

94TH GENERAL ASSEMBLY State of Illinois 2005 and 2006 HB4110

Introduced 09/15/05, by Rep. Bill Mitchell

SYNOPSIS AS INTRODUCED:

30 ILCS 105/6z-18 from Ch. 127, par. 142z-18 35 ILCS 120/2-6 new 35 ILCS 120/2-10 from Ch. 120, par. 441-10 35 ILCS 120/3 from Ch. 120, par. 442

Amends the State Finance Act and the Retailers' Occupation Tax Act. Provides that a municipality or a county may, by ordinance, elect to waive the receipt of any distribution from the Local Government Tax Fund of moneys paid into that Fund from the net revenues realized from the rate on the selling price of motor fuel that is sold within that municipality or unincorporated area of the county. Provides that if the municipality or county adopts such an ordinance, then the retailers' occupation tax is imposed on the sale of motor fuel at the rate of 5.25% (now, 6.25%) of the gross receipts of motor fuel made in the course of business in that municipality or county. Sets forth requirements for adopting such an ordinance. Makes corresponding changes. Effective immediately.

LRB094 14088 BDD 48980 b

FISCAL NOTE ACT MAY APPLY

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1 AN ACT concerning revenue.

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

- Section 5. The State Finance Act is amended by changing Section 6z-18 as follows:
- 6 (30 ILCS 105/6z-18) (from Ch. 127, par. 142z-18)

Sec. 6z-18. A portion of the money paid into the Local Government Tax Fund from 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 insulin, urine testing materials, syringes and needles used by diabetics, which occurred in municipalities, shall distributed to each municipality based upon the sales which occurred in that municipality. The remainder shall distributed to each county based upon the sales which occurred in the unincorporated area of that county.

A portion of the money paid into the Local Government Tax Fund from the 6.25% general use tax rate on the selling price of tangible personal property which is purchased outside Illinois at retail from a retailer and which is titled or registered by any agency of this State's government shall be distributed to municipalities as provided in this paragraph. Each municipality shall receive the amount attributable to sales for which Illinois addresses for titling or registration purposes are given as being in such municipality. The remainder of the money paid into the Local Government Tax Fund from such sales shall be distributed to counties. Each county shall receive the amount attributable to sales for which Illinois addresses for titling or registration purposes are given as being located in the unincorporated area of such county.

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A portion of the money paid into the Local Government Tax Fund from the 6.25% general rate (and, beginning July 1, 2000 and through December 31, 2000, the 1.25% rate on motor fuel and gasohol) on sales subject to taxation under the Retailers' Occupation Tax Act and the Service Occupation Tax Act, which occurred in municipalities, shall be distributed to each municipality, based upon the sales which occurred in that municipality. The remainder shall be distributed to based upon the sales which occurred in county, the unincorporated area of such county. If, however, a municipality or county has adopted an ordinance under Section 2-6 of the Retailers' Occupation Tax Act to waive the receipt of any distribution of moneys from the net revenues realized from the rate on the selling price of motor fuel, then that municipality or county may not receive any distribution of moneys based upon the sales of motor fuel that occurred in that municipality or county.

For the purpose of determining allocation to the local government unit, a retail sale by a producer of coal or other mineral mined in Illinois is a sale at retail at the place where the coal or other mineral mined in Illinois is extracted from the earth. This paragraph does not apply to coal or other mineral when it is delivered or shipped by the seller to the purchaser at a point outside Illinois so that the sale is exempt under the United States Constitution as a sale in interstate or foreign commerce.

Whenever the Department determines that a refund of money paid into the Local Government Tax Fund should be made to a claimant instead of issuing a credit memorandum, the Department shall notify the State Comptroller, who shall cause the order to be drawn for the amount specified, and to the person named, in such notification from the Department. Such refund shall be paid by the State Treasurer out of the Local Government Tax Fund.

