AMENDMENT TO SENATE BILL 9

AMENDMENT NO. ______. Amend Senate Bill 9 by replacing everything after the enacting clause with the following:

"ARTICLE 1. STATE TAX LIEN REGISTRATION ACT

Section 1-1. Short title. This Act may be cited as the State Tax Lien Registration Act. References in this Article to "this Act" mean this Article.

Section 1-5. Purpose.

(a) The purpose of this Act is to provide a uniform statewide system for filing notices of tax liens that are in favor of or enforced by the Department. The Department shall maintain the system.

(b) The scope of this Act is limited to tax liens in real property and personal property, tangible and intangible, of taxpayers or other persons against whom the Department has
liens pursuant to law for unpaid final tax liabilities administered by the Department.

(c) Nothing in this Act shall be construed to invalidate any lien filed by the Department with a county recorder of deeds prior to the effective date of this Act.

Section 1-10. Definitions.

"Debtor" means a taxpayer or other person against whom there is an unpaid final tax liability collectible by the Department.

"Department" means the Department of Revenue.

"Final tax liability" means any State tax, fee, penalty, or interest owed by a person to the Department where the assessment of the liability is not subject to any further timely filed administrative or judicial review.

"Last-known address of the debtor" means the address of the debtor appearing in the records of the Department at the time the notice of tax lien is filed in the registry.

"Person" means any natural individual, firm, partnership, association, joint stock company, joint adventure, public or private corporation, limited liability company, or a receiver, executor, trustee, guardian or other representative appointed by order of any court.

"Registry" or "State Tax Lien Registry" means the public database maintained by the Department wherein tax liens are filed in favor of and enforced by the Department.
Section 1-15. Registry established.

(a) The Department shall establish and maintain a public database known as the State Tax Lien Registry. If any person neglects or refuses to pay any final tax liability, the Department may file in the registry a notice of tax lien within 3 years from the date of the final tax liability.

(b) The notice of tax lien file shall include:

(1) the name and last-known address of the debtor;

(2) the name and address of the Department;

(3) the tax lien number assigned to the lien by the Department; and

(4) the basis for the tax lien, including, but not limited to, the amount owed by the debtor as of the date of filing in the tax lien registry.

Section 1-20. Tax lien perfected.

(a) When a notice of tax lien is filed by the Department in the registry, the tax lien is perfected and shall be attached to all of the existing and after-acquired property of the debtor, both real and personal, tangible and intangible, which is located in any and all counties within the State of Illinois.

(b) The amount of the tax lien shall be a debt due the State of Illinois and shall remain a lien upon all property and rights to property belonging to the debtor, both real and
personal, tangible and intangible, which is located in any and all counties within the State of Illinois. Interest and penalty shall accrue on the tax lien at the same rate and with the same restrictions, if any, as specified by statute for the accrual of interest and penalty for the type of tax or taxes for which the tax lien was issued.

Section 1-25. Time period of lien.
(a) A notice of tax lien shall be a lien upon the debtor's property located anywhere in the State for a period of 20 years from the date of filing unless it is sooner released by the Department.
(b) A notice of release of tax lien filed in the registry shall constitute a release of the tax lien within the Department, the registry, and the county in which the tax lien was previously filed. The information contained on the registry shall be controlling, and the registry shall supersede the records of any county.

Section 1-30. Registry format.
(a) The Department shall maintain notices of tax liens filed in the registry after the effective date of this Act in its information management system in a form that permits the information to be readily accessible in an electronic form through the Internet and to be reduced to printed form. The electronic and printed form shall include the following
information:

(1) the name of the taxpayer;
(2) the name and address of the Department;
(3) the tax lien number assigned to the lien by the Department;
(4) the amount of the taxes, penalties, interest, and fees indicated due on the notice of tax lien received from the Department; and
(5) the date and time of filing.

(b) Information in the registry shall be searchable by name of debtor or by tax lien number. The Department shall not charge for access to information in the registry.

(c) The Department is authorized to sell at bulk the information appearing on the tax lien registry. In selling the information, the Department shall adopt rules governing the process by which the information will be sold and the media or method by which it will be available to the purchaser and shall set a price for the information that will at least cover the cost of producing the information. The proceeds from the sale of bulk information shall be retained by the Department and used to cover its cost to produce the information sold and to maintain the registry.

(d) Registry information, whether accessed by name of debtor or by tax lien number at no charge, through a bulk sale of information, or by other means, shall not be used for survey, marketing, or solicitation purposes. Survey,
marketing, or solicitation purpose does not include any action
by the Department or its authorized agent to collect a debt
represented by a tax lien appearing in the registry. The
Attorney General may bring an action in any court of competent
jurisdiction to enjoin the unlawful use of registry information
for survey, marketing, or solicitation purposes and to recover
the cost of such action, including reasonable attorney's fees.

Section 1-35. Rulemaking. The Department may adopt rules in
accordance with the Illinois Administrative Procedure Act to
enforce the provisions of this Act.

Section 1-40. Conflicts. In the event of conflict between
this Act and any other law, this Act shall control.

ARTICLE 15. REVISED UNIFORM UNCLAIMED PROPERTY ACT

ARTICLE 1. GENERAL PROVISIONS

Section 15-101. Short title. This Act may be cited as the
Revised Uniform Unclaimed Property Act. References in this
Article 15 (the Revised Uniform Unclaimed Property Act) to
"this Act" mean this Article 15 (the Revised Uniform Unclaimed
Property Act).

Section 15-102. Definitions. In this Act:
"Administrator" means the State Treasurer.

"Administrator's agent" means a person with which the administrator contracts to conduct an examination under Article 10 on behalf of the administrator. The term includes an independent contractor of the person and each individual participating in the examination on behalf of the person or contractor.

"Affiliated group of merchants" means 2 or more affiliated merchants or other persons that are related by common ownership or common corporate control and that share the same name, mark, or logo. The term also applies to 2 or more merchants or other persons that agree among themselves, by contract or otherwise, to redeem cards, codes, or other devices bearing the same name, mark, or logo (other than the mark, logo, or brand of a payment network), for the purchase of goods or services solely at such merchants or persons. However, merchants or other persons are not considered to be affiliated merely because they agree to accept a card that bears the mark, logo, or brand of a payment network.

"Apparent owner" means a person whose name appears on the records of a holder as the owner of property held, issued, or owing by the holder.

"Business association" means a corporation, joint stock company, investment company, unincorporated association, joint venture, limited liability company,
business trust, trust company, land bank, safe deposit company, safekeeping depository, financial organization, insurance company, federally chartered entity, utility, sole proprietorship, or other business entity, whether or not for profit.

(5) "Confidential information" means information that is "personal information" under the Personal Information Protection Act, "private information" under the Freedom of Information Act or personal information contained within public records, the disclosure of which would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy, unless the disclosure is consented to in writing by the individual subjects of the information as provided in the Freedom of Information Act.

(6) "Domicile" means:

(A) for a corporation, the state of its incorporation;

(B) for a business association whose formation requires a filing with a state, other than a corporation, the state of its filing;

(C) for a federally chartered entity or an investment company registered under the Investment Company Act of 1940, the state of its home office; and

(D) for any other holder, the state of its principal place of business.

