

94TH GENERAL ASSEMBLY State of Illinois 2005 and 2006 SB2380

Introduced 1/18/2006, by Sen. Terry Link

SYNOPSIS AS INTRODUCED:

35 ILCS 200/21-135 35 ILCS 200/21-160

Amends the Property Tax Code concerning tax sales. Requires the county collector to mail a notice of application for judgment and sale by first-class mail (now, registered or certified mail). In a Section concerning the annual tax judgment, sale, redemption, and forfeiture record, provides that the record must be prepared on or before the day on which application for judgment is to be made (now, at least 5 days before the day on which application for judgment is to be made). Provides that certain formatting and maintenance requirements apply only to the final record. Effective immediately.

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

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 Sections 21-135 and 21-160 as follows:

(35 ILCS 200/21-135)

Sec. 21-135. Mailed notice of application for judgment and sale. Not less than 15 days before the date of application for judgment and sale of delinquent properties, the county collector shall mail, by <u>first-class</u> registered or certified mail, a notice of the forthcoming application for judgment and sale to the person shown by the current collector's warrant book to be the party in whose name the taxes were last assessed or to the current owner of record and, if applicable, to the party specified under Section 15-170. The notice shall include the intended dates of application for judgment and sale and commencement of the sale, and a description of the properties. The county collector must present proof of the mailing to the court along with the application for judgement.

In counties with less than 3,000,000 inhabitants, a copy of this notice shall also be mailed by the county collector by registered or certified mail to any lienholder of record who annually requests a copy of the notice. The failure of the county collector to mail a notice or its non-delivery to the lienholder shall not affect the validity of the judgment.

In counties with 3,000,000 or more inhabitants, notice shall not be mailed to any person when, under Section 14-15, a certificate of error has been executed by the county assessor or by both the county assessor and board of appeals (until the first Monday in December 1998 and the board of review beginning the first Monday in December 1998 and thereafter), except as provided by court order under Section 21-120.

The collector shall collect \$10 from the proceeds of each sale to cover the costs of registered or certified mailing and the costs of advertisement and publication. If a taxpayer pays the taxes on the property after the notice of the forthcoming application for judgment and sale is mailed but before the sale is made, then the collector shall collect \$10 from the taxpayer to cover the costs of registered or certified mailing and the costs of advertisement and publication.

9 (Source: P.A. 93-899, eff. 8-10-04.)

(35 ILCS 200/21-160)

Sec. 21-160. Annual tax judgment, sale, redemption, and forfeiture record. The collector shall transcribe into a record prepared for that purpose, and known as the annual tax judgment, sale, redemption and forfeiture record, the list of delinquent properties. On or before the day on which application for judgment is to be made, the The record shall be made out in numerical order, and contain all the information necessary to be recorded, at least 5 days before the day on which application for judgment is to be made.

The record shall set forth the name of the owner, if known; the description of the property; the year or years for which the tax or, in counties with 3,000,000 or more inhabitants, the tax or special assessments is due; the valuation on which the tax is extended; the amount of the consolidated and other taxes or in counties with 3,000,000 or more inhabitants, the consolidated and other taxes and special assessments; the costs; and the total amount of charges against the property.

The <u>final</u> record shall also be ruled in columns, to show in counties with 3,000,000 or more inhabitants the withdrawal of any special assessments from collection and in all counties to show the amount paid before entry of judgment; the amount of judgment and a column for remarks; the amount paid before sale and after entry of judgment; the amount of the sale; amount of interest or penalty; amount of cost; amount forfeited to the State; date of sale; acres or part sold; name of purchaser;

- 1 amount of sale and penalty; taxes of succeeding years; interest
- 2 and when paid, interest and cost; total amount of redemption;
- date of redemption; when deed executed; by whom redeemed; and a
- 4 column for remarks or receipt of redemption money.
- 5 The $\underline{\text{final}}$ record shall be kept in the office of the county
- 6 clerk.
- 7 (Source: P.A. 88-455; 89-126, eff. 7-11-95.)
- 8 Section 99. Effective date. This Act takes effect upon
- 9 becoming law.