On or before the 25th day of each calendar month, the Department shall prepare and certify to the Comptroller the

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disbursement of stated sums of money to named municipalities and counties, the municipalities and counties to be those entitled to distribution of taxes or penalties paid to the Department during the second preceding calendar month. The amount to be paid to each municipality or county shall be the amount (not including credit memoranda) collected during the second preceding calendar month by the Department and paid into the Local Government Tax Fund, plus an amount the Department determines is necessary to offset any amounts which were erroneously paid to a different taxing body, and not including an amount equal to the amount of refunds made during the second preceding calendar month by the Department, and not including any amount which the Department determines is necessary to offset any amounts which are payable to a different taxing body but were erroneously paid to the municipality or county. Within 10 days after receipt, by the Comptroller, of the disbursement certification to the municipalities and counties, provided for in this Section to be given to the Comptroller by the Department, the Comptroller shall cause the orders to be drawn for the respective amounts in accordance with the directions contained in such certification.

When certifying the amount of monthly disbursement to a municipality or county under this Section, the Department shall increase or decrease that amount by an amount necessary to offset any misallocation of previous disbursements. The offset amount shall be the amount erroneously disbursed within the 6 months preceding the time a misallocation is discovered.

The provisions directing the distributions from the special fund in the State Treasury provided for in this Section shall constitute an irrevocable and continuing appropriation of all amounts as provided herein. The State Treasurer and State Comptroller are hereby authorized to make distributions as provided in this Section.

In construing any development, redevelopment, annexation, preannexation or other lawful agreement in effect prior to September 1, 1990, which describes or refers to receipts from a

- 1 county or municipal retailers' occupation tax, use tax or
- 2 service occupation tax which now cannot be imposed, such
- 3 description or reference shall be deemed to include the
- 4 replacement revenue for such abolished taxes, distributed from
- 5 the Local Government Tax Fund.
- 6 (Source: P.A. 90-491, eff. 1-1-98; 91-51, eff. 6-30-99; 91-872,
- 7 eff. 7-1-00.)
- 8 Section 10. The Retailers' Occupation Tax Act is amended by
- 9 changing Sections 2-10 and 3 and by adding Section 2-6 as
- 10 follows:
- 11 (35 ILCS 120/2-6 new)
- 12 Sec. 2-6. Optional local rate for motor fuel.
- (a) A municipality or a county, for unincorporated areas of
- 14 the county, may, by ordinance, elect to waive the receipt of
- any distribution from the Local Government Tax Fund of moneys
- 16 paid into that Fund from the net revenues realized from the
- 17 rate on the selling price of motor fuel that is sold within
- that municipality or unincorporated area of the county. If the
- 19 <u>municipality or county adopts such an ordinance</u>, then the tax
- 20 <u>under this Act is imposed on the sale of motor fuel at the rate</u>
- 21 of 5.25% of the gross receipts of motor fuel made in the course
- of business in that municipality or county.
- 23 (b) An ordinance under subsection (a) may set forth the
- 24 date upon which the waiver expires or may provide that the
- 25 <u>waiver continues until the ordinance is repealed. If the</u>
- ordinance sets forth the date upon which the waiver expires,
- 27 then, on that date, the tax under this Act is imposed on the
- 28 <u>sale of motor fuel at the rate of 6.25% of the gross receipts</u>
- of motor fuel made in that municipality or county and the
- 30 <u>municipality or county is entitled to receive distributions</u>
- 31 <u>from the Local Government Tax Fund of moneys from the net</u>
- 32 revenues realized from the rate on the selling price of motor
- 33 fuel.
- 34 (c) If the municipality or county adopts an ordinance under

1	subsection	(a)	or	repeals	that	ordin	ance,	then	, bef	ore	the
2	ordinance o	or re	epeal	takes	effect	, the	gover	ning	body	of	that
3	municipalit	ty or	cour	nty must	:						

- (1) deliver a certified copy of the ordinance or repeal to the Department;
 - (2) publish a notice of the ordinance or repeal in a newspaper having general circulation in the municipality or county, as appropriate; and
- 9 (3) notify each person in the municipality or county

 10 who is engaged in the business of selling motor fuel at

 11 retail of the ordinance or repeal.
- In no event may an ordinance under subsection (a) or a
 repeal of that ordinance take effect sooner than 15 days after
 the ordinance or repeal is adopted.
- 15 <u>(d) The Department may adopt any rule necessary to</u>
 16 <u>implement and administer the provisions of this Section.</u>

17 (35 ILCS 120/2-10) (from Ch. 120, par. 441-10)

Sec. 2-10. Rate of tax. Unless otherwise provided in this Section, the tax imposed by this Act is at the rate of 6.25% of gross receipts from sales of tangible personal property made in the course of business.