(7) "Electronic" means relating to technology having
electrical, digital, magnetic, wireless, optical, electromagnetic, or similar capabilities.

(8) "Electronic mail" means a communication by electronic means which is automatically retained and stored and may be readily accessed or retrieved.

(9) "Financial organization" means a bank, savings bank, corporate fiduciary, currency exchange, money transmitter, or credit union.

(10) "Game-related digital content" means digital content that exists only in an electronic game or electronic-game platform. The term:

(A) includes:

(i) game-play currency such as a virtual wallet, even if denominated in United States currency; and

(ii) the following if for use or redemption only within the game or platform or another electronic game or electronic-game platform:

(I) points sometimes referred to as gems, tokens, gold, and similar names; and

(II) digital codes; and

(B) does not include an item that the issuer:

(i) permits to be redeemed for use outside a game or platform for:

(I) money; or

(II) goods or services that have more than
minimal value; or

(ii) otherwise monetizes for use outside a
game or platform.

(11) "Gift card" means:

(A) a stored-value card:

(i) issued on a prepaid basis in a specified
amount;

(ii) the value of which does not expire;

(iii) that is not subject to a dormancy,
      inactivity, or service fee;

(iv) that may be decreased in value only by
      redemption for merchandise, goods, or services
      upon presentation at a single merchant or an
      affiliated group of merchants;

(v) that, unless required by law, may not be
      redeemed for or converted into money or otherwise
      monetized by the issuer; and

(B) includes a prepaid commercial mobile radio
      service, as defined in 47 C.F.R. 20.3, as amended.

(12) "Holder" means a person obligated to hold for the
      account of, or to deliver or pay to, the owner, property
      subject to this Act.

(13) "Insurance company" means an association,
corporation, or fraternal or mutual-benefit organization,
whether or not for profit, engaged in the business of
providing life endowments, annuities, or insurance,
including accident, burial, casualty, credit-life, contract-performance, dental, disability, fidelity, fire, health, hospitalization, illness, life, malpractice, marine, mortgage, surety, wage-protection, and worker-compensation insurance.

(14) "Loyalty card" means a record given without direct monetary consideration under an award, reward, benefit, loyalty, incentive, rebate, or promotional program which may be used or redeemed only to obtain goods or services or a discount on goods or services. The term does not include a record that may be redeemed for money or otherwise monetized by the issuer.

(15) "Mineral" means gas, oil, coal, oil shale, other gaseous liquid or solid hydrocarbon, cement material, sand and gravel, road material, building stone, chemical raw material, gemstone, fissionable and nonfissionable ores, colloidal and other clay, steam and other geothermal resources, and any other substance defined as a mineral by law of this State other than this Act.

(16) "Mineral proceeds" means an amount payable for extraction, production, or sale of minerals, or, on the abandonment of the amount, an amount that becomes payable after abandonment. The term includes an amount payable:

(A) for the acquisition and retention of a mineral lease, including a bonus, royalty, compensatory royalty, shut-in royalty, minimum royalty, and delay
rental;

(B) for the extraction, production, or sale of minerals, including a net revenue interest, royalty, overriding royalty, extraction payment, and production payment; and

(C) under an agreement or option, including a joint-operating agreement, unit agreement, pooling agreement, and farm-out agreement.

(17) "Money order" means a payment order for a specified amount of money. The term includes an express money order and a personal money order on which the remitter is the purchaser.

(18) "Municipal bond" means a bond or evidence of indebtedness issued by a municipality or other political subdivision of a state.

(19) "Net card value" means the original purchase price or original issued value of a stored-value card, plus amounts added to the original price or value, minus amounts used and any service charge, fee, or dormancy charge permitted by law.

(20) "Non-freely transferable security" means a security that cannot be delivered to the administrator by the Depository Trust Clearing Corporation or similar custodian of securities providing post-trade clearing and settlement services to financial markets or cannot be delivered because there is no agent to effect transfer. The
term includes a worthless security.

(21) "Owner" means a person that has a legal, beneficial, or equitable interest in property subject to this Act or the person's legal representative when acting on behalf of the owner. The term includes:

(A) a depositor, for a deposit;
(B) a beneficiary, for a trust other than a deposit in trust;
(C) a creditor, claimant, or payee, for other property; and
(D) the lawful bearer of a record that may be used to obtain money, a reward, or a thing of value.

(22) "Payroll card" means a record that evidences a payroll-card account as defined in Regulation E, 12 CFR Part 1005, as amended.

(23) "Person" means an individual, estate, business association, public corporation, government or governmental subdivision, agency, or instrumentality, or other legal entity whether or not for profit.

(24) "Property" means tangible property described in Section 15-201 or a fixed and certain interest in intangible property held, issued, or owed in the course of a holder's business or by a government, governmental subdivision, agency, or instrumentality. The term:

(A) includes all income from or increments to the property;
(B) includes property referred to as or evidenced by:

(i) money, virtual currency, interest, or a dividend, check, draft, deposit, or payroll card;

(ii) a credit balance, customer's overpayment, stored-value card, security deposit, refund, credit memorandum, unpaid wage, unused ticket for which the issuer has an obligation to provide a refund, mineral proceeds, or unidentified remittance;

(iii) a security except for:

(I) a worthless security; or

(II) a security that is subject to a lien, legal hold, or restriction evidenced on the records of the holder or imposed by operation of law, if the lien, legal hold, or restriction restricts the holder's or owner's ability to receive, transfer, sell, or otherwise negotiate the security;

(iv) a bond, debenture, note, or other evidence of indebtedness;

(v) money deposited to redeem a security, make a distribution, or pay a dividend;

(vi) an amount due and payable under an annuity contract or insurance policy; and

(vii) an amount distributable from a trust or
custodial fund established under a plan to provide
health, welfare, pension, vacation, severance,
retirement, death, stock purchase, profit-sharing,
employee-savings, supplemental-unemployment
insurance, or a similar benefit; and
(C) does not include:

(i) game-related digital content;
(ii) a loyalty card; or
(iii) a gift card.

(25) "Putative holder" means a person believed by the
administrator to be a holder, until the person pays or
delivers to the administrator property subject to this Act
or the administrator or a court makes a final determination
that the person is or is not a holder.

(26) "Record" means information that is inscribed on a
tangible medium or that is stored in an electronic or other
medium and is retrievable in perceivable form. The phrase
"records of the holder" includes records maintained by a
third party that has contracted with the holder.

(27) "Security" means:

(A) a security as defined in Article 8 of the
Uniform Commercial Code;

(B) a security entitlement as defined in Article 8
of the Uniform Commercial Code, including a customer
security account held by a registered broker-dealer,
to the extent the financial assets held in the security
account are not:

(i) registered on the books of the issuer in
the name of the person for which the broker-dealer
holds the assets;

(ii) payable to the order of the person; or

(iii) specifically indorsed to the person; or

(C) an equity interest in a business association
not included in subparagraph (A) or (B).

(28) "Sign" means, with present intent to authenticate
or adopt a record:

(A) to execute or adopt a tangible symbol; or

(B) to attach to or logically associate with the
record an electronic symbol, sound, or process.

