1 AN ACT concerning taxes.

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

- Section 5. The Use Tax Act is amended by changing Section
- 5 3-85 as follows:

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6 (35 ILCS 105/3-85)

Sec. 3-85. Manufacturer's Purchase Credit. For purchases 7 of machinery and equipment made on and after January 1, 1995 8 and through June 30, 2003, a purchaser of manufacturing 9 machinery and equipment that qualifies for the exemption 10 provided by paragraph (18) of Section 3-5 of this Act earns a 11 credit in an amount equal to a fixed percentage of the tax 12 which would have been incurred under this Act on those 13 14 purchases. For purchases of graphic arts machinery and 15 equipment made on or after July 1, 1996 and through June 30, 2003, a purchaser of graphic arts machinery and equipment that 16 17 qualifies for the exemption provided by paragraph (6) of 18 Section 3-5 of this Act earns a credit in an amount equal to a 19 fixed percentage of the tax that would have been incurred under 20 this Act on those purchases. The credit earned for purchases of 21 manufacturing machinery and equipment or graphic arts 22 machinery and equipment shall be referred to as the Manufacturer's Purchase Credit. A graphic arts producer is a 23 person engaged in graphic arts production as defined in Section 24 25 2-30 of the Retailers' Occupation Tax Act. Beginning July 1, 26 1996, all references in this Section to manufacturers or manufacturing shall also be deemed to refer to graphic arts 27 28 producers or graphic arts production.

The amount of credit shall be a percentage of the tax that would have been incurred on the purchase of manufacturing machinery and equipment or graphic arts machinery and equipment if the exemptions provided by paragraph (6) or paragraph (18)

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- of Section 3-5 of this Act had not been applicable. The percentage shall be as follows:
 - (1) 15% for purchases made on or before June 30, 1995.
 - (2) 25% for purchases made after June 30, 1995, and on or before June 30, 1996.
 - (3) 40% for purchases made after June 30, 1996, and on or before June 30, 1997.
 - (4) 50% for purchases made on or after July 1, 1997.

purchaser of production related tangible personal property desiring to use the Manufacturer's Purchase Credit shall certify to the seller prior to October 1, 2005 2003 that the purchaser is satisfying all or part of the liability under the Use Tax Act or the Service Use Tax Act that is due on the purchase of the production related tangible personal property by use of Manufacturer's Purchase Credit. The Manufacturer's Purchase Credit certification must be dated and shall include the name and address of the purchaser, the purchaser's registration number, if registered, the credit being applied, and a statement that the State Use Tax or Service Use Tax liability is being satisfied with the manufacturer's or graphic arts producer's accumulated purchase credit. Certification may be incorporated into the manufacturer's or graphic arts producer's purchase order. Manufacturer's Purchase Credit certification provided by the manufacturer or graphic arts producer prior to October 1, 2005 2003 may be used to satisfy the retailer's or serviceman's liability under the Retailers' Occupation Tax Act or Service Occupation Tax Act for the credit claimed, not to exceed 6.25% of the receipts subject to tax from a qualifying purchase, but only if the retailer or serviceman reports the Manufacturer's Purchase Credit claimed as required by the Department. A Manufacturer's Purchase Credit reported on any original or amended return filed under this Act after October 20, 2005 2003 shall be disallowed. The Manufacturer's Purchase Credit earned by purchase of exempt manufacturing machinery and equipment or graphic machinery and equipment is a non-transferable credit. A

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manufacturer or graphic arts producer that enters into a contract involving the installation of tangible personal property into real estate within a manufacturing or graphic arts production facility may, prior to October 1, 2005 2003, a construction contractor to utilize credit accumulated by the manufacturer or graphic arts producer to purchase the tangible personal property. A manufacturer or graphic arts producer intending to use accumulated credit to purchase such tangible personal property shall execute a written contract authorizing the contractor to utilize a specified dollar amount of credit. The contractor shall furnish, prior to October 1, 2005 2003, the supplier with the manufacturer's or graphic arts producer's name, registration or resale number, and a statement that a specific amount of the Use Tax or Service Use Tax liability, not to exceed 6.25% of the selling price, is being satisfied with the credit. The manufacturer or graphic arts producer shall remain liable to timely report all information required by the annual Report of Manufacturer's Purchase Credit Used for all credit utilized by a construction contractor.

The Manufacturer's Purchase Credit may be used to satisfy liability under the Use Tax Act or the Service Use Tax Act due on the purchase of production related tangible personal property (including purchases by a manufacturer, by a graphic arts producer, or by a lessor who rents or leases the use of the property to a manufacturer or graphic arts producer) that does not otherwise qualify for the manufacturing machinery and equipment exemption or the graphic arts machinery and equipment exemption. "Production related tangible personal property" means (i) all tangible personal property used or consumed by the purchaser in a manufacturing facility in manufacturing process described in Section 2-45 of Retailers' Occupation Tax Act takes place, including tangible personal property purchased for incorporation into real estate within a manufacturing facility and including, but not limited to, tangible personal property used or consumed in activities

1 such as preproduction material handling, receiving, quality 2 control, inventory control, storage, staging, and packaging 3 for shipping and transportation purposes; (ii) all tangible 4 personal property used or consumed by the purchaser in a 5 graphic arts facility in which graphic arts production as described in Section 2-30 of the Retailers' Occupation Tax Act 6 7 takes place, including tangible personal property purchased 8 for incorporation into real estate within a graphic arts 9 facility and including, but not limited to, all tangible personal property used or consumed in activities such as 10 11 arts preliminary or pre-press production, pre-production material handling, receiving, quality control, 12 control, 13 staging, inventory storage, sorting, labeling, mailing, tying, wrapping, and packaging; and (iii) all tangible 14 15 personal property used or consumed by the purchaser for 16 research and development. "Production related tangible personal property" does not include (i) tangible personal 17 property used, within or without a manufacturing facility, in 18 19 sales, purchasing, accounting, fiscal management, marketing, 20 personnel recruitment or selection, or landscaping or (ii) tangible personal property required to be titled or registered 21 22 with a department, agency, or unit of federal, state, or local 23 government. The Manufacturer's Purchase Credit may be used, 24 prior to October 1, 2005 2003, to satisfy the tax arising either from the purchase of machinery and equipment on or after 25 26 January 1, 1995 for which the exemption provided by paragraph 27 (18) of Section 3-5 of this Act was erroneously claimed, or the 28 purchase of machinery and equipment on or after July 1, 1996 for which the exemption provided by paragraph (6) of Section 29 30 3-5 of this Act was erroneously claimed, but satisfaction of penalty, if any, and interest for failure to 31 32 pay the tax when due. A purchaser of production related tangible personal property who is required to pay Illinois Use 33 Tax or Service Use Tax on the purchase directly to the 34 35 Department may, prior to October 1, 2005 2003, utilize the Manufacturer's Purchase Credit in satisfaction of the tax 36

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arising from that purchase, but not in satisfaction of penalty and interest. A purchaser who uses the Manufacturer's Purchase Credit to purchase property which is later determined not to be production related tangible personal property may be liable for tax, penalty, and interest on the purchase of that property as of the date of purchase but shall be entitled to use the disallowed Manufacturer's Purchase Credit, so long as it has not expired and is used prior to October 1, 2005 2003, on qualifying purchases of production related tangible personal previously subject to credit Manufacturer's Purchase Credit earned by a manufacturer or graphic arts producer expires the last day of the second calendar year following the calendar year in which the credit arose. No Manufacturer's Purchase Credit may be used after September 30, 2005 2003 regardless of when that credit was earned.

A purchaser earning Manufacturer's Purchase Credit shall sign and file an annual Report of Manufacturer's Purchase Credit Earned for each calendar year no later than the last day of the sixth month following the calendar year in which a Manufacturer's Purchase Credit is earned. Α Report Manufacturer's Purchase Credit Earned shall be filed on forms as prescribed or approved by the Department and shall state, for each month of the calendar year: (i) the total purchase price of all purchases of exempt manufacturing or graphic arts machinery on which the credit was earned; (ii) the total State Use Tax or Service Use Tax which would have been due on those items; (iii) the percentage used to calculate the amount of credit earned; (iv) the amount of credit earned; and (v) such other information as the Department may reasonably require. A purchaser earning Manufacturer's Purchase Credit shall maintain records which identify, as to each purchase of manufacturing or graphic arts machinery and equipment on which the purchaser earned Manufacturer's Purchase Credit, the (including, if vendor applicable, either the vendor's registration number or Federal Employer Identification

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Number), the purchase price, and the amount of Manufacturer's
Purchase Credit earned on each purchase.

A purchaser using Manufacturer's Purchase Credit shall sign and file an annual Report of Manufacturer's Purchase Credit Used for each calendar year no later than the last day of the sixth month following the calendar year in which a Manufacturer's Purchase Credit is used. A Report of Manufacturer's Purchase Credit Used shall be filed on forms as prescribed or approved by the Department and shall state, for each month of the calendar year: (i) the total purchase price of production related tangible personal property purchased from Illinois suppliers; (ii) the total purchase price of production related tangible personal property purchased from out-of-state suppliers; (iii) the total amount of credit used during such month; and (iv) such other information as the Department may reasonably require. A purchaser using Manufacturer's Purchase Credit shall maintain records that identify, as to each purchase of production related tangible personal property on which the purchaser used Manufacturer's Purchase Credit, the vendor (including, if applicable, either vendor's registration number or Federal Identification Number), the purchase price, and the amount of Manufacturer's Purchase Credit used on each purchase.