Beginning on July 1, 2000 and through December 31, 2000, with respect to motor fuel, as defined in Section 1.1 of the Motor Fuel Tax Law, and gasohol, as defined in Section 3-40 of the Use Tax Act, the tax is imposed at the rate of 1.25%.

Within 14 days after the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 91st General Assembly, each retailer of motor fuel and gasohol shall cause the following notice to be posted in a prominently visible place on each retail dispensing device that is used to dispense motor fuel or gasohol in the State of Illinois: "As of July 1, 2000, the State of Illinois has eliminated the State's share of sales tax on motor fuel and gasohol through December 31, 2000. The price on this pump should reflect the elimination of the tax." The notice shall be printed in bold print on a sign that is no smaller than 4

inches by 8 inches. The sign shall be clearly visible to customers. Any retailer who fails to post or maintain a required sign through December 31, 2000 is guilty of a petty offense for which the fine shall be \$500 per day per each retail premises where a violation occurs.

With respect to gasohol, as defined in the Use Tax Act, the tax imposed by this Act applies to (i) 70% of the proceeds of sales made on or after January 1, 1990, and before July 1, 2003, (ii) 80% of the proceeds of sales made on or after July 1, 2003 and on or before December 31, 2013, and (iii) 100% of the proceeds of sales made thereafter. If, at any time, however, the tax under this Act on sales of gasohol, as defined in the Use Tax Act, is imposed at the rate of 1.25%, then the tax imposed by this Act applies to 100% of the proceeds of sales of gasohol made during that time.

With respect to majority blended ethanol fuel, as defined in the Use Tax Act, the tax imposed by this Act does not apply to the proceeds of sales made on or after July 1, 2003 and on or before December 31, 2013 but applies to 100% of the proceeds of sales made thereafter.

With respect to biodiesel blends, as defined in the Use Tax Act, with no less than 1% and no more than 10% biodiesel, the tax imposed by this Act applies to (i) 80% of the proceeds of sales made on or after July 1, 2003 and on or before December 31, 2013 and (ii) 100% of the proceeds of sales made thereafter. If, at any time, however, the tax under this Act on sales of biodiesel blends, as defined in the Use Tax Act, with no less than 1% and no more than 10% biodiesel is imposed at the rate of 1.25%, then the tax imposed by this Act applies to 100% of the proceeds of sales of biodiesel blends with no less than 1% and no more than 10% biodiesel blends with no less than 1% and no more than 10% biodiesel made during that time.

With respect to 100% biodiesel, as defined in the Use Tax Act, and biodiesel blends, as defined in the Use Tax Act, with more than 10% but no more than 99% biodiesel, the tax imposed by this Act does not apply to the proceeds of sales made on or after July 1, 2003 and on or before December 31, 2013 but

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applies to 100% of the proceeds of sales made thereafter.

Beginning on the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 94th General Assembly, if a municipality or county has adopted an ordinance under Section 2-6 to waive the receipt of any distribution from the Local Government Tax Fund of moneys from the net revenues realized from the rate on the selling price of motor fuel, then the rate of tax with respect to motor fuel is the rate set forth in Section 2-6.

With respect to food for human consumption that is to be consumed off the premises where it is sold (other than alcoholic beverages, soft drinks, and food that has been prepared for immediate consumption) and prescription and medical nonprescription medicines, drugs, appliances, modifications to a motor vehicle for the purpose of rendering it usable by a disabled person, and insulin, urine testing materials, syringes, and needles used by diabetics, for human use, the tax is imposed at the rate of 1%. For the purposes of this Section, the term "soft drinks" means any complete, ready-to-use, non-alcoholic drink, carbonated or not, including but not limited to soda water, cola, fruit juice, vegetable juice, carbonated water, and all other preparations commonly known as soft drinks of whatever kind or description that are contained in any closed or sealed bottle, can, carton, or container, regardless of size. "Soft drinks" does not include coffee, tea, non-carbonated water, infant formula, milk or milk products as defined in the Grade A Pasteurized Milk and Milk Products Act, or drinks containing 50% or more natural fruit or vegetable juice.