(29) "State" means a state of the United States, the
District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the
United States Virgin Islands, or any territory or insular
possession subject to the jurisdiction of the United
States.

(30) "Stored-value card" means a record evidencing a
promise made for consideration by the seller or issuer of
the record that goods, services, or money will be provided
to the owner of the record to the value or amount shown in
the record. The term:

(A) includes:

(i) a record that contains or consists of a
microprocessor chip, magnetic strip, or other
means for the storage of information, which is
prefunded and whose value or amount is decreased on
each use and increased by payment of additional
consideration; and

(ii) a gift card and payroll card; and

(B) does not include a loyalty card or game-related
digital content.

(31) "Utility" means a person that owns or operates for
public use a plant, equipment, real property, franchise, or
license for the following public services:

(A) transmission of communications or information;
(B) production, storage, transmission, sale,
delivery, or furnishing of electricity, water, steam,
or gas; or
(C) provision of sewage or septic services, or
trash, garbage, or recycling disposal.

(32) "Virtual currency" means a digital representation
of value used as a medium of exchange, unit of account, or
store of value, which does not have legal tender status
recognized by the United States. The term does not include:

(A) the software or protocols governing the
transfer of the digital representation of value;
(B) game-related digital content; or
(C) a loyalty card or gift card.

(33) "Worthless security" means a security whose cost
of liquidation and delivery to the administrator would
exceed the value of the security on the date a report is
due under this Act.

Section 15-103. Inapplicability to foreign transaction.
This Act does not apply to property held, due, and owing in a
foreign country if the transaction out of which the property
arose was a foreign transaction.

Section 15-104. Rulemaking. The administrator may adopt
rules to implement and administer this Act pursuant to the
Illinois Administrative Procedure Act.

ARTICLE 2. PRESUMPTION OF ABANDONMENT

Section 15-201. When property presumed abandoned. Subject
to Section 15-210, the following property is presumed abandoned
if it is unclaimed by the apparent owner during the period
specified below:

(1) a traveler's check, 15 years after issuance;
(2) a money order, 7 years after issuance;
(3) (Blank).
(4) a state or municipal bond, bearer bond, or
original-issue-discount bond, 3 years after the earliest
of the date the bond matures or is called or the obligation
to pay the principal of the bond arises;
(5) a debt of a business association, 3 years after the
obligation to pay arises;

(6) a demand, savings, or time deposit, 3 years after the later of maturity or the date of the last indication of interest in the property by the apparent owner, except for a deposit that is automatically renewable, 3 years after its initial date of maturity unless the apparent owner consented in a record on file with the holder to renewal at or about the time of the renewal;

(7) money or a credit owed to a customer as a result of a retail business transaction, other than in-store credit for returned merchandise, other than a stored-value card, 3 years after the obligation arose;

(8) an amount owed by an insurance company on a life or endowment insurance policy or an annuity contract that has matured or terminated, 3 years after the obligation to pay arose under the terms of the policy or contract or, if a policy or contract for which an amount is owed on proof of death has not matured by proof of the death of the insured or annuitant, as follows:

(A) with respect to an amount owed on a life or endowment insurance policy, the earlier of:

   (i) 3 years after the death of the insured; or

   (ii) 2 years after the insured has attained, or would have attained if living, the limiting age under the mortality table on which the reserve for the policy is based; and
(B) with respect to an amount owed on an annuity contract, 3 years after the death of the annuitant.

(9) funds on deposit or held in trust for the prepayment of a funeral or other funeral-related expenses, the earliest of:

(A) 2 years after the date of death of the beneficiary;

(B) one year after the date the beneficiary has attained, or would have attained if living, the age of 105 where the holder does not know whether the beneficiary is deceased;

(C) 30 years after the contract for prepayment was executed;

(10) property distributable by a business association in the course of dissolution or distributions from the termination of a retirement plan, one year after the property becomes distributable;

(11) property held by a court, including property received as proceeds of a class action, 3 years after the property becomes distributable;

(12) property held by a government or governmental subdivision, agency, or instrumentality, including municipal bond interest and unredeemed principal under the administration of a paying agent or indenture trustee, 3 years after the property becomes distributable;

(13) wages, commissions, bonuses, or reimbursements to
which an employee is entitled, or other compensation for personal services, including amounts held on a payroll card, one year after the amount becomes payable;

(14) a deposit or refund owed to a subscriber by a utility, one year after the deposit or refund becomes payable, except that any capital credits or patronage capital retired, returned, refunded or tendered to a member of an electric cooperative, as defined in Section 3.4 of the Electric Supplier Act, or a telephone or telecommunications cooperative, as defined in Section 13-212 of the Public Utilities Act, that has remained unclaimed by the person appearing on the records of the entitled cooperative for more than 2 years, shall not be subject to, or governed by, any other provisions of this Act, but rather shall be used by the cooperative for the benefit of the general membership of the cooperative; and

(15) property not specified in this Section or Sections 15-202 through 15-208, the earlier of 3 years after the owner first has a right to demand the property or the obligation to pay or distribute the property arises.

Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in this Section 15-201, and subject to Section 15-210, a deceased owner cannot indicate interest in his or her property. If the owner is deceased and the abandonment period for the owner's property specified in this Section 15-201 is greater than 2 years, then the property, other than an amount owed by an insurance company
on a life or endowment insurance policy or an annuity contract that has matured or terminated, shall instead be presumed abandoned 2 years from the date of the owner's last indication of interest in the property.

Section 15-202. When tax-deferred retirement account presumed abandoned.

(a) Subject to Section 15-210, property held in a pension account or retirement account that qualifies for tax deferral under the income-tax laws of the United States is presumed abandoned if it is unclaimed by the apparent owner after the later of:

(1) 3 years after the following dates:

(A) except as in subparagraph (B), the date a communication sent by the holder by first-class United States mail to the apparent owner is returned to the holder undelivered by the United States Postal Service; or

(B) if such communication is re-sent within 30 days after the date the first communication is returned undelivered, the date the second communication was returned undelivered by the United States Postal Service; or

(2) the earlier of the following dates:

(A) 3 years after the date the apparent owner becomes 70.5 years of age, if determinable by the
(B) one year after the date of mandatory distribution following death if the Internal Revenue Code requires distribution to avoid a tax penalty and the holder:

(i) receives confirmation of the death of the apparent owner in the ordinary course of its business; or

(ii) confirms the death of the apparent owner under subsection (b).

(b) If a holder in the ordinary course of its business receives notice or an indication of the death of an apparent owner and subsection (a)(2) applies, the holder shall attempt not later than 90 days after receipt of the notice or indication to confirm whether the apparent owner is deceased.

(c) If the holder does not send communications to the apparent owner of an account described in subsection (a) by first-class United States mail on at least an annual basis, the holder shall attempt to confirm the apparent owner's interest in the property by sending the apparent owner an electronic-mail communication not later than 2 years after the apparent owner's last indication of interest in the property. However, the holder promptly shall attempt to contact the apparent owner by first-class United States mail if:

(1) the holder does not have information needed to send the apparent owner an electronic mail communication or the
holder believes that the apparent owner's electronic mail
address in the holder's records is not valid;
(2) the holder receives notification that the
electronic-mail communication was not received; or
(3) the apparent owner does not respond to the
electronic-mail communication within 30 days after the
communication was sent.
(d) If first-class United States mail sent under subsection
(c) is returned to the holder undelivered by the United States
Postal Service, the property is presumed abandoned 3 years
after the later of:
(1) except as in paragraph (2), the date a
communication to contact the apparent owner sent by
first-class United States mail is returned to the holder
undelivered;
(2) if such communication is re-sent within 30 days
after the date the first communication is returned
undelivered, the date the second communication was
returned undelivered; or
(3) the date established by subsection (a)(2).