No annual report shall be filed before May 1, 1996 or after June 30, 2004. A purchaser that fails to file an annual Report of Manufacturer's Purchase Credit Earned or an annual Report of Manufacturer's Purchase Credit Used by the last day of the sixth month following the end of the calendar year shall forfeit all Manufacturer's Purchase Credit for that calendar year unless it establishes that its failure to file was due to reasonable cause. Manufacturer's Purchase Credit reports may be amended to report and claim credit on qualifying purchases not previously reported at any time before the credit would have expired, unless both the Department and the purchaser have agreed to an extension of the statute of limitations for the issuance of a notice of tax liability as provided in Section 4

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1 of the Retailers' Occupation Tax Act. If the time for 2 assessment or refund has been extended, then amended reports for a calendar year may be filed at any time prior to the date 3 to which the statute of limitations for the calendar year or 4 5 portion thereof has been extended. No Manufacturer's Purchase Credit report filed with the Department for periods prior to 6 January 1, 1995 shall be approved. Manufacturer's Purchase 7 8 Credit claimed on an amended report may be used, until October 9 1, 2005 2003, to satisfy tax liability under the Use Tax Act or the Service Use Tax Act (i) on qualifying purchases of 10 11 production related tangible personal property made after the 12 date the amended report is filed or (ii) assessed by the 13 qualifying purchases of production related Department on tangible personal property made in the case of manufacturers on 14 15 or after January 1, 1995, or in the case of graphic arts 16 producers on or after July 1, 1996.

If the purchaser is not the manufacturer or a graphic arts producer, but rents or leases the use of the property to a manufacturer or graphic arts producer, the purchaser may earn, report, and use Manufacturer's Purchase Credit in the same manner as a manufacturer or graphic arts producer.

A purchaser shall not be entitled to any Manufacturer's Purchase Credit for a purchase that is required to be reported and is not timely reported as provided in this Section. A purchaser remains liable for (i) any tax that was satisfied by use of a Manufacturer's Purchase Credit, as of the date of purchase, if that use is not timely reported as required in this Section and (ii) for any applicable penalties and interest for failing to pay the tax when due. No Manufacturer's Purchase Credit may be used after September 30, 2005 2003 to satisfy any tax liability imposed under this Act, including any audit liability.

33 (Source: P.A. 93-24, eff. 6-20-03.)

34 Section 10. The Service Use Tax Act is amended by changing 35 Section 3-70 as follows:

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(35 ILCS 110/3-70)

Sec. 3-70. Manufacturer's Purchase Credit. For purchases of machinery and equipment made on and after January 1, 1995 and through June 30, 2003, a purchaser of manufacturing machinery and equipment that qualifies for the exemption provided by Section 2 of this Act earns a credit in an amount equal to a fixed percentage of the tax which would have been incurred under this Act on those purchases. For purchases of graphic arts machinery and equipment made on or after July 1, 1996 and through June 30, 2003, a purchase of graphic arts machinery and equipment that qualifies for the exemption provided by paragraph (5) of Section 3-5 of this Act earns a credit in an amount equal to a fixed percentage of the tax that would have been incurred under this Act on those purchases. The credit earned for the purchase of manufacturing machinery and equipment and graphic arts machinery and equipment shall be referred to as the Manufacturer's Purchase Credit. A graphic arts producer is a person engaged in graphic arts production as defined in Section 3-30 of the Service Occupation Tax Act. Beginning July 1, 1996, all references in this Section to manufacturers or manufacturing shall also refer to graphic arts producers or graphic arts production.

The amount of credit shall be a percentage of the tax that would have been incurred on the purchase of the manufacturing machinery and equipment or graphic arts machinery and equipment if the exemptions provided by Section 2 or paragraph (5) of Section 3-5 of this Act had not been applicable.

All purchases prior to October 1, 2003 of manufacturing machinery and equipment and graphic arts machinery and equipment that qualify for the exemptions provided by paragraph (5) of Section 2 or paragraph (5) of Section 3-5 of this Act qualify for the credit without regard to whether the serviceman elected, or could have elected, under paragraph (7) of Section 2 of this Act to exclude the transaction from this Act. If the serviceman's billing to the service customer separately states

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a selling price for the exempt manufacturing machinery or equipment or the exempt graphic arts machinery and equipment, the credit shall be calculated, as otherwise provided herein, based on that selling price. If the serviceman's billing does not separately state a selling price for the exempt manufacturing machinery and equipment or the exempt graphic arts machinery and equipment, the credit shall be calculated, as otherwise provided herein, based on 50% of the entire billing. If the serviceman contracts to design, develop, and produce special order manufacturing machinery and equipment or special order graphic arts machinery and equipment, and the billing does not separately state a selling price for such special order machinery and equipment, the credit shall be calculated, as otherwise provided herein, based on 50% of the entire billing. The provisions of this paragraph are effective for purchases made on or after January 1, 1995.

The percentage shall be as follows:

- (1) 15% for purchases made on or before June 30, 1995.
- (2) 25% for purchases made after June 30, 1995, and on or before June 30, 1996.
- (3) 40% for purchases made after June 30, 1996, and on or before June 30, 1997.
 - (4) 50% for purchases made on or after July 1, 1997.

A purchaser of production related tangible personal property desiring to use the Manufacturer's Purchase Credit shall certify to the seller prior to October 1, 2005 2003 that the purchaser is satisfying all or part of the liability under the Use Tax Act or the Service Use Tax Act that is due on the purchase of the production related tangible personal property by use of a Manufacturer's Purchase Credit. The Manufacturer's Purchase Credit certification must be dated and shall include the name and address of the purchaser, the purchaser's registration number, if registered, the credit being applied, and a statement that the State Use Tax or Service Use Tax liability is being satisfied with the manufacturer's or graphic arts producer's accumulated purchase credit. Certification may

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be incorporated into the manufacturer's or graphic arts producer's purchase order. Manufacturer's Purchase Credit certification provided by the manufacturer or graphic arts producer prior to October 1, 2005 2003 may be used to satisfy the retailer's or serviceman's liability under the Retailers' Occupation Tax Act or Service Occupation Tax Act for the credit claimed, not to exceed 6.25% of the receipts subject to tax from a qualifying purchase, but only if the retailer or serviceman reports the Manufacturer's Purchase Credit claimed as required by the Department. A Manufacturer's Purchase Credit reported on any original or amended return filed under this Act after October 20, 2005 2003 shall be disallowed. Manufacturer's Purchase Credit earned by purchase of exempt manufacturing machinery and equipment or graphic arts machinery and equipment is a non-transferable credit. A manufacturer or graphic arts producer that enters into a contract involving the installation of tangible personal property into real estate within a manufacturing or graphic arts production facility, prior to October 1, 2005 2003, may а construction contractor to utilize accumulated by the manufacturer or graphic arts producer to purchase the tangible personal property. A manufacturer or graphic arts producer intending to use accumulated credit to purchase such tangible personal property shall execute a written contract authorizing the contractor to utilize a specified dollar amount of credit. The contractor shall furnish, prior to October 1, 2005 2003, the supplier with the manufacturer's or graphic arts producer's name, registration or resale number, and a statement that a specific amount of the Use Tax or Service Use Tax liability, not to exceed 6.25% of the selling price, is being satisfied with the credit. The manufacturer or graphic arts producer shall remain liable to timely report all information required by the annual Report of Manufacturer's Purchase Credit Used for credit utilized by a construction contractor.

The Manufacturer's Purchase Credit may be used to satisfy

1 liability under the Use Tax Act or the Service Use Tax Act due 2 the purchase of production related tangible personal 3 property (including purchases by a manufacturer, by a graphic 4 arts producer, or a lessor who rents or leases the use of the 5 property to a manufacturer or graphic arts producer) that does 6 not otherwise qualify for the manufacturing machinery and 7 equipment exemption or the graphic arts machinery and equipment 8 exemption. "Production related tangible personal property" 9 means (i) all tangible personal property used or consumed by 10 purchaser in а manufacturing facility in 2-45 of 11 manufacturing process described in Section the 12 Retailers' Occupation Tax Act takes place, including tangible 13 personal property purchased for incorporation into real estate within a manufacturing facility and including, but not limited 14 15 to, tangible personal property used or consumed in activities 16 such as pre-production material handling, receiving, quality 17 control, inventory control, storage, staging, and packaging for shipping and transportation purposes; (ii) all tangible 18 19 personal property used or consumed by the purchaser in a 20 graphic arts facility in which graphic arts production as described in Section 2-30 of the Retailers' Occupation Tax Act 21 22 takes place, including tangible personal property purchased 23 for incorporation into real estate within a graphic arts 24 facility and including, but not limited to, all tangible personal property used or consumed in activities such as 25 26 graphic arts preliminary or pre-press production, 27 pre-production material handling, receiving, quality control, 28 inventory control, storage, staging, sorting, labeling, 29 mailing, tying, wrapping, and packaging; and (iii) all tangible 30 personal property used or consumed by the purchaser for 31 research and development. "Production related 32 personal property" does not include (i) tangible personal property used, within or without a manufacturing or graphic 33 34 arts facility, in sales, purchasing, accounting, fiscal 35 management, marketing, personnel recruitment or selection, or landscaping or (ii) tangible personal property required to be 36

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titled or registered with a department, agency, or unit of local government. The Manufacturer's federal, state, or Purchase Credit may be used, prior to October 1, 2005 2003, to satisfy the tax arising either from the purchase of machinery and equipment on or after January 1, 1995 for which the manufacturing machinery and equipment exemption provided by Section 2 of this Act was erroneously claimed, or the purchase of machinery and equipment on or after July 1, 1996 for which the exemption provided by paragraph (5) of Section 3-5 of this Act was erroneously claimed, but not in satisfaction of penalty, if any, and interest for failure to pay the tax when due. A purchaser of production related tangible personal property who is required to pay Illinois Use Tax or Service Use Tax on the purchase directly to the Department may, prior to October 1, 2005 2003, utilize the Manufacturer's Purchase Credit in satisfaction of the tax arising from that purchase, but not in satisfaction of penalty and interest. A purchaser who uses the Manufacturer's Purchase Credit to purchase property which is later determined not to be production related tangible personal property may be liable for tax, penalty, and interest on the purchase of that property as of the date of purchase but shall be entitled to use the disallowed Manufacturer's Purchase Credit, so long as it has not expired and is used prior to October 1, 2005 2003, on qualifying purchases of production related tangible personal property not previously subject to credit usage. The Manufacturer's Purchase Credit earned by a manufacturer or graphic arts producer expires the last day of the second calendar year following the calendar year in which the credit arose. No Manufacturer's Purchase Credit may be used after September 30, 2005 2003 regardless of when that credit was earned.