Notwithstanding any other provisions of this Act, "food for human consumption that is to be consumed off the premises where it is sold" includes all food sold through a vending machine, except soft drinks and food products that are dispensed hot from a vending machine, regardless of the location of the vending machine.

35 (Source: P.A. 93-17, eff. 6-11-03.)

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- 1 (35 ILCS 120/3) (from Ch. 120, par. 442)
 - Sec. 3. Except as provided in this Section, on or before the twentieth day of each calendar month, every person engaged in the business of selling tangible personal property at retail 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
- 31 10. Such other reasonable information as the 32 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.

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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, 2003, and on and after September 1, 2004 a retailer may accept a Manufacturer's Purchase Credit certification from a purchaser in satisfaction of Use Tax as provided in Section 3-85 of the Use Tax Act if the purchaser provides the appropriate documentation as required by Section 3-85 of the Use Tax Act. A Manufacturer's Purchase Credit certification, accepted by a retailer prior to October 1, 2003 and on and after September 1, 2004 as provided in Section 3-85 of the Use Tax Act, may be used by that retailer to satisfy Retailers' 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, 2003 for reporting periods prior to 1, 2004 shall be disallowed. Manufacturer's Purchaser Credit reported on annual returns due on or after January 1, 2005 will be disallowed for periods prior to September 1, 2004. No Manufacturer's Purchase Credit may be used after September 30, 2003 through August 31, 2004 to satisfy any tax liability 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

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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 registration number; and such other information reasonably required by the Department. A distributor, importing of distributor, or manufacturer liquor alcoholic personally deliver, mail, or provide by electronic means to

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1 each retailer listed on the monthly statement a report 2 containing a cumulative total of that distributor's, importing 3 distributor's, or manufacturer's total sales of alcoholic 4 liquor to that retailer no later than the 10th day of the month 5 for the preceding month during which the transaction occurred. 6 The distributor, importing distributor, or manufacturer shall 7 notify the retailer as to the method by which the distributor, 8 importing distributor, or manufacturer will provide the sales 9 information. If the retailer is unable to receive the sales information by electronic means, the distributor, importing 10 distributor, or manufacturer shall 11 furnish the 12 information by personal delivery or by mail. For purposes of 13 this paragraph, the term "electronic means" includes, but is not limited to, the use of a secure Internet website, e-mail, 14 15 or facsimile.

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 all payments required by rules of the Department by electronic funds transfer. Beginning October 1, 1995, a taxpayer who has an average monthly tax liability of \$50,000 or more shall make all payments required by rules of the Department by electronic funds transfer. Beginning October 1, 2000, a taxpayer who has an annual tax liability of \$200,000 or more shall make all payments required by rules of the Department by electronic funds transfer. The term "annual tax liability" shall be the sum of the taxpayer's liabilities under this Act, and under all other State and local occupation and use tax laws administered by the Department, for the immediately preceding calendar year. The term "average monthly tax liability" shall be the sum of the taxpayer's liabilities under this Act, and under all other

1 State and local occupation and use tax laws administered by the

Department, for the immediately preceding calendar year

divided by 12. Beginning on October 1, 2002, a taxpayer who has

a tax liability in the amount set forth in subsection (b) of

Section 2505-210 of the Department of Revenue Law shall make

all payments required by rules of the Department by electronic

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;

1 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

3 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 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

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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 transaction to the Department on the same uniform 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 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

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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

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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 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, 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