Section 15-203. When other tax-deferred account presumed
abandoned.
(a) Subject to Section 15-210 and except for property
described in Section 15-202, property held in an account or
plan, including a health savings account, that qualifies for
tax deferral under the income-tax laws of the United States is presumed abandoned if it is unclaimed by the apparent owner 3 years after the earlier of:

   (1) the date, if determinable by the holder, specified in the income-tax laws and regulations of the United States by which distribution of the property must begin to avoid a tax penalty, with no distribution having been made; or

   (2) 30 years after the date the account was opened.

(b) If the owner is deceased, then property subject to this Section is presumed abandoned 2 years from the earliest of:

   (1) the date of the distribution or attempted distribution of the property;

   (2) the date of the required distribution as stated in the plan or trust agreement governing the plan; or

   (3) the date, if determinable by the holder, specified in the income tax laws of the United States by which distribution of the property must begin in order to avoid a tax penalty.

Section 15-204. When custodial account for minor presumed abandoned.

(a) Subject to Section 15-210, property held in an account established under a state's Uniform Gifts to Minors Act or Uniform Transfers to Minors Act is presumed abandoned if it is unclaimed by or on behalf of the minor on whose behalf the account was opened 3 years after the later of:
(1) except as in subparagraph (2), the date a
communication sent by the holder by first-class United
States mail to the custodian of the minor on whose behalf
the account was opened is returned undelivered to the
holder by the United States Postal Service;

(2) if a communication is re-sent within 30 days after
the date the first communication is returned undelivered,
the date the second communication was returned
undelivered; or

(3) the date on which the custodian is required to
transfer the property to the minor or the minor's estate in
accordance with the Uniform Gifts to Minors Act or Uniform
Transfers to Minors Act of the state in which the account
was opened.

(b) If the holder does not send communications to the
custodian of the minor on whose behalf an account described in
subsection (a) was opened by first-class United States mail on
at least an annual basis, the holder shall attempt to confirm
the custodian's interest in the property by sending the
custodian an electronic-mail communication not later than 2
years after the custodian's last indication of interest in the
property. However, the holder promptly shall attempt to contact
the custodian by first-class United States mail if:

(1) the holder does not have information needed to send
the custodian an electronic mail communication or the
holder believes that the custodian's electronic-mail
address in the holder's records is not valid;

(2) the holder receives notification that the electronic-mail communication was not received; or

(3) the custodian does not respond to the electronic-mail communication within 30 days after the communication was sent.

(c) If first-class United States mail sent under subsection (b) is returned undelivered to the holder by the United States Postal Service, the property is presumed abandoned 3 years after the later of:

(1) the date a communication to contact the custodian by first-class United States mail is returned to the holder undelivered by the United States Postal Service; or

(2) the date established by subsection (a)(3).

(d) Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, money of a minor deposited pursuant to Section 24-21 of the Probate Act of 1975 shall not be presumed abandoned earlier than 3 years after the minor attains legal age. Such money shall be deposited into an account which shall indicate the date of birth of the minor.

(e) (Blank).

(f) When the property in the account described in subsections (a) or (d) is transferred to the minor on whose behalf an account was opened or to the minor's estate, the property in the account is no longer subject to this Section.
Section 15-205. When contents of safe-deposit box presumed abandoned. Tangible property held in a safe-deposit box are presumed abandoned if the property remains unclaimed by the apparent owner 5 years after the expiration of the lease or rental period for the box.

Section 15-206. When stored-value card presumed abandoned. (a) Subject to Section 15-210, the net card value of a stored-value card, other than a payroll card or a gift card, is presumed abandoned on the latest of 5 years after:

(1) December 31 of the year in which the card is issued or additional funds are deposited into it;

(2) the most recent indication of interest in the card by the apparent owner; or

(3) a verification or review of the balance by or on behalf of the apparent owner.

(b) The amount presumed abandoned in a stored-value card is the net card value at the time it is presumed abandoned.

(c) However, if a holder has reported and remitted to the administrator the net card value on a stored-value card presumed abandoned under this Section and the stored-value card does not have an expiration date, then the holder must honor the card on presentation indefinitely and may then request reimbursement from the administrator under Section 605.

Section 15-208. When security presumed abandoned.
(a) Subject to Section 15-210, a security is presumed abandoned upon the earlier of the following:

(1) 3 years after the date a communication sent by the holder by first-class United States mail to the apparent owner is returned to the holder undelivered by the United States Postal Service; however, if such returned communication is re-sent within one month to the apparent owner, the 3-year period does not begin to run until the day the resent item is returned as undeliverable; or

(2) 5 years after the date of the apparent owner's last indication of interest in the security.

(b) If the holder does not send communications to the apparent owner of a security by first-class United States mail on at least an annual basis, the holder shall attempt to confirm the apparent owner's interest in the security by sending the apparent owner an electronic-mail communication not later than 3 years after the apparent owner's last indication of interest in the security. However, the holder promptly shall attempt to contact the apparent owner by first-class United States mail if:

(1) the holder does not have information needed to send the apparent owner an electronic-mail communication or the holder believes that the apparent owner's electronic-mail address in the holder's records is not valid;

(2) the holder receives notification that the electronic-mail communication was not received; or
(3) the apparent owner does not respond to the electronic-mail communication within 30 days after the communication was sent.

(c) If first-class United States mail sent under subsection (b) is returned to the holder undelivered by the United States Postal Service, the security is presumed abandoned in accordance with subsection (a)(2) above.

(d) If a holder in the ordinary course of its business receives notice or an indication of the death of an apparent owner, the holder shall attempt not later than 90 days after receipt of the notice or indication to confirm whether the apparent owner is deceased. Notwithstanding the standards set forth in paragraphs (a), (b) and (c), if the holder either receives confirmation of the death of the apparent owner in the ordinary course of its business or confirms the death of the apparent owner under this subsection (d), then, the property shall be presumed abandoned 2 years after the date of death of the owner.

Section 15-209. When related property presumed abandoned. At and after the time property is presumed abandoned under this Act, any other property right or interest accrued or accruing from the property and not previously presumed abandoned is also presumed abandoned.

Section 15-210. Indication of apparent owner interest in
(a) The period after which property is presumed abandoned is measured from the later of:

(1) the date the property is presumed abandoned under this Article; or

(2) the latest indication of interest by the apparent owner in the property.