A purchaser earning Manufacturer's Purchase Credit shall sign and file an annual Report of Manufacturer's Purchase Credit Earned for each calendar year no later than the last day of the sixth month following the calendar year in which a Manufacturer's Purchase Credit is earned. A Report of

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Manufacturer's Purchase Credit Earned shall be filed on forms as prescribed or approved by the Department and shall state, for each month of the calendar year: (i) the total purchase price of all purchases of exempt manufacturing or graphic arts machinery on which the credit was earned; (ii) the total State Use Tax or Service Use Tax which would have been due on those items; (iii) the percentage used to calculate the amount of credit earned; (iv) the amount of credit earned; and (v) such other information as the Department may reasonably require. A earning Manufacturer's Purchase Credit maintain records which identify, as to each purchase of manufacturing or graphic arts machinery and equipment on which purchaser earned Manufacturer's Purchase Credit, the (including, if vendor applicable, either the vendor's or Federal Employer registration number Identification Number), the purchase price, and the amount of Manufacturer's Purchase Credit earned on each purchase.

A purchaser using Manufacturer's Purchase Credit shall sign and file an annual Report of Manufacturer's Purchase Credit Used for each calendar year no later than the last day of the sixth month following the calendar year in which a Manufacturer's Purchase Credit is used. Α Report of Manufacturer's Purchase Credit Used shall be filed on forms as prescribed or approved by the Department and shall state, for each month of the calendar year: (i) the total purchase price of production related tangible personal property purchased from Illinois suppliers; (ii) the total purchase price of production related tangible personal property purchased from out-of-state suppliers; (iii) the total amount of credit used during such month; and (iv) such other information as the may reasonably require. A purchaser using Manufacturer's Purchase Credit shall maintain records that identify, as to each purchase of production related tangible personal property on which the purchaser used Manufacturer's Purchase Credit, the vendor (including, if applicable, either vendor's registration number or Federal the Employer

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1 Identification Number), the purchase price, and the amount of
2 Manufacturer's Purchase Credit used on each purchase.

No annual report shall be filed before May 1, 1996 or after June 30, 2004. A purchaser that fails to file an annual Report of Manufacturer's Purchase Credit Earned or an annual Report of Manufacturer's Purchase Credit Used by the last day of the sixth month following the end of the calendar year shall forfeit all Manufacturer's Purchase Credit for that calendar year unless it establishes that its failure to file was due to reasonable cause. Manufacturer's Purchase Credit reports may be amended to report and claim credit on qualifying purchases not previously reported at any time before the credit would have expired, unless both the Department and the purchaser have agreed to an extension of the statute of limitations for the issuance of a notice of tax liability as provided in Section 4 of the Retailers' Occupation Tax Act. If the time for assessment or refund has been extended, then amended reports for a calendar year may be filed at any time prior to the date to which the statute of limitations for the calendar year or portion thereof has been extended. No Manufacturer's Purchase Credit report filed with the Department for periods prior to January 1, 1995 shall be approved. Manufacturer's Purchase Credit claimed on an amended report may be used, prior to October 1, 2005 2003, to satisfy tax liability under the Use Tax Act or the Service Use Tax Act (i) on qualifying purchases of production related tangible personal property made after the date the amended report is filed or (ii) assessed by the Department on qualifying purchases of production related tangible personal property made in the case of manufacturers on or after January 1, 1995, or in the case of graphic arts producers on or after July 1, 1996.

If the purchaser is not the manufacturer or a graphic arts producer, but rents or leases the use of the property to a manufacturer or a graphic arts producer, the purchaser may earn, report, and use Manufacturer's Purchase Credit in the same manner as a manufacturer or graphic arts producer.

A purchaser shall not be entitled to any Manufacturer's Purchase Credit for a purchase that is required to be reported and is not timely reported as provided in this Section. A purchaser remains liable for (i) any tax that was satisfied by use of a Manufacturer's Purchase Credit, as of the date of purchase, if that use is not timely reported as required in this Section and (ii) for any applicable penalties and interest for failing to pay the tax when due. No Manufacturer's Purchase Credit may be used after September 30, 2005 2003 to satisfy any tax liability imposed under this Act, including any audit liability.

Section 15. The Service Occupation Tax Act is amended by

15 (35 ILCS 115/9) (from Ch. 120, par. 439.109)

(Source: P.A. 93-24, eff. 6-20-03.)

changing Section 9 as follows:

Sec. 9. Each serviceman required or authorized to collect the tax herein imposed shall pay to the Department the amount of such tax at the time when he is required to file his return for the period during which such tax was collectible, less a discount of 2.1% prior to January 1, 1990, and 1.75% on and after January 1, 1990, or \$5 per calendar year, whichever is greater, which is allowed to reimburse the serviceman for expenses incurred in collecting the tax, keeping records, preparing and filing returns, remitting the tax and supplying data to the Department on request.

Where such tangible personal property is sold under a conditional sales contract, or under any other form of sale wherein the payment of the principal sum, or a part thereof, is extended beyond the close of the period for which the return is filed, the serviceman, in collecting the tax may collect, for each tax return period, only the tax applicable to the part of the selling price actually received during such tax return period.

34 Except as provided hereinafter in this Section, on or

before the twentieth day of each calendar month, such serviceman shall file a return for the preceding calendar month in accordance with reasonable rules and regulations to be promulgated by the Department of Revenue. Such return shall be filed on a form prescribed by the Department and shall contain such information as the Department may reasonably require.

The Department may require returns to be filed on a quarterly basis. If so required, a return for each calendar quarter shall be filed on or before the twentieth day of the calendar month following the end of such calendar quarter. The taxpayer shall also file a return with the Department for each of the first two months of each calendar quarter, on or before the twentieth day of the following calendar month, stating:

- 1. The name of the seller;
- 2. The address of the principal place of business from which he engages in business as a serviceman in this State;
- 3. The total amount of taxable receipts received by him during the preceding calendar month, including receipts from charge and time sales, but less all deductions allowed by law;
- 4. The amount of credit provided in Section 2d of this
 Act;
 - 5. The amount of tax due;
 - 5-5. The signature of the taxpayer; and
- 25 6. Such other reasonable information as the Department 26 may require.

If a taxpayer fails to sign a return within 30 days after the proper notice and demand for signature by the Department, the return shall be considered valid and any amount shown to be due on the return shall be deemed assessed.

Prior to October 1, 2005 2003, a serviceman may accept a Manufacturer's Purchase Credit certification from a purchaser in satisfaction of Service Use Tax as provided in Section 3-70 of the Service Use Tax Act if the purchaser provides the appropriate documentation as required by Section 3-70 of the Service Use Tax Act. A Manufacturer's Purchase Credit

certification, accepted prior to October 1, 2005 2003 by a serviceman as provided in Section 3-70 of the Service Use Tax Act, may be used by that serviceman to satisfy Service Occupation Tax liability in the amount claimed in the certification, not to exceed 6.25% of the receipts subject to tax from a qualifying purchase. A Manufacturer's Purchase Credit reported on any original or amended return filed under this Act after October 20, 2005 2003 shall be disallowed. No Manufacturer's Purchase Credit may be used after September 30, 2005 2003 to satisfy any tax liability imposed under this Act, including any audit liability.

If the serviceman's average monthly tax liability to the Department does not exceed \$200, the Department may authorize his returns to be filed on a quarter annual basis, with the return for January, February and March of a given year being due by April 20 of such year; with the return for April, May and June of a given year being due by July 20 of such year; with the return for July, August and September of a given year being due by October 20 of such year, and with the return for October, November and December of a given year being due by January 20 of the following year.

If the serviceman's average monthly tax liability to the Department does not exceed \$50, the Department may authorize his returns to be filed on an annual basis, with the return for a given year being due by January 20 of the following year.

Such quarter annual and annual returns, as to form and substance, shall be subject to the same requirements as monthly returns.

Notwithstanding any other provision in this Act concerning the time within which a serviceman may file his return, in the case of any serviceman who ceases to engage in a kind of business which makes him responsible for filing returns under this Act, such serviceman shall file a final return under this Act with the Department not more than 1 month after discontinuing such business.

Beginning October 1, 1993, a taxpayer who has an average

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monthly tax liability of \$150,000 or more shall make all 1 2 payments required by rules of the Department by electronic 3 funds transfer. Beginning October 1, 1994, a taxpayer who has 4 an average monthly tax liability of \$100,000 or more shall make 5 all payments required by rules of the Department by electronic funds transfer. Beginning October 1, 1995, a taxpayer who has 6 an average monthly tax liability of \$50,000 or more shall make 7 8 all payments required by rules of the Department by electronic 9 funds transfer. Beginning October 1, 2000, a taxpayer who has an annual tax liability of \$200,000 or more shall make all 10 11 payments required by rules of the Department by electronic 12 funds transfer. The term "annual tax liability" shall be the 13 sum of the taxpayer's liabilities under this Act, and under all other State and local occupation and use tax laws administered 14 15 by the Department, for the immediately preceding calendar year. The term "average monthly tax liability" means the sum of the 16 taxpayer's liabilities under this Act, and under all other 17 State and local occupation and use tax laws administered by the 18 19 Department, for the immediately preceding calendar year divided by 12. Beginning on October 1, 2002, a taxpayer who has 20 a tax liability in the amount set forth in subsection (b) of 21 22 Section 2505-210 of the Department of Revenue Law shall make 23 all payments required by rules of the Department by electronic funds transfer. 24

Before August 1 of each year beginning in 1993, the Department shall notify all taxpayers required to make payments by electronic funds transfer. All taxpayers required to make payments by electronic funds transfer shall make those payments for a minimum of one year beginning on October 1.

Any taxpayer not required to make payments by electronic funds transfer may make payments by electronic funds transfer with the permission of the Department.

All taxpayers required to make payment by electronic funds transfer and any taxpayers authorized to voluntarily make payments by electronic funds transfer shall make those payments in the manner authorized by the Department.

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The Department shall adopt such rules as are necessary to effectuate a program of electronic funds transfer and the requirements of this Section.

