2022 SENIOR ASSESSMENT FREEZE APPLICATION PTAX-340

If your total household income is greater than \$65,000, you do NOT QUALIFY for the Senior Freeze Exemption.

Please complete the form, sign and return it to		Office .
<u></u>		
Name:	Doroel Identification Number (DINI)	
Parcel Identification Number (PIN): _ Address:		
	Property Address:	
City: State: Zip:		
Daytime Phone Number:	Date of Birth:/	
Email Address:		
Marital Status as of 1/1/2022 (check one):		
Single, Widow(er) or Divorced Married and living togethe	r Married but not living together	
If married: Spouse's name:	warned, sat not living together	
Spouse's Date of Birth: Spouse's Date of	Death:	
Opodac a Date of Birth.	Death.	
I hereby state that:		
The property known as PIN: was my principal residence on January 1, 2021 and January 1, 2022.		
 On January 1, 2021 and January 1, 2022, I either: a. was the 	a owner of record for the above descr	ibod property or b bad a
legal or equitable interest in the property or, c . had a leaseh	old interest in the single family prop	erty.
 I was liable for paying 2021 property taxes and will be liable 	e for paving 2022 property taxes on t	he property described.
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 I have not applied for a Senior Freeze Exemption on any ot 	ner property for 2022.	
Complete the 2021 Income information for the entire househ	<u>iold</u> :	
. Social Security Benefits (GROSS), SSI Benefits. Include Medicare deductions (household total)		1.
2. Railroad Retirement Benefits. Include Medicare deductions in this total (household total)		2.
3. Civil Service benefits (household total)		3.
4 Annuities, federally taxable pensions, IRA benefits, retirement plan distributions (household total)		4.
5. Human Services and other governmental cash public assistance benefits (household total)		5.
6. Wages, salaries, and tips from work (household total)		6.
7. Interest and dividends received (household total)		7.
8. Net rental, farm and business income or (loss) (household total)		٥.
9. Net capital gain or (loss) (household total)		9.
10. Other income or (loss) (household total)		10.
11. Add lines 1 through 10		11.
Certain subtractions – You may subtract only the reported adjustr	nents to income from	Write subtraction amount
U.S. 1040, Schedule 1, Line 26.		on line 12a and 12b. Write
12.	Ameninat	Result on line 12 below.
Subtraction Item 12a	Amount	
12b		12
 	otal household income for 2021	12.
Subtract Line 12 from Line 11 and write the result. This is your total household income for 2021. 13. If this line is greater than \$65,000, STOP. You do not qualify for this exemption.		13.
13. In this line is greater than \$100,000, and the quality for	tino exemptioni	13.
The CCAO may conduct an audit to verify the taxpayer is eligib		
state that, to the best of my knowledge, the information contain	ed in this affidavit is true, correct	t and complete.
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Signature of Applicant

Date

Form PTAX-340 General Information

What is the Senior Citizens Assessment Freeze Homestead Exemption (SCAFHE)?

The Senior Citizens Assessment Freeze Homestead Exemption (35 ILCS 200/15-172) allows you, as a qualified senior citizen, to have your home's equalized assessed value (EAV) "frozen" at a base year value and prevent or limit any increase due to inflation. The base year generally is the year before the year you first qualify and apply for the exemption. For example, if you first qualify and apply in 2022, your property's EAV will be "frozen" at the 2021 EAV. The amount of the exemption is the difference between your base year EAV and your current year EAV. Freezing your property's EAV does not mean that your property taxes will not increase, however. Other factors also affect your tax bill. For example, your tax bill could increase if the tax rate, which is based on the amount of revenues taxing districts request, increases. Your EAV and tax bill may also increase if you add improvements to your home. However, if your home's EAV decreases in the future, you will benefit from any reduction.

Who is eligible?

The senior citizens assessment freeze homestead exemption qualifications for the 2022 tax year (for the property taxes you will pay in 2023), are listed below.