(b) Under this Act, an indication of an apparent owner's interest in property includes:

(1) a record communicated by the apparent owner to the holder or agent of the holder concerning the property or the account in which the property is held;

(2) an oral communication by the apparent owner to the holder or agent of the holder concerning the property or the account in which the property is held, if the holder or its agent contemporaneously makes and preserves a record of the fact of the apparent owner's communication;

(3) presentment of a check or other instrument of payment of a dividend, interest payment, or other distribution, or evidence of receipt of a distribution made by electronic or similar means, with respect to an account, underlying security, or interest in a business association;

(4) activity directed by an apparent owner in the account in which the property is held, including accessing the account or information concerning the account, or a
direction by the apparent owner to increase, decrease, or otherwise change the amount or type of property held in the account;

(5) a deposit into or withdrawal from an account at a financial organization, except for a recurring Automated Clearing House (ACH) debit or credit previously authorized by the apparent owner or an automatic reinvestment of dividends or interest; and

(6) subject to subsection (e), payment of a premium on an insurance policy.

(c) An action by an agent or other representative of an apparent owner, other than the holder acting as the apparent owner's agent, is presumed to be an action on behalf of the apparent owner.

(d) A communication with an apparent owner by a person other than the holder or the holder's representative is not an indication of interest in the property by the apparent owner unless a record of the communication evidences the apparent owner's knowledge of a right to the property.

(e) If the insured dies or the insured or beneficiary of an insurance policy otherwise becomes entitled to the proceeds before depletion of the cash surrender value of the policy by operation of an automatic-premium-loan provision or other nonforfeiture provision contained in the policy, the operation does not prevent the policy from maturing or terminating.

(f) If the apparent owner has another property with the
holder to which Section 201(6) applies, then activity directed by an apparent owner in any other accounts, including loan accounts, at a financial organization holding an inactive account of the apparent owner shall be an indication of interest in all such accounts if:

(A) the apparent owner engages in one or more of the following activities:

(i) the apparent owner undertakes one or more of the actions described in subsection (b) of this Section regarding any account that appears on a consolidated statement with the inactive account;

(ii) the apparent owner increases or decreases the amount of funds in any other account the apparent owner has with the financial organization; or

(iii) the apparent owner engages in any other relationship with the financial organization, including payment of any amounts due on a loan; and

(B) the foregoing apply so long as the mailing address for the apparent owner in the financial organization's books and records is the same for both the inactive account and the active account.

Section 15-211. Knowledge of death of insured or annuitant.

(a) In this Section, "death master file" means the United States Social Security Administration Death Master File or
other database or service that is at least as comprehensive as
the United States Social Security Administration Death Master
File for determining that an individual reportedly has died.

(b) With respect to a life or endowment insurance policy or
annuity contract for which an amount is owed on proof of death,
but which has not matured by proof of death of the insured or
annuitant, the company has knowledge of the death of an insured
or annuitant when:

(1) the company receives a death certificate or court
    order determining that the insured or annuitant has died;

(2) the company:

    (A) receives notice of the death of the insured or
        annuitant from the administrator or an unclaimed
        property administrator of another state, a
        beneficiary, a policy owner, a relative of the insured,
        a representative under the Probate Act of 1975, or from
        an executor or other legal representative of the
        insured's or annuitant's estate; and

    (B) validates the death of the insured or
        annuitant;

(3) the company conducts a comparison for any purpose
    between a death master file and the names of some or all of
    the company's insureds or annuitants, finds a match that
    provides notice that the insured or annuitant has died; or

(4) the administrator or the administrator's agent
    conducts a comparison for the purpose of finding matches
during an examination conducted under Article 10 between a
death master file and the names of some or all of the
company's insureds or annuitants, finds a match that
provides notice that the insured or annuitant has died.

(c) The following rules apply under this Section:

(1) A death-master-file match under subsection (b)(3)
or (4) occurs if the criteria for an exact or partial match
are satisfied as provided by either:

(A) the Unclaimed Life Insurance Benefits Act or
other law of this State other than this Act; or
(B) a rule or policy adopted by the Director of the
Department of Insurance.

(2) The death-master-file match does not constitute
proof of death for the purpose of submission to an
insurance company of a claim by a beneficiary, annuitant,
or owner of the policy or contract for an amount due under
an insurance policy or annuity contract.

(3) The death-master-file match or validation of the
insured's or annuitant's death does not alter the
requirements for a beneficiary, annuitant, or owner of the
policy or contract to make a claim to receive proceeds
under the terms of the policy or contract.

(4) An insured or an annuitant is presumed dead if the
date of his or her death is indicated by the
death-master-file match under either subsection (b)(3) or
(b)(4), unless the insurer has competent and substantial
evidence that the person is living, including, but not limited to, a contact made by the insurer with the person or his or her legal representative.

(d) This Act does not affect the determination of the extent to which an insurance company before the effective date of this Act had knowledge of the death of an insured or annuitant or was required to conduct a death-master-file comparison to determine whether amounts owed by the company on a life or endowment insurance policy or annuity contract were presumed abandoned or unclaimed.

Section 15-212. Deposit account for proceeds of insurance policy or annuity contract. If proceeds payable under a life or endowment insurance policy or annuity contract are deposited into an account with check or draft-writing privileges for the beneficiary of the policy or contract and, under a supplementary contract not involving annuity benefits other than death benefits, the proceeds are retained by the insurance company or the financial organization where the account is held, the policy or contract includes the assets in the account.

Section 15-213. United States savings bonds.

(a) As used in this Section, "United States savings bond" means property, tangible or intangible, in the form of a savings bond issued by the United States Treasury, whether in
paper, electronic, or paperless form, along with all proceeds thereof in the possession of the administrator.

(b) Notwithstanding any provision of this Act to the contrary, a United States savings bond subject to this Section or held or owing in this State by any person is presumed abandoned when such bond has remained unclaimed and unredeemed for 5 years after its date of final extended maturity.

(c) United States savings bonds that are presumed abandoned and unclaimed under subsection (b) shall escheat to the State of Illinois and all property rights and legal title to and ownership of the United States savings bonds, or proceeds from the bonds, including all rights, powers, and privileges of survivorship of any owner, co-owner, or beneficiary, shall vest solely in the State according to the procedure set forth in subsections (d) through (f).

(d) Within 180 days after a United States savings bond has been presumed abandoned, in the absence of a claim having been filed with the administrator for the savings bond, the administrator shall commence a civil action in the Circuit Court of Sangamon County for a determination that the United States savings bonds has escheated to the State. The administrator may postpone the bringing of the action until sufficient United States savings bonds have accumulated in the administrator's custody to justify the expense of the proceedings.

(e) The administrator shall make service by publication in
the civil action in accordance with Sections 2-206 and 2-207 of the Code of Civil Procedure, which shall include the filing with the Circuit Court of Sangamon County of the affidavit required in Section 2-206 of that Code by an employee of the administrator with personal knowledge of the efforts made to contact the owners of United States savings bonds presumed abandoned under this Section. In addition to the diligent inquiries made pursuant to Section 2-206 of the Code of Civil Procedure, the administrator may also utilize additional discretionary means to attempt to provide notice to persons who may own a United States savings bond registered to a person with a last known address in the State of Illinois subject to a civil action pursuant to subsection (d).