Where a serviceman collects the tax with respect to the selling price of tangible personal property which he sells and the purchaser thereafter returns such tangible personal property and the serviceman refunds the selling price thereof to the purchaser, such serviceman shall also refund, to the purchaser, the tax so collected from the purchaser. When filing his return for the period in which he refunds such tax to the purchaser, the serviceman may deduct the amount of the tax so refunded by him to the purchaser from any other Service Occupation Tax, Service Use Tax, Retailers' Occupation Tax or Use Tax which such serviceman may be required to pay or remit to the Department, as shown by such return, provided that the amount of the tax to be deducted shall previously have been remitted to the Department by such serviceman. serviceman shall not previously have remitted the amount of such tax to the Department, he shall be entitled to no deduction hereunder upon refunding such tax to the purchaser.

If experience indicates such action to be practicable, the Department may prescribe and furnish a combination or joint return which will enable servicemen, who are required to file returns hereunder and also under the Retailers' Occupation Tax Act, the Use Tax Act or the Service Use Tax Act, to furnish all the return information required by all said Acts on the one form.

Where the serviceman has more than one business registered with the Department under separate registrations hereunder, such serviceman shall file separate returns for each registered business.

Beginning January 1, 1990, each month the Department shall pay into the Local Government Tax Fund the revenue realized for the preceding month from the 1% tax on sales of food for human consumption which is to be consumed off the premises where it is sold (other than alcoholic beverages, soft drinks and food

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which has been prepared for immediate consumption) and prescription and nonprescription medicines, drugs, medical appliances and insulin, urine testing materials, syringes and needles used by diabetics.

Beginning January 1, 1990, each month the Department shall pay into the County and Mass Transit District Fund 4% of the revenue realized for the preceding month from the 6.25% general rate.

Beginning August 1, 2000, each month the Department shall pay into the County and Mass Transit District Fund 20% of the net revenue realized for the preceding month from the 1.25% rate on the selling price of motor fuel and gasohol.

Beginning January 1, 1990, each month the Department shall pay into the Local Government Tax Fund 16% of the revenue realized for the preceding month from the 6.25% general rate on transfers of tangible personal property.

Beginning August 1, 2000, each month the Department shall pay into the Local Government Tax Fund 80% of the net revenue realized for the preceding month from the 1.25% rate on the selling price of motor fuel and gasohol.

Of the remainder of the moneys received by the Department pursuant to this Act, (a) 1.75% thereof shall be paid into the Build Illinois Fund and (b) prior to July 1, 1989, 2.2% and on and after July 1, 1989, 3.8% thereof shall be paid into the Build Illinois Fund; provided, however, that if in any fiscal year the sum of (1) the aggregate of 2.2% or 3.8%, as the case may be, of the moneys received by the Department and required to be paid into the Build Illinois Fund pursuant to Section 3 of the Retailers' Occupation Tax Act, Section 9 of the Use Tax Act, Section 9 of the Service Use Tax Act, and Section 9 of the Service Occupation Tax Act, such Acts being hereinafter called the "Tax Acts" and such aggregate of 2.2% or 3.8%, as the case may be, of moneys being hereinafter called the "Tax Act Amount", and (2) the amount transferred to the Build Illinois Fund from the State and Local Sales Tax Reform Fund shall be less than the Annual Specified Amount (as defined in Section 3

1 of the Retailers' Occupation Tax Act), an amount equal to the 2 difference shall be immediately paid into the Build Illinois 3 Fund from other moneys received by the Department pursuant to 4 the Tax Acts; and further provided, that if on the last 5 business day of any month the sum of (1) the Tax Act Amount required to be deposited into the Build Illinois Account in the 6 7 Build Illinois Fund during such month and (2) the amount 8 transferred during such month to the Build Illinois Fund from 9 the State and Local Sales Tax Reform Fund shall have been less 10 than 1/12 of the Annual Specified Amount, an amount equal to 11 the difference shall be immediately paid into the Build 12 Illinois Fund from other moneys received by the Department 13 pursuant to the Tax Acts; and, further provided, that in no 14 event shall the payments required under the preceding proviso result in aggregate payments into the Build Illinois Fund 15 16 pursuant to this clause (b) for any fiscal year in excess of 17 the greater of (i) the Tax Act Amount or (ii) the Annual Specified Amount for such fiscal year; and, further provided, 18 19 that the amounts payable into the Build Illinois Fund under 20 this clause (b) shall be payable only until such time as the aggregate amount on deposit under each trust indenture securing 21 22 Bonds issued and outstanding pursuant to the Build Illinois 23 Bond Act is sufficient, taking into account any future 24 investment income, to fully provide, in accordance with such indenture, for the defeasance of or the payment of 25 26 principal of, premium, if any, and interest on the Bonds 27 secured by such indenture and on any Bonds expected to be 28 issued thereafter and all fees and costs payable with respect thereto, all as certified by the Director of the Bureau of the 29 30 Budget (now Governor's Office of Management and Budget). If on 31 the last business day of any month in which Bonds are 32 outstanding pursuant to the Build Illinois Bond Act, aggregate of the moneys deposited in the Build Illinois Bond 33 Account in the Build Illinois Fund in such month shall be less 34 35 than the amount required to be transferred in such month from the Build Illinois Bond Account to the Build Illinois Bond 36

Retirement and Interest Fund pursuant to Section 13 of the Build Illinois Bond Act, an amount equal to such deficiency shall be immediately paid from other moneys received by the Department pursuant to the Tax Acts to the Build Illinois Fund; provided, however, that any amounts paid to the Build Illinois Fund in any fiscal year pursuant to this sentence shall be deemed to constitute payments pursuant to clause (b) of the preceding sentence and shall reduce the amount otherwise payable for such fiscal year pursuant to clause (b) of the preceding sentence. The moneys received by the Department pursuant to this Act and required to be deposited into the Build Illinois Fund are subject to the pledge, claim and charge set forth in Section 12 of the Build Illinois Bond Act.

Subject to payment of amounts into the Build Illinois Fund as provided in the preceding paragraph or in any amendment thereto hereafter enacted, the following specified monthly installment of the amount requested in the certificate of the Chairman of the Metropolitan Pier and Exposition Authority provided under Section 8.25f of the State Finance Act, but not in excess of the sums designated as "Total Deposit", shall be deposited in the aggregate from collections under Section 9 of the Use Tax Act, Section 9 of the Service Use Tax Act, Section 9 of the Service Occupation Tax Act, and Section 3 of the Retailers' Occupation Tax Act into the McCormick Place Expansion Project Fund in the specified fiscal years.

26		Total
	Fiscal Year	Deposit
27	1993	\$0
28	1994	53,000,000
29	1995	58,000,000
30	1996	61,000,000
31	1997	64,000,000
32	1998	68,000,000
33	1999	71,000,000
34	2000	75,000,000
35	2001	80,000,000

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1	2002				93,000	,000
2	2003				99,000	
3	2004				103,000	
4	2005				108,000	,000
5	2006				113,000	,000
6	2007				119,000	,000
7	2008				126,000	,000
8	2009				132,000	,000
9	2010				139,000	,000
10	2011				146,000	,000
11	2012				153,000	,000
12	2013				161,000	,000
13	2014				170,000	,000
14	2015				179,000	,000
15	2016				189,000	,000
16	2017				199,000	,000
17	2018				210,000	,000
18	2019				221,000	,000
19	2020				233,000	,000
20	2021				246,000	,000
21	2022				260,000	,000
22	2023 and				275,000	,000
23	each fiscal yea	r				
24	thereafter that bo	onds				
25	are outstanding ur	nder				
26	Section 13.2 of t	the				
27	Metropolitan Pier	and				
28	Exposition Authority	y Act,				
29	but not after fiscal ye	ear 2042.				
30	Beginning July 20, 19	993 and	in each	month of	each fis	scal
31	year thereafter, one-eig	hth of	the amou	nt reque	sted in	the

Beginning July 20, 1993 and in each month of each fiscal year thereafter, one-eighth of the amount requested in the certificate of the Chairman of the Metropolitan Pier and Exposition Authority for that fiscal year, less the amount deposited into the McCormick Place Expansion Project Fund by the State Treasurer in the respective month under subsection (g) of Section 13 of the Metropolitan Pier and Exposition

Authority Act, plus cumulative deficiencies in the deposits required under this Section for previous months and years, shall be deposited into the McCormick Place Expansion Project Fund, until the full amount requested for the fiscal year, but not in excess of the amount specified above as "Total Deposit", has been deposited.

Subject to payment of amounts into the Build Illinois Fund and the McCormick Place Expansion Project Fund pursuant to the preceding paragraphs or in any amendments thereto hereafter enacted, beginning July 1, 1993, the Department shall each month pay into the Illinois Tax Increment Fund 0.27% of 80% of the net revenue realized for the preceding month from the 6.25% general rate on the selling price of tangible personal property.

Subject to payment of amounts into the Build Illinois Fund and the McCormick Place Expansion Project Fund pursuant to the preceding paragraphs or in any amendments thereto hereafter enacted, beginning with the receipt of the first report of taxes paid by an eligible business and continuing for a 25-year period, the Department shall each month pay into the Energy Infrastructure Fund 80% of the net revenue realized from the 6.25% general rate on the selling price of Illinois-mined coal that was sold to an eligible business. For purposes of this paragraph, the term "eligible business" means a new electric generating facility certified pursuant to Section 605-332 of the Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity Community Affairs Law of the Civil Administrative Code of Illinois.

Remaining moneys received by the Department pursuant to this Act shall be paid into the General Revenue Fund of the State Treasury.

The Department may, upon separate written notice to a taxpayer, require the taxpayer to prepare and file with the Department on a form prescribed by the Department within not less than 60 days after receipt of the notice an annual information return for the tax year specified in the notice. Such annual return to the Department shall include a statement

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of gross receipts as shown by the taxpayer's last Federal income tax return. If the total receipts of the business as reported in the Federal income tax return do not agree with the gross receipts reported to the Department of Revenue for the same period, the taxpayer shall attach to his annual return a schedule showing a reconciliation of the 2 amounts and the reasons for the difference. The taxpayer's annual return to the Department shall also disclose the cost of goods sold by the taxpayer during the year covered by such return, opening and closing inventories of such goods for such year, cost of goods used from stock or taken from stock and given away by the taxpayer during such year, pay roll information of the any additional taxpayer's business during such year and reasonable information which the Department deems would be helpful in determining the accuracy of the monthly, quarterly or annual returns filed by such taxpayer as hereinbefore provided for in this Section.

