b) Not more than once <u>annually every 2 years</u>, a
 22 municipality that has imposed a tax under this Act may,
 23 subject to the limitations and protections stated in Section
 24 16 122 of the Public Utilities Act and in the Local Government

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Taxpayers' Bill of Rights Act, <u>make a written</u> request <u>via</u>

e-mail to an e-mail address provided by the utility for any

information from a utility in the format maintained by the

public utility in the ordinary course of its business that the

municipality reasonably requires in order to perform an audit

under subsection (a). The information that may be requested by

the municipality includes, without limitation:

- (1) in an electronic format used by the public utility in the ordinary course of its business, the premises-specific and other information database used by the public utility to determine the amount of tax due to the municipality; provided, however, that a public utility that is an electric utility may not provide customer-specific information , if the municipality has requested customer specific billing, usage, and load shape data from a public utility that is an electric utility and has not provided the electric utility with the verifiable authorization required by Section 16 122 of the Public Utilities Act, then the electric utility shall remove from the database all customer-specific billing, usage, and load shape data before providing it to the municipality; and
- (2) <u>information related to each premises address that</u>
 the public utility's records indicate:
 - (A) is located in the municipality;
 - (B) is located in an adjacent unincorporated

1	municipality identified by the requesting
2	municipality; or
3	(C) is located in one of a list of zip codes
4	provided by the requesting municipality that include
5	areas within the requesting municipality's boundaries;
6	<u>and</u>
7	(3) for each address identified in paragraph (2):
8	(A) the premises address and zip code;
9	(B) classification of the premises as designated
10	by the public utility (e.g., residential, commercial,
11	<pre>industrial);</pre>
12	(C) first date of service; and
13	(D) for each month of service in the current year
14	(up to one month prior to the date of the request by
15	the municipality) and for the previous 10 calendar
16	<pre>years:</pre>
17	(i) the amount of the utility service used,
18	measured in gross therms, kilowatts, minutes, or
19	other units of measurement;
20	(ii) total taxable charges;
21	(iii) the total tax collected and remitted;
22	(iv) the municipal jurisdiction for tax
23	collection and remittance; and
24	(v) whether the customer is exempt from
25	municipal tax. in a format used by the public
26	utility in the ordinary course of its business,

summary data, as needed by the municipality, to
determine the unit consumption of utility services
by providing the gross therms, kilowatts, minutes,
or other units of measurement being taxed within
the municipal jurisdiction and the gross revenues
collected and the associated taxes assessed.

- (c) Each public utility must provide the information requested under subsection (b) within $\underline{90}$ days after the date of the request.
- 10 (1) 60 days after the date of the request if the
 11 population of the requesting municipality is 500,000 or
 12 less; or
 - (2) 90 days after the date of the request if the population of the requesting municipality exceeds 500,000.

The time in which a public utility must provide the information requested under subsection (b) may be extended by an agreement between the municipality and the public utility. If the public utility fails to respond to the request for information with complete information within the timeline established by this Section, the public utility shall be liable to the municipality for a penalty of \$1,000 for each day it fails to produce the requested information. Those penalties shall be assessed by the municipality, but may be reduced or vacated by the municipality or a court of competent jurisdiction upon demonstration by the public utility, by clear and convincing evidence, that the public utility's

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failure to provide the requested information within the timeline established by this Section resulted from excusable neglect. If a public utility receives, during a single month, information requests from more than 2 municipalities, or the aggregate population of the requesting municipalities is 100,000 customers or more, the public utility is entitled to an additional 30 days to respond to those requests.

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

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party may submit the matter for appeal as outlined in Section 40 of the Local Government Taxpayers' Bill of Rights Act. If the appeals process does not produce a satisfactory result, then either party may pursue the alleged error in a court of competent jurisdiction. If the municipality prevails and receives at least 50% of the relief requested in court, the public utility is liable for the attorney's fees and costs of the municipality.

in past tax payments cumulatively in excess of \$5,000 that were unknown prior to an audit from the municipality, the public utility shall reimburse the municipality for the cost of the audit in addition to any interest and penalties imposed.

(e) (Blank). No public utility is liable for any error in past collections and payments that was unknown by it prior to the audit process unless (i) the error was due to negligence by the public utility in the collection or processing of required data and (ii) the municipality had not failed to respond in writing on an accurate and timely basis to any written request of the public utility to review and correct information used by the public utility to collect the municipality's tax if a diligent review of such information by the municipality reasonably could have been expected to discover such error. If, however, an error in past collections or payments resulted in a customer, who should not have owed a tax to any

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municipality, having paid a tax to a municipality, then the customer may, to the extent allowed by Section 9-252 of the Public Utilities Act, recover the tax from the public utility, and any amount so paid by the public utility may be deducted by that public utility from any taxes then or thereafter owed by the public utility to that municipality.

(e-5) The public utility shall be liable to the municipality for all unpaid taxes due during the statutory period set forth in Section 30 of the Local Government Taxpayers' Bill of Rights Act, including taxes that the public utility failed to properly bill to the customer. To the extent that a public utility's errors in past tax collections and payments relate to premises located in an area of the municipality that was annexed on or after the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 102nd General Assembly, however, the public utility shall only be liable for such errors beginning 60 days after the date that the municipality provided the public utility notice of the annexation, provided that the public utility provides municipalities with an e-mail address to send annexation notices and the municipality notified the utility within 60 days after the annexation. A copy of the annexation ordinance and the map provided to the recorder of the county under this Act sent to the e-mail address provided by the public utility shall be deemed sufficient notice, but other forms of notice may also be sufficient.

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- (f) All premises-specific account specific information provided by a public utility under this Section may be used only for the purpose of an audit of taxes conducted under this Section and the enforcement of any related tax claim. All such information must be held in strict confidence by the municipality and its agents and may not be disclosed to the public under the Freedom of Information Act or under any other similar statutes allowing for or requiring public disclosure.
- (q) The provisions of this Section shall not be construed as diminishing or replacing any civil remedy available to a municipality, taxpayer, or tax collector.
 - (q-5) As used in this Section:
- 13 "Customer-specific information" means the name, phone number, email address, and banking information of a customer, 14 15 but specifically excludes the customer's tax exempt status.
 - "Premises-specific information" means any information, including billing, usage, and load shape data, associated with a premises address but not with customer-specific information.
- (h) This Section does not apply to any municipality having 19 20 a population greater than 1,000,000.
- (Source: P.A. 96-1422, eff. 8-3-10.) 21
- 22 Section 15. The Public Utilities Act is amended by adding Section 9-224.1 as follows: 23
- 24 (220 ILCS 5/9-224.1 new)

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Sec. 9-224.1. Audit compliance; municipal fines. For the purpose of determining any rate or charge, the Commission shall not consider the following costs as an expense of any public utility company, including any allocation of those costs to the public utility from an affiliate or corporate parent: (i) costs associated with an audit conducted under Section 8-11-2.5 of the Illinois Municipal Code; (ii) any court costs, attorney's fees, or other fees incurred under subsection (d) of Section 8-11-2.5 of the Illinois Municipal Code; (iii) unpaid utility taxes owed to a municipality (provided that the person delivering electricity shall be allowed credit for such tax related to deliveries of electricity the charges for which are written off as uncollectible); or (iv) any penalties or interest imposed by a municipality under Section 8-11-2.5 of the Illinois Municipal Code.".