1 or more during the preceding 4 complete calendar quarters, he 2 shall file a return with the Department each month by the 20th 3 day of the month next following the month during which such tax 4 liability is incurred and shall make payments to the Department 5 on or before the 7th, 15th, 22nd and last day of the month during which such liability is incurred. On and after October 6 7 1, 2000, if the taxpayer's average monthly tax liability to the 8 Department under this Act, the Use Tax Act, the Service Occupation Tax Act, and the Service Use Tax Act, excluding any 9 10 liability for prepaid sales tax to be remitted in accordance with Section 2d of this Act, was \$20,000 or more during the 11 12 preceding 4 complete calendar quarters, he shall file a return 13 with the Department each month by the 20th day of the month next following the month during which such tax liability is 14 15 incurred and shall make payment to the Department on or before 16 the 7th, 15th, 22nd and last day of the month during which such 17 liability is incurred. If the month during which such tax liability is incurred began prior to January 1, 1985, each 18 19 payment shall be in an amount equal to 1/4 of the taxpayer's 20 actual liability for the month or an amount set by the Department not to exceed 1/4 of the average monthly liability 21 22 of the taxpayer to the Department for the preceding 4 complete 23 calendar quarters (excluding the month of highest liability and 24 the month of lowest liability in such 4 quarter period). If the 25 month during which such tax liability is incurred begins on or 26 after January 1, 1985 and prior to January 1, 1987, each 27 payment shall be in an amount equal to 22.5% of the taxpayer's 28 actual liability for the month or 27.5% of the taxpayer's 29 liability for the same calendar month of the preceding year. If 30 the month during which such tax liability is incurred begins on 31 or after January 1, 1987 and prior to January 1, 1988, each 32 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 33 liability for the same calendar month of the preceding year. If 34 35 the month during which such tax liability is incurred begins on or after January 1, 1988, and prior to January 1, 1989, or 36

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

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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 quarter period is less than \$20,000. However, if a taxpayer can show the Department that a substantial change in the taxpayer's business has occurred which causes the taxpayer to anticipate that his average monthly tax liability for the reasonably foreseeable future will fall below the \$20,000 threshold stated above, then such taxpayer may petition the Department for a change in such taxpayer's reporting status. The Department shall change such taxpayer's reporting status unless it finds that such change is seasonal in nature and not likely to be long term. If any such quarter monthly payment is not paid at the time or in the amount required by this Section, then the taxpayer shall be liable for penalties and interest on the difference between the minimum amount due as a payment and the amount of such quarter monthly payment actually and timely paid, except insofar as the taxpayer has previously made payments for that month to the Department in excess of the minimum payments previously due as provided in this Section. The Department shall make reasonable rules and regulations to govern the quarter monthly payment amount and quarter monthly payment dates for taxpayers who file on other than a calendar monthly basis.

The provisions of this paragraph apply before 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 which average in excess of \$25,000 per month during the preceding 2 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 such liability is incurred. If the month during which such tax liability is incurred began prior to the effective date of this amendatory Act of 1985, each payment

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shall be in an amount not less than 22.5% of the taxpayer's actual liability under Section 2d. If the month during which such tax liability is incurred begins on or after January 1, 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 the taxpayer's liability for the same calendar month of preceding calendar year. If the month during which such tax liability is incurred begins on or after January 1, 1987, each 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 liability for the same calendar month of the preceding year. The amount of such 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 such taxpayer's average monthly prepaid tax collections during the preceding 2 complete calendar quarters is \$25,000 or less. 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.

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

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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 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 Tax Act, in accordance with reasonable rules 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

3 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.

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. If, however, a municipality or county has adopted an ordinance under Section 2-6 to waive the receipt of any distribution of moneys from the net revenues realized from the rate on the selling price of motor fuel, then the Department shall not pay into the Local

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Government Tax Fund any portion of the net revenues realized

from the rate on the selling price of motor fuel that is sold

within that municipality or county.

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:

28	Fiscal Year	Annual Specified Amount
29	1986	\$54,800,000
30	1987	\$76,650,000
31	1988	\$80,480,000
32	1989	\$88,510,000
33	1990	\$115,330,000
34	1991	\$145,470,000
35	1992	\$182,730,000
36	1993	\$206,520,000;