If the annual information return required by this Section is not filed when and as required, the taxpayer shall be liable as follows:

- (i) Until January 1, 1994, the taxpayer shall be liable for a penalty equal to 1/6 of 1% of the tax due from such taxpayer under this Act during the period to be covered by the annual return for each month or fraction of a month until such return is filed as required, the penalty to be assessed and collected in the same manner as any other penalty provided for in this Act.
- (ii) On and after January 1, 1994, the taxpayer shall be liable for a penalty as described in Section 3-4 of the Uniform Penalty and Interest Act.

The chief executive officer, proprietor, owner or highest ranking manager shall sign the annual return to certify the accuracy of the information contained therein. Any person who willfully signs the annual return containing false or inaccurate information shall be guilty of perjury and punished accordingly. The annual return form prescribed by the

- 1 Department shall include a warning that the person signing the
- 2 return may be liable for perjury.
- 3 The foregoing portion of this Section concerning the filing
- 4 of an annual information return shall not apply to a serviceman
- 5 who is not required to file an income tax return with the
- 6 United States Government.
- 7 As soon as possible after the first day of each month, upon
- 8 certification of the Department of Revenue, the Comptroller
- 9 shall order transferred and the Treasurer shall transfer from
- 10 the General Revenue Fund to the Motor Fuel Tax Fund an amount
- equal to 1.7% of 80% of the net revenue realized under this Act
- for the second preceding month. Beginning April 1, 2000, this
- transfer is no longer required and shall not be made.
- 14 Net revenue realized for a month shall be the revenue
- 15 collected by the State pursuant to this Act, less the amount
- 16 paid out during that month as refunds to taxpayers for
- 17 overpayment of liability.
- 18 For greater simplicity of administration, it shall be
- 19 permissible for manufacturers, importers and wholesalers whose
- 20 products are sold by numerous servicemen in Illinois, and who
- 21 wish to do so, to assume the responsibility for accounting and
- 22 paying to the Department all tax accruing under this Act with
- 23 respect to such sales, if the servicemen who are affected do
- 24 not make written objection to the Department to this
- 25 arrangement.
- 26 (Source: P.A. 92-12, eff. 7-1-01; 92-208, eff. 8-2-01; 92-492,
- eff. 1-1-02; 92-600, eff. 6-28-02; 92-651, eff. 7-11-02; 93-24,
- 28 eff. 6-20-03; revised 10-15-03.)
- Section 20. The Retailers' Occupation Tax Act is amended by
- 30 changing Section 3 as follows:
- 31 (35 ILCS 120/3) (from Ch. 120, par. 442)
- 32 Sec. 3. Except as provided in this Section, on or before
- 33 the twentieth day of each calendar month, every person engaged
- in the business of selling tangible personal property at retail

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- in this State during the preceding calendar month shall file a return with the Department, stating:
 - 1. The name of the seller;
 - 2. His residence address and the address of his principal place of business and the address of the principal place of business (if that is a different address) from which he engages in the business of selling tangible personal property at retail in this State;
 - 3. Total amount of receipts received by him during the preceding calendar month or quarter, as the case may be, from sales of tangible personal property, and from services furnished, by him during such preceding calendar month or quarter;
 - 4. Total amount received by him during the preceding calendar month or quarter on charge and time sales of tangible personal property, and from services furnished, by him prior to the month or quarter for which the return is filed;
 - 5. Deductions allowed by law;
 - 6. Gross receipts which were received by him during the preceding calendar month or quarter and upon the basis of which the tax is imposed;
 - 7. The amount of credit provided in Section 2d of this Act;
 - 8. The amount of tax due;
 - 9. The signature of the taxpayer; and
- 27 10. Such other reasonable information as the 28 Department may require.
- If a taxpayer fails to sign a return within 30 days after
 the proper notice and demand for signature by the Department,
 the return shall be considered valid and any amount shown to be
 due on the return shall be deemed assessed.
- Each return shall be accompanied by the statement of prepaid tax issued pursuant to Section 2e for which credit is claimed.
- Prior to October 1, 2005 2003, a retailer may accept a

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1 Manufacturer's Purchase Credit certification from a purchaser 2 in satisfaction of Use Tax as provided in Section 3-85 of the 3 Use Tax Act if the purchaser provides the appropriate documentation as required by Section 3-85 of the Use Tax Act. A 4 5 Manufacturer's Purchase Credit certification, accepted by a retailer prior to October 1, 2005 2003 as provided in Section 6 3-85 of the Use Tax Act, may be used by that retailer to 7 satisfy Retailers' Occupation Tax liability in the amount 8 claimed in the certification, not to exceed 6.25% of the 9 10 receipts subject to tax from a qualifying purchase. 11 Manufacturer's Purchase Credit reported on any original or 12 amended return filed under this Act after October 20, 2005 200313 shall be disallowed. No Manufacturer's Purchase Credit may be used after September 30, 2005 2003 to satisfy any tax liability 14 15 imposed under this Act, including any audit liability.

The Department may require returns to be filed on a quarterly basis. If so required, a return for each calendar quarter shall be filed on or before the twentieth day of the calendar month following the end of such calendar quarter. The taxpayer shall also file a return with the Department for each of the first two months of each calendar quarter, on or before the twentieth day of the following calendar month, stating:

- 1. The name of the seller;
- 2. The address of the principal place of business from which he engages in the business of selling tangible personal property at retail in this State;
- 3. The total amount of taxable receipts received by him during the preceding calendar month from sales of tangible personal property by him during such preceding calendar month, including receipts from charge and time sales, but less all deductions allowed by law;
- 4. The amount of credit provided in Section 2d of this Act;
 - 5. The amount of tax due; and
- 6. Such other reasonable information as the Department may require.

Beginning on October 1, 2003, any person who is not a licensed distributor, importing distributor, or manufacturer, as defined in the Liquor Control Act of 1934, but is engaged in the business of selling, at retail, alcoholic liquor shall file a statement with the Department of Revenue, in a format and at a time prescribed by the Department, showing the total amount paid for alcoholic liquor purchased during the preceding month and such other information as is reasonably required by the Department. The Department may adopt rules to require that this statement be filed in an electronic or telephonic format. Such rules may provide for exceptions from the filing requirements of this paragraph. For the purposes of this paragraph, the term "alcoholic liquor" shall have the meaning prescribed in the Liquor Control Act of 1934.

Beginning on October 1, 2003, every distributor, importing distributor, and manufacturer of alcoholic liquor as defined in the Liquor Control Act of 1934, shall file a statement with the Department of Revenue, no later than the 10th day of the month for the preceding month during which transactions occurred, by electronic means, showing the total amount of gross receipts from the sale of alcoholic liquor sold or distributed during the preceding month to purchasers; identifying the purchaser to whom it was sold or distributed; the purchaser's tax registration number; and such other information reasonably required by the Department. A copy of the monthly statement shall be sent to the retailer no later than the 10th day of the month for the preceding month during which transactions occurred.

If a total amount of less than \$1 is payable, refundable or creditable, such amount shall be disregarded if it is less than 50 cents and shall be increased to \$1 if it is 50 cents or more.

Beginning October 1, 1993, a taxpayer who has an average monthly tax liability of \$150,000 or more shall make all payments required by rules of the Department by electronic funds transfer. Beginning October 1, 1994, a taxpayer who has an average monthly tax liability of \$100,000 or more shall make

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1 all payments required by rules of the Department by electronic 2 funds transfer. Beginning October 1, 1995, a taxpayer who has an average monthly tax liability of \$50,000 or more shall make 3 all payments required by rules of the Department by electronic 4 5 funds transfer. Beginning October 1, 2000, a taxpayer who has an annual tax liability of \$200,000 or more shall make all 6 payments required by rules of the Department by electronic 7 funds transfer. The term "annual tax liability" shall be the 8 9 sum of the taxpayer's liabilities under this Act, and under all 10 other State and local occupation and use tax laws administered 11 by the Department, for the immediately preceding calendar year. 12 The term "average monthly tax liability" shall be the sum of 13 the taxpayer's liabilities under this Act, and under all other State and local occupation and use tax laws administered by the 14 15 Department, for the immediately preceding calendar year divided by 12. Beginning on October 1, 2002, a taxpayer who has 16 a tax liability in the amount set forth in subsection (b) of 17 Section 2505-210 of the Department of Revenue Law shall make 18 19 all payments required by rules of the Department by electronic 20 funds transfer.

Before August 1 of each year beginning in 1993, the Department shall notify all taxpayers required to make payments by electronic funds transfer. All taxpayers required to make payments by electronic funds transfer shall make those payments for a minimum of one year beginning on October 1.

Any taxpayer not required to make payments by electronic funds transfer may make payments by electronic funds transfer with the permission of the Department.

All taxpayers required to make payment by electronic funds transfer and any taxpayers authorized to voluntarily make payments by electronic funds transfer shall make those payments in the manner authorized by the Department.

The Department shall adopt such rules as are necessary to effectuate a program of electronic funds transfer and the requirements of this Section.

Any amount which is required to be shown or reported on any

return or other document under this Act shall, if such amount is not a whole-dollar amount, be increased to the nearest whole-dollar amount in any case where the fractional part of a dollar is 50 cents or more, and decreased to the nearest whole-dollar amount where the fractional part of a dollar is less than 50 cents.

If the retailer is otherwise required to file a monthly return and if the retailer's average monthly tax liability to the Department does not exceed \$200, the Department may authorize his returns to be filed on a quarter annual basis, with the return for January, February and March of a given year being due by April 20 of such year; with the return for April, May and June of a given year being due by July 20 of such year; with the return for July, August and September of a given year being due by October 20 of such year, and with the return for October, November and December of a given year being due by January 20 of the following year.