- You will be 65 or older during 2022.
- Your total household income in 2021 was \$65,000 or less.
- On January 1, 2021, and January 1, 2022, you
 - used the property as your principal place of residence,
 - owned the property, or had a legal or equitable interest in the property as evidenced by a written instrument, or had a leasehold interest in the property used as a single-family residence, and
 - were liable for the payment of property taxes.

You do **not** qualify for this exemption if your property is assessed under the mobile home privilege tax.

Surviving spouse — Even if you are not 65 or older during 2022, you are eligible for this exemption for 2022 (and possibly 2021) if your spouse died in 2022 and would have met all of the qualifications.

Residents in a health facility — Even if you did not use the property as your principal place of residence on January 1, 2022, you qualify for this exemption if you are a resident of a facility licensed under the Assisted Living and Shared Housing Act, Nursing Home Care Act, ID/DD (intellectually disabled/ developmentally disabled) Community Care Act, or Specialized Mental Health Rehabilitation Act of 2013 and you meet all other requirements, have received this exemption previously, and your property is either unoccupied or is occupied by your spouse.

Residents of cooperatives — If you are a resident of a cooperative apartment building or cooperative life-care facility, you qualify for this exemption if you are liable for the payment of the property taxes on your residence and meet the other eligibility requirements.

What is a household?

A household includes you, your spouse, and all other persons who used your residence as a principal dwelling place on January 1, 2022.

What is included in household income?

Household income includes your income, your spouse's income, and the income of **all** individuals living in the household. Examples of income that must be included in your household income are listed below. (For specific questions, see Step-by Step Instructions)

- · alimony or maintenance received
- annuities and other pensions
- Black Lung benefits
- business income
- capital gains

- cash assistance from the Illinois Department of Human
- Services and other governmental cash public assistance
- cash winnings from such sources as raffles and lotteries
- Civil Service benefits
- damages awarded in a lawsuit for nonphysical injury or sickness (for example, age discrimination or injury to reputation)
- dividends
- · farm income
- Illinois Income Tax refund (only if you received Form 1099-G)
- interest
- · interest received on life insurance policies
- long term care insurance (federally taxable portion only)
- lump sum Social Security payments
- miscellaneous income, such as from rummage sales, recycling aluminum, or baby sitting
- military retirement pay based on age or length of service
- monthly insurance benefits
- pension and IRA benefits (federally taxable portion only)
- Railroad Retirement benefits (including Medicare deductions)
- rental income
- Social Security income (including Medicare deductions)
- Supplemental Security Income (SSI) benefits
- all unemployment compensation
- wages, salaries, and tips from work
- Workers' Compensation Act income
- Workers' Occupational Diseases Act income

What is not included in household income?

Some examples of income that are not included in household income are listed below. (For specific income questions, see Step-by Step Instructions.)

- · cash gifts
- child support payments
- COBRA subsidy payments
- damages awarded in a lawsuit for a physical personal injury or sickness
- · Energy Assistance payments
- federal income tax refunds
- IRA's "rolled over" into other retirement accounts, unless "rolled over" into a Roth IRA
- · lump sums from inheritances
- lump sums from insurance policies
- money borrowed against a life insurance policy or from any financial institution
- reverse mortgage payments
- spousal impoverishment payments
- stipends from Foster Parent and Foster Grandparent programs
- Veterans' benefits

What if I have a net operating loss or capital loss carryover from a previous year?

You cannot include any carryover of net operating loss or capital loss from a previous year. You can include only a net operating loss or capital loss that occurred in 2021.

Will my information remain confidential?

All information received from your application is confidential and may be used only for official purposes.

When must I file?

File Form PTAX-340 with the Supervisor of Assessments office by **July 1st, 2022**. You must file Form PTAX-340 **every year** and meet the qualifications for that year to continue to receive the exemption.

Note: The CCAO may require additional documentation (*i.e.*, birth certificates, tax returns) to verify the information in this application.

What if I need additional assistance?

If you have questions about this form, please contact the supervisor of assessments office at the address and phone number printed at the top of Page 1.