(f) The owner of a United States savings bond registered to a person with a last known address in the State of Illinois subject to a civil action pursuant to subsection (d) may file a claim for such United States savings bond with either the administrator or by filing a claim in the civil action in the Circuit Court of Sangamon County in which the savings bond registered to that person is at issue prior to the entry of a final judgment by the Circuit Court pursuant to this subsection, and unless the Circuit Court determines that such United States savings bond is not owned by the claimant, then such United States savings bond shall no longer be presumed abandoned. If no person files a claim or appears at the hearing to substantiate a disputed claim or if the court determines
that a claimant is not entitled to the property claimed by the
claimant, then the court, if satisfied by evidence that the
administrator has substantially complied with the laws of this
State, shall enter a judgment that the United States savings
bonds have escheated to this State, and all property rights and
legal title to and ownership of such United States savings
bonds or proceeds from such bonds, including all rights,
powers, and privileges of survivorship of any owner, co-owner,
or beneficiary, shall vest in this State.

(g) The administrator shall redeem from the Bureau of the
Fiscal Service of the United States Treasury the United States
savings bonds escheated to the State and deposit the proceeds
from the redemption of United States savings bonds into the
Unclaimed Property Trust Fund.

(h) Any person making a claim for the United States savings
bonds escheated to the State under this subsection, or for the
proceeds from such bonds, may file a claim with the
administrator. Upon providing sufficient proof of the validity
of such person's claim, the administrator may, in his or her
sole discretion, pay such claim. If payment has been made to
any claimant, no action thereafter may be maintained by any
other claimant against the State or any officer thereof for or
on account of such funds.

ARTICLE 3. RULES FOR TAKING CUSTODY OF PROPERTY PRESUMED

ABANDONED
Section 15-301. Address of apparent owner to establish priority. In this Article, the following rules apply:

(1) The last-known address of an apparent owner is any description, code, or other indication of the location of the apparent owner which identifies the state, even if the description, code, or indication of location is not sufficient to direct the delivery of first-class United States mail to the apparent owner.

(2) If the United States postal zip code associated with the apparent owner is for a post office located in this State, this State is deemed to be the state of the last-known address of the apparent owner unless other records associated with the apparent owner specifically identify the physical address of the apparent owner to be in another state.

(3) If the address under paragraph (2) is in another state, the other state is deemed to be the state of the last-known address of the apparent owner.

(4) The address of the apparent owner of a life or endowment insurance policy or annuity contract or its proceeds is presumed to be the address of the insured or annuitant if a person other than the insured or annuitant is entitled to the amount owed under the policy or contract and the address of the other person is not known by the insurance company and cannot be determined under Section
The address of the apparent owner of other property where ownership vests in a beneficiary upon the death of the owner is presumed to be the address of the now-deceased owner if the address of the beneficiary is not known by the holder and cannot be determined under Section 15-302.

Section 15-302. Address of apparent owner in this State. The administrator may take custody of property that is presumed abandoned, whether located in this State, another state, or a foreign country if:

(1) the last-known address of the apparent owner in the records of the holder is in this State; or

(2) the records of the holder do not reflect the identity or last-known address of the apparent owner, but the administrator has determined that the last-known address of the apparent owner is in this State.

Section 15-303. If records show multiple addresses of apparent owner. (a) Except as in subsection (b), if records of a holder reflect multiple addresses for an apparent owner and this State is the state of the most recently recorded address, this State may take custody of property presumed abandoned, whether located in this State or another state.

(b) If it appears from records of the holder that the most recently recorded address of the apparent owner under
subsection (a) is a temporary address and this State is the state of the next most recently recorded address that is not a temporary address, this State may take custody of the property presumed abandoned.

Section 15-304. Holder domiciled in this State.
(a) Except as in subsection (b) or Section 15-302 or 15-303, the administrator may take custody of property presumed abandoned, whether located in this State, another state, or a foreign country, if the holder is domiciled in this State or is this State or a governmental subdivision, agency, or instrumentality of this State, and

(1) another state or foreign country is not entitled to the property because there is no last-known address of the apparent owner or other person entitled to the property in the records of the holder; or

(2) the state or foreign country of the last-known address of the apparent owner or other person entitled to the property does not provide for custodial taking of the property.

(b) Property is not subject to custody of the administrator under subsection (a) if the property is specifically exempt from custodial taking under the law of this State or the state or foreign country of the last-known address of the apparent owner.

(c) If a holder's state of domicile has changed since the
time property was presumed abandoned, the holder's state of domicile under this Section is deemed to be the state where the holder was domiciled at the time the property was presumed abandoned.

Section 15-305. Custody if transaction took place in this State. Except as in Section 15-302, 15-303, or 15-304, the administrator may take custody of property presumed abandoned whether located in this State or another state if:

(1) the transaction out of which the property arose took place in this State;

(2) the holder is domiciled in a state that does not provide for the custodial taking of the property, except that if the property is specifically exempt from custodial taking under the law of the state of the holder's domicile, the property is not subject to the custody of the administrator; and

(3) the last-known address of the apparent owner or other person entitled to the property is unknown or in a state that does not provide for the custodial taking of the property, except that if the property is specifically exempt from custodial taking under the law of the state of the last-known address, the property is not subject to the custody of the administrator.

Section 15-306. Traveler's check, money order, or similar
instrument. The administrator may take custody of sums payable on a traveler's check, money order, or similar instrument presumed abandoned to the extent permissible under 12 U.S.C. Sections 2501 through 2503, as amended.

Section 15-307. Burden of proof to establish administrator's right to custody. Subject to Article 4 and Section 15-1005, if the administrator asserts a right to custody of unclaimed property and there is a dispute concerning such property, the administrator has the initial burden to prove:

   (1) the amount of the property;
   (2) the property is presumed abandoned; and
   (3) the property is subject to the custody of the administrator.

ARTICLE 4. REPORT BY HOLDER

Section 15-401. Report required by holder. (a) A holder of property presumed abandoned and subject to the custody of the administrator shall report in a record to the administrator concerning the property. A holder shall report via the internet in a format approved by the administrator, unless the administrator gives a holder specific permission to file a paper report.

   (b) A holder may contract with a third party to make the
report required under subsection (a).

(c) Whether or not a holder contracts with a third party under subsection (b), the holder is responsible:

(1) to the administrator for the complete, accurate, and timely reporting of property presumed abandoned; and

(2) for paying or delivering to the administrator property described in the report.

Section 15-402. Content of report.

(a) The report required under Section 15-401 must:

(1) be signed by or on behalf of the holder and verified as to its completeness and accuracy;

(2) if filed electronically, be in a secure format approved by the administrator which protects confidential information of the apparent owner;

(3) describe the property;

(4) except for a traveler's check, money order, or similar instrument, contain the name, if known, last-known address, if known, and Social Security number or taxpayer identification number, if known or readily ascertainable, of the apparent owner of property with a value of $5 or more;

(5) for an amount held or owing under a life or endowment insurance policy, annuity contract, or other property where ownership vests in a beneficiary upon the death of the owner, contain the name and last-known address
of the insured, annuitant, or other apparent owner of the
policy or contract and of the beneficiary;

(6) for property held in or removed from a safe-deposit
box, indicate the location of the property, where it may be
inspected by the administrator, and any amounts owed to the
holder under Section 15-606;

(7) contain the commencement date for determining
abandonment under Article 2;

(8) state that the holder has complied with the notice
requirements of Section 15-501;

(9) identify property that is a non-freely
transferable security and explain why it is a non-freely
transferable security; and

(10) contain other information the administrator
prescribes by rules.