If the retailer is otherwise required to file a monthly or quarterly return and if the retailer's average monthly tax liability with the Department does not exceed \$50, the Department may authorize his returns to be filed on an annual basis, with the return for a given year being due by January 20 of the following year.

Such quarter annual and annual returns, as to form and substance, shall be subject to the same requirements as monthly returns.

Notwithstanding any other provision in this Act concerning the time within which a retailer may file his return, in the case of any retailer who ceases to engage in a kind of business which makes him responsible for filing returns under this Act, such retailer shall file a final return under this Act with the Department not more than one month after discontinuing such business.

Where the same person has more than one business registered with the Department under separate registrations under this Act, such person may not file each return that is due as a

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single return covering all such registered businesses, but shall file separate returns for each such registered business.

In addition, with respect to motor vehicles, watercraft, aircraft, and trailers that are required to be registered with an agency of this State, every retailer selling this kind of tangible personal property shall file, with the Department, upon a form to be prescribed and supplied by the Department, a separate return for each such item of tangible personal property which the retailer sells, except that if, in the same transaction, (i) a retailer of aircraft, watercraft, motor vehicles or trailers transfers more than one aircraft, watercraft, motor vehicle or trailer to another aircraft, watercraft, motor vehicle retailer or trailer retailer for the purpose of resale or (ii) a retailer of aircraft, watercraft, motor vehicles, or trailers transfers more than one aircraft, watercraft, motor vehicle, or trailer to a purchaser for use as a qualifying rolling stock as provided in Section 2-5 of this Act, then that seller may report the transfer of all aircraft, watercraft, motor vehicles or trailers involved in that transaction to the Department on the same invoice-transaction reporting return form. For purposes of this Section, "watercraft" means a Class 2, Class 3, or Class 4 watercraft as defined in Section 3-2 of the Boat Registration and Safety Act, a personal watercraft, or any boat equipped with an inboard motor.

Any retailer who sells only motor vehicles, watercraft, aircraft, or trailers that are required to be registered with an agency of this State, so that all retailers' occupation tax liability is required to be reported, and is reported, on such transaction reporting returns and who is not otherwise required to file monthly or quarterly returns, need not file monthly or quarterly returns. However, those retailers shall be required to file returns on an annual basis.

The transaction reporting return, in the case of motor vehicles or trailers that are required to be registered with an agency of this State, shall be the same document as the Uniform

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Invoice referred to in Section 5-402 of The Illinois Vehicle Code and must show the name and address of the seller; the name and address of the purchaser; the amount of the selling price including the amount allowed by the retailer for traded-in property, if any; the amount allowed by the retailer for the traded-in tangible personal property, if any, to the extent to which Section 1 of this Act allows an exemption for the value of traded-in property; the balance payable after deducting such trade-in allowance from the total selling price; the amount of tax due from the retailer with respect to such transaction; the amount of tax collected from the purchaser by the retailer on such transaction (or satisfactory evidence that such tax is not due in that particular instance, if that is claimed to be the fact); the place and date of the sale; a sufficient identification of the property sold; such other information as is required in Section 5-402 of The Illinois Vehicle Code, and such other information as the Department may reasonably require.

The transaction reporting return in the case of watercraft or aircraft must show the name and address of the seller; the name and address of the purchaser; the amount of the selling price including the amount allowed by the retailer for traded-in property, if any; the amount allowed by the retailer for the traded-in tangible personal property, if any, to the extent to which Section 1 of this Act allows an exemption for the value of traded-in property; the balance payable after deducting such trade-in allowance from the total selling price; the amount of tax due from the retailer with respect to such transaction; the amount of tax collected from the purchaser by the retailer on such transaction (or satisfactory evidence that such tax is not due in that particular instance, if that is claimed to be the fact); the place and date of the sale, a sufficient identification of the property sold, and such other information as the Department may reasonably require.

Such transaction reporting return shall be filed not later than 20 days after the day of delivery of the item that is

being sold, but may be filed by the retailer at any time sooner than that if he chooses to do so. The transaction reporting return and tax remittance or proof of exemption from the Illinois use tax may be transmitted to the Department by way of the State agency with which, or State officer with whom the tangible personal property must be titled or registered (if titling or registration is required) if the Department and such agency or State officer determine that this procedure will expedite the processing of applications for title or registration.

With each such transaction reporting return, the retailer shall remit the proper amount of tax due (or shall submit satisfactory evidence that the sale is not taxable if that is the case), to the Department or its agents, whereupon the Department shall issue, in the purchaser's name, a use tax receipt (or a certificate of exemption if the Department is satisfied that the particular sale is tax exempt) which such purchaser may submit to the agency with which, or State officer with whom, he must title or register the tangible personal property that is involved (if titling or registration is required) in support of such purchaser's application for an Illinois certificate or other evidence of title or registration to such tangible personal property.

No retailer's failure or refusal to remit tax under this Act precludes a user, who has paid the proper tax to the retailer, from obtaining his certificate of title or other evidence of title or registration (if titling or registration is required) upon satisfying the Department that such user has paid the proper tax (if tax is due) to the retailer. The Department shall adopt appropriate rules to carry out the mandate of this paragraph.

If the user who would otherwise pay tax to the retailer wants the transaction reporting return filed and the payment of the tax or proof of exemption made to the Department before the retailer is willing to take these actions and such user has not paid the tax to the retailer, such user may certify to the fact

of such delay by the retailer and may (upon the Department being satisfied of the truth of such certification) transmit the information required by the transaction reporting return and the remittance for tax or proof of exemption directly to the Department and obtain his tax receipt or exemption determination, in which event the transaction reporting return and tax remittance (if a tax payment was required) shall be credited by the Department to the proper retailer's account with the Department, but without the 2.1% or 1.75% discount provided for in this Section being allowed. When the user pays the tax directly to the Department, he shall pay the tax in the same amount and in the same form in which it would be remitted if the tax had been remitted to the Department by the retailer.

Refunds made by the seller during the preceding return period to purchasers, on account of tangible personal property returned to the seller, shall be allowed as a deduction under subdivision 5 of his monthly or quarterly return, as the case may be, in case the seller had theretofore included the receipts from the sale of such tangible personal property in a return filed by him and had paid the tax imposed by this Act with respect to such receipts.

Where the seller is a corporation, the return filed on behalf of such corporation shall be signed by the president, vice-president, secretary or treasurer or by the properly accredited agent of such corporation.

Where the seller is a limited liability company, the return filed on behalf of the limited liability company shall be signed by a manager, member, or properly accredited agent of the limited liability company.

Except as provided in this Section, the retailer filing the return under this Section shall, at the time of filing such return, pay to the Department the amount of tax imposed by this Act less a discount of 2.1% prior to January 1, 1990 and 1.75% on and after January 1, 1990, or \$5 per calendar year, whichever is greater, which is allowed to reimburse the retailer for the expenses incurred in keeping records,

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preparing and filing returns, remitting the tax and supplying data to the Department on request. Any prepayment made pursuant to Section 2d of this Act shall be included in the amount on which such 2.1% or 1.75% discount is computed. In the case of retailers who report and pay the tax on a transaction by transaction basis, as provided in this Section, such discount shall be taken with each such tax remittance instead of when such retailer files his periodic return.

Before October 1, 2000, if the taxpayer's average monthly tax liability to the Department under this Act, the Use Tax Act, the Service Occupation Tax Act, and the Service Use Tax Act, excluding any liability for prepaid sales tax to be remitted in accordance with Section 2d of this Act, was \$10,000 or more during the preceding 4 complete calendar quarters, he shall file a return with the Department each month by the 20th day of the month next following the month during which such tax liability is incurred and shall make payments to the Department on or before the 7th, 15th, 22nd and last day of the month during which such liability is incurred. On and after October 1, 2000, if the taxpayer's average monthly tax liability to the Department under this Act, the Use Tax Act, the Service Occupation Tax Act, and the Service Use Tax Act, excluding any liability for prepaid sales tax to be remitted in accordance with Section 2d of this Act, was \$20,000 or more during the preceding 4 complete calendar quarters, he shall file a return with the Department each month by the 20th day of the month next following the month during which such tax liability is incurred and shall make payment to the Department on or before the 7th, 15th, 22nd and last day of the month during which such liability is incurred. If the month during which such tax liability is incurred began prior to January 1, 1985, each payment shall be in an amount equal to 1/4 of the taxpayer's actual liability for the month or an amount set by the Department not to exceed 1/4 of the average monthly liability of the taxpayer to the Department for the preceding 4 complete calendar quarters (excluding the month of highest liability and

1 the month of lowest liability in such 4 quarter period). If the 2 month during which such tax liability is incurred begins on or 3 after January 1, 1985 and prior to January 1, 1987, each 4 payment shall be in an amount equal to 22.5% of the taxpayer's 5 actual liability for the month or 27.5% of the taxpayer's liability for the same calendar month of the preceding year. If 6 7 the month during which such tax liability is incurred begins on 8 or after January 1, 1987 and prior to January 1, 1988, each 9 payment shall be in an amount equal to 22.5% of the taxpayer's actual liability for the month or 26.25% of the taxpayer's 10 11 liability for the same calendar month of the preceding year. If the month during which such tax liability is incurred begins on 12 13 or after January 1, 1988, and prior to January 1, 1989, or begins on or after January 1, 1996, each payment shall be in an 14 15 amount equal to 22.5% of the taxpayer's actual liability for the month or 25% of the taxpayer's liability for the same 16 17 calendar month of the preceding year. If the month during which such tax liability is incurred begins on or after January 1, 18 19 1989, and prior to January 1, 1996, each payment shall be in an 20 amount equal to 22.5% of the taxpayer's actual liability for the month or 25% of the taxpayer's liability for the same 21 22 calendar month of the preceding year or 100% of the taxpayer's 23 actual liability for the quarter monthly reporting period. The 24 amount of such quarter monthly payments shall be credited against the final tax liability of the taxpayer's return for 25 26 that month. Before October 1, 2000, once applicable, 27 requirement of the making of quarter monthly payments to the 28 Department by taxpayers having an average monthly tax liability 29 of \$10,000 or more as determined in the manner provided above 30 shall continue until such taxpayer's average monthly liability 31 to the Department during the preceding 4 complete calendar 32 quarters (excluding the month of highest liability and the 33 month of lowest liability) is less than \$9,000, or until such taxpayer's average monthly liability to the Department as 34 35 computed for each calendar quarter of the 4 preceding complete calendar quarter period is less than \$10,000. However, if a 36