1 and means the Certified Annual Debt Service Requirement (as 2 defined in Section 13 of the Build Illinois Bond Act) or the 3 Tax Act Amount, whichever is greater, for fiscal year 1994 and each fiscal year thereafter; and further provided, that if on 4 5 the last business day of any month the sum of (1) the Tax Act 6 Amount required to be deposited into the Build Illinois Bond Account in the Build Illinois Fund during such month and (2) 7 8 the amount transferred to the Build Illinois Fund from the 9 State and Local Sales Tax Reform Fund shall have been less than 10 1/12 of the Annual Specified Amount, an amount equal to the 11 difference shall be immediately paid into the Build Illinois 12 Fund from other moneys received by the Department pursuant to the Tax Acts; and, further provided, that in no event shall the 13 payments required under the preceding proviso result in 14 15 aggregate payments into the Build Illinois Fund pursuant to 16 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 17 such fiscal year. The amounts payable into the Build Illinois 18 19 Fund under clause (b) of the first sentence in this paragraph 20 shall be payable only until such time as the aggregate amount on deposit under each trust indenture securing Bonds issued and 21 outstanding pursuant to the Build Illinois Bond Act is 22 23 sufficient, taking into account any future investment income, to fully provide, in accordance with such indenture, for the 24 25 defeasance of or the payment of the principal of, premium, if 26 any, and interest on the Bonds secured by such indenture and on 27 any Bonds expected to be issued thereafter and all fees and 28 costs payable with respect thereto, all as certified by the 29 Director of the Bureau of the Budget (now Governor's Office of 30 Management and Budget). If on the last business day of any 31 month in which Bonds are outstanding pursuant to the Build 32 Illinois Bond Act, the aggregate of moneys deposited in the Build Illinois Bond Account in the Build Illinois Fund in such 33 month shall be less than the amount required to be transferred 34 35 in such month from the Build Illinois Bond Account to the Build 36 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.

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	99,000,000
3	2004	103,000,000
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 year	
24	thereafter that bonds	
25	are outstanding under	
26	Section 13.2 of the	
27	Metropolitan Pier and	

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

Exposition Authority Act,

but not after fiscal year 2042.

the State Treasurer in the respective month under subsection

(g) of Section 13 of the Metropolitan Pier and Exposition

has been deposited.

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",

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 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 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

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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 retailer during such year, payroll information of the 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.
- (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 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, 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

- 1 Retailers Occupation Tax Registration Number of the merchant,
- 2 the dates and location of the event and other reasonable
- 3 information that the Department may require. The report must be
- 4 filed not later than the 20th day of the month next following
- 5 the month during which the event with retail sales was held.
- 6 Any person who fails to file a report required by this Section
- 7 commits a business offense and is subject to a fine not to
- 8 exceed \$250.

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- 9 Any person engaged in the business of selling tangible
- 10 personal property at retail as a concessionaire or other type
- of seller at the Illinois State Fair, county fairs, art shows,
- 12 flea markets and similar exhibitions or events, or any
- transient merchants, as defined by Section 2 of the Transient
- 14 Merchant Act of 1987, may be required to make a daily report of
- 15 the amount of such sales to the Department and to make a daily
- 16 payment of the full amount of tax due. The Department shall
- 17 impose this requirement when it finds that there is a
- 18 significant risk of loss of revenue to the State at such an
- 19 exhibition or event. Such a finding shall be based on evidence
- 21 who are not residents of Illinois will be engaging in the

that a substantial number of concessionaires or other sellers

exhibition or event, or other evidence of a significant risk of

- 22 business of selling tangible personal property at retail at the
- loss of revenue to the State. The Department shall notify
- 25 concessionaires and other sellers affected by the imposition of
- 26 this requirement. In the absence of notification by the
- 27 Department, the concessionaires and other sellers shall file
- their returns as otherwise required in this Section.
- 29 (Source: P.A. 92-12, eff. 7-1-01; 92-16, eff. 6-28-01; 92-208,
- 30 eff. 8-2-01; 92-484, eff. 8-23-01; 92-492, eff. 1-1-02; 92-600,
- 31 eff. 6-28-02; 92-651, eff. 7-11-02; 93-22, eff. 6-20-03; 93-24,
- 32 eff. 6-20-03; 93-840, eff. 7-30-04; 93-926, eff. 8-12-04;
- 33 93-1057, eff. 12-2-04; revised 12-6-04.)
- 34 Section 99. Effective date. This Act takes effect upon
- 35 becoming law.