(b) A report under Section 15-401 may include in the
aggregate items valued under $5 each. If the report includes
items in the aggregate valued under $5 each, the administrator
may not require the holder to provide the name and address of
an apparent owner of an item unless the information is
necessary to verify or process a claim in progress by the
apparent owner.

(c) A report under Section 15-401 may include personal
information as defined in Section 15-1401(a) about the apparent
owner or the apparent owner's property.

(d) If a holder has changed its name while holding property
presumed abandoned or is a successor to another person that
previously held the property for the apparent owner, the holder
must include in the report under Section 15-401 its former name
or the name of the previous holder, if any, and the known name
and address of each previous holder of the property.

Section 15-403. When report to be filed.
(a) Except as otherwise provided in subsection (b) and
subject to subsection (c), the report under Section 15-401 must
be filed before November 1 of each year and cover the 12 months
preceding July 1 of that year.
(b) Subject to subsection (c), the report under Section
15-401 to be filed by business associations, utilities, and
life insurance companies must be filed before May 1 of each
year for the immediately preceding calendar year.
(c) Before the date for filing the report under Section
15-401, the holder of property presumed abandoned may request
the administrator to extend the time for filing. The
administrator may grant an extension. If the extension is
granted, the holder may pay or make a partial payment of the
amount the holder estimates ultimately will be due. The payment
or partial payment terminates accrual of interest on the amount
paid.

Section 15-404. Retention of records by holder. A holder
required to file a report under Section 15-401 shall retain
records for 10 years after the later of the date the report was filed or the last date a timely report was due to be filed, unless a shorter period is provided by rule of the administrator. The holder may satisfy the requirement to retain records under this Section through an agent. The records must contain:

1. the information required to be included in the report;
2. the date, place, and nature of the circumstances that gave rise to the property right;
3. the amount or value of the property;
4. the last address of the apparent owner, if known to the holder;
5. sufficient records of items which were not reported as unclaimed, to allow examination to determine whether the holder has complied with the Act; and
6. if the holder sells, issues, or provides to others for sale or issue in this State traveler's checks, money orders, or similar instruments, other than third-party bank checks, on which the holder is directly liable, a record of the instruments while they remain outstanding indicating the state and date of issue.

Section 15-405. Property reportable and payable or deliverable absent owner demand. Property is reportable and payable or deliverable under this Act even if the owner fails
to make demand or present an instrument or document otherwise required to obtain payment.

ARTICLE 5. NOTICE TO APPARENT OWNER OF PROPERTY PRESUMED ABANDONED

Section 15-501. Notice to apparent owner by holder.
(a) Subject to subsections (b) and (c), the holder of property presumed abandoned shall send to the apparent owner notice by first-class United States mail that complies with Section 15-502 in a format acceptable to the administrator not more than one year nor less than 60 days before filing the report under Section 15-401 if:

(1) the holder has in its records an address for the apparent owner which the holder's records do not disclose to be invalid and is sufficient to direct the delivery of first-class United States mail to the apparent owner; and

(2) the value of the property is $50 or more.

(b) If an apparent owner has consented to receive electronic-mail delivery from the holder, the holder shall send the notice described in subsection (a) both by first-class United States mail to the apparent owner's last-known mailing address and by electronic mail, unless the holder believes that the apparent owner's electronic-mail address is invalid.

(c) The holder of securities presumed abandoned under Sections 15-202, 15-203, or 15-208 shall send to the apparent
owner notice by certified United States mail that complies with
Section 15-502 in a format acceptable to the administrator not
less than 60 days before filing the report under Section 15-401
if:

(1) the holder has in its records an address for the
apparent owner which the holder's records do not disclose
to be invalid and is sufficient to direct the delivery of
United States mail to the apparent owner; and

(2) the value of the property is $1,000 or more.

The administrator may issue rules allowing a holder to
deduct reasonable costs incurred in sending a notice by
certified United States mail under this subsection.

(d) In addition to other indications of an apparent owner's
interest in property pursuant to Section 15-210, a signed
return receipt in response to a notice sent pursuant to this
Section by certified United States mail shall constitute a
record communicated by the apparent owner to the holder
concerning the property or the account in which the property is
held.

Section 15-502. Contents of notice by holder.

(a) Notice under Section 15-501 must contain a heading that
reads substantially as follows: "Notice. The State of Illinois
requires us to notify you that your property may be transferred
to the custody of the administrator if you do not contact us
before (insert date that is 30 days after the date of this
notice)."

(b) The notice under Section 15-501 must:

(1) identify the nature and, except for property that does not have a fixed value, the value of the property that is the subject of the notice;

(2) state that the property will be turned over to the State Treasurer;

(3) state that after the property is turned over to the State Treasurer an apparent owner that seeks return of the property may file a claim with the administrator;

(4) state that property that is not legal tender of the United States may be sold by the State Treasurer;

(5) provide instructions that the apparent owner must follow to prevent the holder from reporting and paying or delivering the property to the State Treasurer; and

(6) provide the name, address, and e-mail address or telephone number to contact the holder.

(c) The holder may supplement the required information by listing a website where apparent owners may obtain more information about how to prevent the holder from reporting and paying or delivering the property to the State Treasurer.

Section 15-503. Notice by administrator.

(a) The administrator shall give notice to an apparent owner that property presumed abandoned and appears to be owned by the apparent owner is held by the administrator under this
(b) In providing notice under subsection (a), the administrator shall:

(1) except as otherwise provided in paragraph (2), send written notice by first-class United States mail to each apparent owner of property valued at $100 or more held by the administrator, unless the administrator determines that a mailing by first-class United States mail would not be received by the apparent owner, and, in the case of a security held in an account for which the apparent owner had consented to receiving electronic mail from the holder, send notice by electronic mail if the electronic-mail address of the apparent owner is known to the administrator instead of by first-class United States mail; or

(2) send the notice to the apparent owner's electronic-mail address if the administrator does not have a valid United States mail address for an apparent owner, but has an electronic-mail address that the administrator does not know to be invalid.

(c) In addition to the notice under subsection (b), the administrator shall:

(1) publish every 6 months in at least one English language newspaper of general circulation in each county in this State notice of property held by the administrator which must include:

(A) the total value of property received by the
administrator during the preceding 6-month period, taken from the reports under Section 15-401;
(B) the total value of claims paid by the administrator during the preceding 6-month period;
(C) the Internet web address of the unclaimed property website maintained by the administrator;
(D) a telephone number and electronic-mail address to contact the administrator to inquire about or claim property; and
(E) a statement that a person may access the Internet by a computer to search for unclaimed property and a computer may be available as a service to the public at a local public library.

(2) The administrator shall maintain a website accessible by the public and electronically searchable which contains the names reported to the administrator of apparent owners for whom property is being held by the administrator. The administrator need not list property on such website when: no owner name was reported, a claim has been initiated or is pending for the property, the administrator has made direct contact with the apparent owner of the property, and in other instances where the administrator reasonably believes exclusion of the property is in the best interests of both the State and the owner of the property.