1 taxpayer can show the Department that a substantial change in 2 the taxpayer's business has occurred which causes the taxpayer 3 to anticipate that his average monthly tax liability for the 4 reasonably foreseeable future will fall below the \$10,000 5 threshold stated above, then such taxpayer may petition the Department for a change in such taxpayer's reporting status. On 6 7 and after October 1, 2000, once applicable, the requirement of 8 the making of quarter monthly payments to the Department by 9 taxpayers having an average monthly tax liability of \$20,000 or more as determined in the manner provided above shall continue 10 11 until such taxpayer's average monthly liability to 12 Department during the preceding 4 complete calendar quarters 13 (excluding the month of highest liability and the month of lowest liability) is less than \$19,000 or until such taxpayer's 14 15 average monthly liability to the Department as computed for 16 each calendar quarter of the 4 preceding complete calendar 17 quarter period is less than \$20,000. However, if a taxpayer can show the Department that a substantial change in the taxpayer's 18 19 business has occurred which causes the taxpayer to anticipate 20 that his average monthly tax liability for the reasonably foreseeable future will fall below the \$20,000 threshold stated 21 22 above, then such taxpayer may petition the Department for a 23 change in such taxpayer's reporting status. The Department 24 shall change such taxpayer's reporting status unless it finds that such change is seasonal in nature and not likely to be 25 26 long term. If any such quarter monthly payment is not paid at 27 the time or in the amount required by this Section, then the 28 taxpayer shall be liable for penalties and interest on the 29 difference between the minimum amount due as a payment and the 30 amount of such quarter monthly payment actually and timely 31 paid, except insofar as the taxpayer has previously made 32 payments for that month to the Department in excess of the minimum payments previously due as provided in this Section. 33 The Department shall make reasonable rules and regulations to 34 35 govern the quarter monthly payment amount and quarter monthly 36 payment dates for taxpayers who file on other than a calendar

monthly basis.

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2 The provisions of this paragraph apply before October 1, 3 2001. Without regard to whether a taxpayer is required to make 4 quarter monthly payments as specified above, any taxpayer who 5 is required by Section 2d of this Act to collect and remit prepaid taxes and has collected prepaid taxes which average in 6 7 excess of \$25,000 per month during the preceding 2 complete 8 calendar quarters, shall file a return with the Department as 9 required by Section 2f and shall make payments to the 10 Department on or before the 7th, 15th, 22nd and last day of the 11 month during which such liability is incurred. If the month 12 during which such tax liability is incurred began prior to the 13 effective date of this amendatory Act of 1985, each payment shall be in an amount not less than 22.5% of the taxpayer's 14 15 actual liability under Section 2d. If the month during which such tax liability is incurred begins on or after January 1, 16 17 1986, each payment shall be in an amount equal to 22.5% of the taxpayer's actual liability for the month or 27.5% of 18 19 taxpayer's liability for the same calendar month of preceding calendar year. If the month during which such tax 20 21 liability is incurred begins on or after January 1, 1987, each 22 payment shall be in an amount equal to 22.5% of the taxpayer's 23 actual liability for the month or 26.25% of the taxpayer's 24 liability for the same calendar month of the preceding year. 25 The amount of such quarter monthly payments shall be credited 26 against the final tax liability of the taxpayer's return for 27 that month filed under this Section or Section 2f, as the case 28 may be. Once applicable, the requirement of the making of 29 quarter monthly payments to the Department pursuant to this 30 paragraph shall continue until such taxpayer's average monthly 31 prepaid tax collections during the preceding 2 complete 32 calendar quarters is \$25,000 or less. If any such quarter 33 monthly payment is not paid at the time or in the amount required, the taxpayer shall be liable for penalties and 34 35 interest on such difference, except insofar as the taxpayer has previously made payments for that month in excess of the 36

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minimum payments previously due.

The provisions of this paragraph apply on and after October 1, 2001. Without regard to whether a taxpayer is required to make quarter monthly payments as specified above, any taxpayer who is required by Section 2d of this Act to collect and remit prepaid taxes and has collected prepaid taxes that average in excess of \$20,000 per month during the preceding 4 complete calendar quarters shall file a return with the Department as required by Section 2f and shall make payments to the Department on or before the 7th, 15th, 22nd and last day of the month during which the liability is incurred. Each payment shall be in an amount equal to 22.5% of the taxpayer's actual liability for the month or 25% of the taxpayer's liability for the same calendar month of the preceding year. The amount of the quarter monthly payments shall be credited against the final tax liability of the taxpayer's return for that month filed under this Section or Section 2f, as the case may be. Once applicable, the requirement of the making of quarter monthly payments to the Department pursuant to this paragraph shall continue until the taxpayer's average monthly prepaid tax collections during the preceding 4 complete calendar quarters (excluding the month of highest liability and the month of lowest liability) is less than \$19,000 or until such taxpayer's average monthly liability to the Department as computed for each calendar quarter of the 4 preceding complete calendar quarters is less than \$20,000. If any such quarter monthly payment is not paid at the time or in the amount required, the taxpayer shall be liable for penalties and interest on such difference, except insofar as the taxpayer has previously made payments for that month in excess of the minimum payments previously due.

If any payment provided for in this Section exceeds the taxpayer's liabilities under this Act, the Use Tax Act, the Service Occupation Tax Act and the Service Use Tax Act, as shown on an original monthly return, the Department shall, if requested by the taxpayer, issue to the taxpayer a credit

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memorandum no later than 30 days after the date of payment. The credit evidenced by such credit memorandum may be assigned by the taxpayer to a similar taxpayer under this Act, the Use Tax Act, the Service Occupation Tax Act or the Service Use Tax Act, in accordance with reasonable rules and regulations to be prescribed by the Department. If no such request is made, the taxpayer may credit such excess payment against tax liability subsequently to be remitted to the Department under this Act, the Use Tax Act, the Service Occupation Tax Act or the Service with reasonable Tax Act, in accordance regulations prescribed by the Department. If the Department subsequently determined that all or any part of the credit taken was not actually due to the taxpayer, the taxpayer's 2.1% and 1.75% vendor's discount shall be reduced by 2.1% or 1.75% of the difference between the credit taken and that actually due, and that taxpayer shall be liable for penalties and interest on such difference.

If a retailer of motor fuel is entitled to a credit under Section 2d of this Act which exceeds the taxpayer's liability to the Department under this Act for the month which the taxpayer is filing a return, the Department shall issue the taxpayer a credit memorandum for the excess.

Beginning January 1, 1990, each month the Department shall pay into the Local Government Tax Fund, a special fund in the State treasury which is hereby created, the net revenue realized for the preceding month from the 1% tax on sales of food for human consumption which is to be consumed off the premises where it is sold (other than alcoholic beverages, soft drinks and food which has been prepared for immediate consumption) and prescription and nonprescription medicines, drugs, medical appliances and insulin, urine testing materials, syringes and needles used by diabetics.

Beginning January 1, 1990, each month the Department shall pay into the County and Mass Transit District Fund, a special fund in the State treasury which is hereby created, 4% of the net revenue realized for the preceding month from the 6.25%

general rate.

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Beginning August 1, 2000, each month the Department shall pay into the County and Mass Transit District Fund 20% of the net revenue realized for the preceding month from the 1.25% rate on the selling price of motor fuel and gasohol.

Beginning January 1, 1990, each month the Department shall pay into the Local Government Tax Fund 16% of the net revenue realized for the preceding month from the 6.25% general rate on the selling price of tangible personal property.

Beginning August 1, 2000, each month the Department shall pay into the Local Government Tax Fund 80% of the net revenue realized for the preceding month from the 1.25% rate on the selling price of motor fuel and gasohol.

Of the remainder of the moneys received by the Department pursuant to this Act, (a) 1.75% thereof shall be paid into the Build Illinois Fund and (b) prior to July 1, 1989, 2.2% and on and after July 1, 1989, 3.8% thereof shall be paid into the Build Illinois Fund; provided, however, that if in any fiscal year the sum of (1) the aggregate of 2.2% or 3.8%, as the case may be, of the moneys received by the Department and required to be paid into the Build Illinois Fund pursuant to this Act, Section 9 of the Use Tax Act, Section 9 of the Service Use Tax Act, and Section 9 of the Service Occupation Tax Act, such Acts being hereinafter called the "Tax Acts" and such aggregate of 2.2% or 3.8%, as the case may be, of moneys being hereinafter called the "Tax Act Amount", and (2) the amount transferred to the Build Illinois Fund from the State and Local Sales Tax Reform Fund shall be less than the Annual Specified Amount (as hereinafter defined), an amount equal to the difference shall be immediately paid into the Build Illinois Fund from other moneys received by the Department pursuant to the Tax Acts; the "Annual Specified Amount" means the amounts specified below for fiscal years 1986 through 1993:

34 Fiscal Year		Annual Specified Amount		
35	1986	\$54,800,000		
36	1987	\$76,650,000		

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1	1988	\$80,480,000
2	1989	\$88,510,000
3	1990	\$115,330,000
4	1991	\$145,470,000
5	1992	\$182,730,000
6	1993	\$206,520,000;

and means the Certified Annual Debt Service Requirement defined in Section 13 of the Build Illinois Bond Act) or the Tax Act Amount, whichever is greater, for fiscal year 1994 and each fiscal year thereafter; and further provided, that if on the last business day of any month the sum of (1) the Tax Act Amount required to be deposited into the Build Illinois Bond Account in the Build Illinois Fund during such month and (2) the amount transferred to the Build Illinois Fund from the State and Local Sales Tax Reform Fund shall have been less than 1/12 of the Annual Specified Amount, an amount equal to the difference shall be immediately paid into the Build Illinois Fund from other moneys received by the Department pursuant to the Tax Acts; and, further provided, that in no event shall the payments required under the preceding proviso result in aggregate payments into the Build Illinois Fund pursuant to this clause (b) for any fiscal year in excess of the greater of (i) the Tax Act Amount or (ii) the Annual Specified Amount for such fiscal year. The amounts payable into the Build Illinois Fund under clause (b) of the first sentence in this paragraph shall be payable only until such time as the aggregate amount on deposit under each trust indenture securing Bonds issued and outstanding pursuant to the Build Illinois Bond Act is sufficient, taking into account any future investment income, to fully provide, in accordance with such indenture, for the defeasance of or the payment of the principal of, premium, if any, and interest on the Bonds secured by such indenture and on any Bonds expected to be issued thereafter and all fees and costs payable with respect thereto, all as certified by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget (now Governor's Office of Management and Budget). If on the last business day of any

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month in which Bonds are outstanding pursuant to the Build Illinois Bond Act, the aggregate of moneys deposited in the Build Illinois Bond Account in the Build Illinois Fund in such month shall be less than the amount required to be transferred in such month from the Build Illinois Bond Account to the Build Illinois Bond Retirement and Interest Fund pursuant to Section 13 of the Build Illinois Bond Act, an amount equal to such deficiency shall be immediately paid from other moneys received by the Department pursuant to the Tax Acts to the Build Illinois Fund; provided, however, that any amounts paid to the Build Illinois Fund in any fiscal year pursuant to this sentence shall be deemed to constitute payments pursuant to clause (b) of the first sentence of this paragraph and shall reduce the amount otherwise payable for such fiscal year pursuant to that clause (b). The moneys received by the Department pursuant to this Act and required to be deposited into the Build Illinois Fund are subject to the pledge, claim and charge set forth in Section 12 of the Build Illinois Bond Act.

Subject to payment of amounts into the Build Illinois Fund as provided in the preceding paragraph or in any amendment thereto hereafter enacted, the following specified monthly installment of the amount requested in the certificate of the Chairman of the Metropolitan Pier and Exposition Authority provided under Section 8.25f of the State Finance Act, but not in excess of sums designated as "Total Deposit", shall be deposited in the aggregate from collections under Section 9 of the Use Tax Act, Section 9 of the Service Use Tax Act, Section 9 of the Service Occupation Tax Act, and Section 3 of the Retailers' Occupation Tax Act into the McCormick Place Expansion Project Fund in the specified fiscal years.

Total	2	32
Deposit	Fiscal Year	
\$0	3 1993	33
53,000,000	1994	34
58,000,000	5 1995	35

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1	1996			61,000,000
2	1997			64,000,000
3	1998			68,000,000
4	1999			71,000,000
5	2000			75,000,000
6	2001			80,000,000
7	2002			93,000,000
8	2003			99,000,000
9	2004			103,000,000
10	2005			108,000,000
11	2006			113,000,000
12	2007			119,000,000
13	2008			126,000,000
14	2009			132,000,000
15	2010			139,000,000
16	2011			146,000,000
17	2012			153,000,000
18	2013			161,000,000
19	2014			170,000,000
20	2015			179,000,000
21	2016			189,000,000
22	2017			199,000,000
23	2018			210,000,000
24	2019			221,000,000
25	2020			233,000,000
26	2021			246,000,000
27	2022			260,000,000
28	2023 and			275,000,000
29	each fiscal yea	ar		
30	thereafter that b	onds		
31	are outstanding u	nder		
32	Section 13.2 of	the		
33	Metropolitan Pier	and		
34	Exposition Authorit	ty Act,		
35	but not after fiscal y	ear 2042.		
36	Beginning July 20, 1	.993 and in	each month	of each fiscal

year thereafter, one-eighth of the amount requested in the certificate of the Chairman of the Metropolitan Pier and Exposition Authority for that fiscal year, less the amount deposited into the McCormick Place Expansion Project Fund by the State Treasurer in the respective month under subsection (g) of Section 13 of the Metropolitan Pier and Exposition Authority Act, plus cumulative deficiencies in the deposits required under this Section for previous months and years, shall be deposited into the McCormick Place Expansion Project Fund, until the full amount requested for the fiscal year, but not in excess of the amount specified above as "Total Deposit", has been deposited.

Subject to payment of amounts into the Build Illinois Fund and the McCormick Place Expansion Project Fund pursuant to the preceding paragraphs or in any amendments thereto hereafter enacted, beginning July 1, 1993, the Department shall each month pay into the Illinois Tax Increment Fund 0.27% of 80% of the net revenue realized for the preceding month from the 6.25% general rate on the selling price of tangible personal property.

Subject to payment of amounts into the Build Illinois Fund and the McCormick Place Expansion Project Fund pursuant to the preceding paragraphs or in any amendments thereto hereafter enacted, beginning with the receipt of the first report of taxes paid by an eligible business and continuing for a 25-year period, the Department shall each month pay into the Energy Infrastructure Fund 80% of the net revenue realized from the 6.25% general rate on the selling price of Illinois-mined coal that was sold to an eligible business. For purposes of this paragraph, the term "eligible business" means a new electric generating facility certified pursuant to Section 605-332 of the Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity Community Affairs Law of the Civil Administrative Code of Illinois.

Of the remainder of the moneys received by the Department pursuant to this Act, 75% thereof shall be paid into the State Treasury and 25% shall be reserved in a special account and

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used only for the transfer to the Common School Fund as part of the monthly transfer from the General Revenue Fund in accordance with Section 8a of the State Finance Act.

The Department may, upon separate written notice to a taxpayer, require the taxpayer to prepare and file with the Department on a form prescribed by the Department within not less than 60 days after receipt of the notice an annual information return for the tax year specified in the notice. Such annual return to the Department shall include a statement of gross receipts as shown by the retailer's last Federal income tax return. If the total receipts of the business as reported in the Federal income tax return do not agree with the gross receipts reported to the Department of Revenue for the same period, the retailer shall attach to his annual return a schedule showing a reconciliation of the 2 amounts and the reasons for the difference. The retailer's annual return to the Department shall also disclose the cost of goods sold by the retailer during the year covered by such return, opening and closing inventories of such goods for such year, costs of goods used from stock or taken from stock and given away by the year, retailer during such payroll information retailer's business during such year and any additional reasonable information which the Department deems would be helpful in determining the accuracy of the monthly, quarterly or annual returns filed by such retailer as provided for in this Section.

If the annual information return required by this Section is not filed when and as required, the taxpayer shall be liable as follows:

(i) Until January 1, 1994, the taxpayer shall be liable for a penalty equal to 1/6 of 1% of the tax due from such taxpayer under this Act during the period to be covered by the annual return for each month or fraction of a month until such return is filed as required, the penalty to be assessed and collected in the same manner as any other penalty provided for in this Act.

1 (ii) On and after January 1, 1994, the taxpayer shall 2 be liable for a penalty as described in Section 3-4 of the 3 Uniform Penalty and Interest Act.

The chief executive officer, proprietor, owner or highest ranking manager shall sign the annual return to certify the accuracy of the information contained therein. Any person who willfully signs the annual return containing false or inaccurate information shall be guilty of perjury and punished accordingly. The annual return form prescribed by the Department shall include a warning that the person signing the return may be liable for perjury.

The provisions of this Section concerning the filing of an annual information return do not apply to a retailer who is not required to file an income tax return with the United States Government.

As soon as possible after the first day of each month, upon certification of the Department of Revenue, the Comptroller shall order transferred and the Treasurer shall transfer from the General Revenue Fund to the Motor Fuel Tax Fund an amount equal to 1.7% of 80% of the net revenue realized under this Act for the second preceding month. Beginning April 1, 2000, this transfer is no longer required and shall not be made.

Net revenue realized for a month shall be the revenue collected by the State pursuant to this Act, less the amount paid out during that month as refunds to taxpayers for overpayment of liability.

For greater simplicity of administration, manufacturers, importers and wholesalers whose products are sold at retail in Illinois by numerous retailers, and who wish to do so, may assume the responsibility for accounting and paying to the Department all tax accruing under this Act with respect to such sales, if the retailers who are affected do not make written objection to the Department to this arrangement.

Any person who promotes, organizes, provides retail selling space for concessionaires or other types of sellers at the Illinois State Fair, DuQuoin State Fair, county fairs,

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local fairs, art shows, flea markets and similar exhibitions or events, including any transient merchant as defined by Section 2 of the Transient Merchant Act of 1987, is required to file a report with the Department providing the name of the merchant's business, the name of the person or persons engaged in merchant's business, the permanent address and Illinois Retailers Occupation Tax Registration Number of the merchant, the dates and location of the event and other reasonable information that the Department may require. The report must be filed not later than the 20th day of the month next following the month during which the event with retail sales was held. Any person who fails to file a report required by this Section commits a business offense and is subject to a fine not to exceed \$250.

Any person engaged in the business of selling tangible personal property at retail as a concessionaire or other type of seller at the Illinois State Fair, county fairs, art shows, flea markets and similar exhibitions or events, or transient merchants, as defined by Section 2 of the Transient Merchant Act of 1987, may be required to make a daily report of the amount of such sales to the Department and to make a daily payment of the full amount of tax due. The Department shall impose this requirement when it finds that there is significant risk of loss of revenue to the State at such an exhibition or event. Such a finding shall be based on evidence that a substantial number of concessionaires or other sellers who are not residents of Illinois will be engaging in the business of selling tangible personal property at retail at the exhibition or event, or other evidence of a significant risk of loss of revenue to the State. The Department shall notify concessionaires and other sellers affected by the imposition of this requirement. In the absence of notification by the Department, the concessionaires and other sellers shall file their returns as otherwise required in this Section.

35 (Source: P.A. 92-12, eff. 7-1-01; 92-16, eff. 6-28-01; 92-208,

36 eff. 8-2-01; 92-484, eff. 8-23-01; 92-492, eff. 1-1-02; 92-600,

- eff. 6-28-02; 92-651, eff. 7-11-02; 93-22, eff. 6-20-03; 93-24, 1
- eff. 6-20-03; revised 10-15-03.) 2
- 3 Section 99. Effective date. This Act takes effect upon
- 4 becoming law.