(d) The website or database maintained under subsection
(c)(2) must include instructions for filing with the administrator a claim to property and a printable claim form with instructions for its use.

(e) Tax return identification of apparent owners of abandoned property.

(1) At least annually the administrator shall notify the Department of Revenue of the names of persons appearing to be owners of abandoned property under this Section. The administrator shall also provide to the Department of Revenue the social security numbers of the persons, if available.

(2) The Department of Revenue shall notify the administrator if any person under subsection (e)(1) has filed an Illinois income tax return and shall provide the administrator with the last known address of the person as it appears in Department of Revenue records, except as prohibited by federal law. The Department of Revenue may also provide additional addresses for the same taxpayer from the records of the Department, except as prohibited by federal law.

(3) In order to facilitate the return of property under this subsection, the administrator and the Department of Revenue may enter into an interagency agreement concerning protection of confidential information, data match rules, and other issues.

(4) The administrator may deliver, as provided under
Section 15-904 of this Act, property or pay the amount owing to a person matched under this Section without the person filing a claim under Section 15-903 of this Act if the following conditions are met:

(A) the value of the property that is owed the person is $2,000 or less;

(B) the property is not either tangible property or securities;

(C) the last known address for the person according to the Department of Revenue records is less than 12 months old; and

(D) the administrator has evidence sufficient to establish that the person who appears in Department of Revenue records is the owner of the property and the owner currently resides at the last known address from the Department of Revenue.

(5) If the value of the property that is owed the person is greater than $2,000, or is tangible property or securities the administrator shall provide notice to the person, informing the person that he or she is the owner of abandoned property held by the State and may file a claim with the administrator for return of the property.

(f) The administrator may use additional databases to verify the identity of the person and that the person currently resides at the last known address. The administrator may utilize publicly and commercially available databases to find
and update or add information for apparent owners of property held by the administrator.

(g) In addition to giving notice under subsection (b), publishing the information under subsection (c)(1) and maintaining the website or database under subsection (c)(2), the administrator may use other printed publication, telecommunication, the Internet, or other media to inform the public of the existence of unclaimed property held by the administrator.

Section 15-504. Cooperation among State officers and agencies to locate apparent owner. Unless prohibited by law of this State other than this Act, on request of the administrator, each officer, agency, board, commission, division, and department of this State, any body politic and corporate created by this State for a public purpose, and each political subdivision of this State shall make its books and records available to the administrator and cooperate with the administrator to determine the current address of an apparent owner of property held by the administrator under this Act or to otherwise assist the administrator in the administration of this Act. The administrator may also enter into data sharing agreements to enable such other governmental agencies to provide an additional notice to apparent owners of property held by the administrator.
ARTICLE 6. TAKING CUSTODY OF PROPERTY BY ADMINISTRATOR

Section 15-601. Definition of good faith. In this Article, payment or delivery of property is made in good faith if a holder:

(1) had a reasonable basis for believing, based on the facts then known, that the property was required or permitted to be paid or delivered to the administrator under this Act; or

(2) made payment or delivery:

(A) in response to a demand by the administrator or administrator's agent; or

(B) under a guidance or ruling issued by the administrator which the holder reasonably believed required or permitted the property to be paid or delivered.

Section 15-602. Dormancy charge.

(a) A holder may deduct a dormancy charge from property required to be paid or delivered to the administrator if:

(1) a valid contract between the holder and the apparent owner authorizes imposition of the charge for the apparent owner's failure to claim the property within a specified time; and

(2) the holder regularly imposes the charge and regularly does not reverse or otherwise cancel the charge.
(b) The amount of the deduction under subsection (a) is limited to an amount that is not unconscionable considering all relevant factors, including the marginal transactional costs incurred by the holder in maintaining the apparent owner's property and any services received by the apparent owner.

(c) A holder may not deduct an escheat fee or other charges imposed solely by virtue of property being reported as presumed abandoned.

Section 15-603. Payment or delivery of property to administrator.

(a) Except as otherwise provided in this Section, on filing a report under Section 15-401, the holder shall pay or deliver to the administrator the property described in the report.

(b) If property in a report under Section 15-401 is an automatically renewable deposit and a penalty or forfeiture in the payment of interest would result from paying the deposit to the administrator at the time of the report, the date for payment of the property to the administrator is extended until a penalty or forfeiture no longer would result from payment, if the holder informs the administrator of the extended date.

(c) Tangible property in a safe-deposit box may not be delivered to the administrator until a mutually agreed upon date that is no sooner than 60 days after filing the report under Section 15-401.

(d) If property reported to the administrator under Section
15-401 is a security, the administrator may:

(1) make an endorsement, instruction, or entitlement order on behalf of the apparent owner to invoke the duty of the issuer, its transfer agent, or the securities intermediary to transfer the security; or

(2) dispose of the security under Section 15-702.

(e) If the holder of property reported to the administrator under Section 15-401 is the issuer of a certificated security, the administrator may obtain a replacement certificate in physical or book-entry form under Section 8-405 of the Uniform Commercial Code. An indemnity bond is not required.

(f) The administrator shall establish procedures for the registration, issuance, method of delivery, transfer, and maintenance of securities delivered to the administrator by a holder.

(g) An issuer, holder, and transfer agent or other person acting in good faith under this Section under instructions of and on behalf of the issuer or holder is not liable to the apparent owner for a claim arising with respect to property after the property has been delivered to the administrator.

(h) A holder is not required to deliver to the administrator a security identified by the holder as a non-freely transferable security in a report filed under Section 15-401. If the administrator or holder determines that a security is no longer a non-freely transferable security, the holder shall report and deliver the security on the next
regular date prescribed for delivery of securities under this Act. The holder shall make a determination annually whether a security identified in a report filed under Section 15-401 as a non-freely transferable security is no longer a non-freely transferable security.

Section 15-604. Effect of payment or delivery of property to administrator.

(a) On payment or delivery of property to the administrator under this Act, the administrator as agent for the State assumes custody and responsibility for safekeeping the property. A holder that pays or delivers property to the administrator in good faith and substantially complies with Sections 15-501 and 15-502 is relieved of all liability which thereafter may arise or be made in respect to the property to the extent of the value of the property so paid or delivered.

(b) If legal proceedings are instituted by any other state or states in any state or federal court with respect to unclaimed funds or abandoned property previously paid or delivered to the administrator, the holder shall give written notification to the administrator and the Attorney General of this State of such proceedings within 10 days after service of process, or in the alternative at least 10 days before the return date or date on which an answer or similar pleading is due (or any extension thereof secured by the holder). The Attorney General may take such action as he or she deems
necessary or expedient to protect the interests of this State. The Attorney General by written notice prior to the return date or date on which an answer or similar pleading is due (or any extension thereof secured by the holder), but in any event in reasonably sufficient time for the holder to comply with the directions received, shall either direct the holder actively to defend in such proceedings or that no defense need be entered in such proceedings. If a direction is received from the Attorney General that the holder need not make a defense, such shall not preclude the holder from entering a defense in its own name if it should so choose. However, any defense made by the holder on its own initiative shall not entitle the holder to reimbursement for legal fees, costs and other expenses as is hereinafter provided in respect to defenses made pursuant to the directions of the Attorney General. If, after the holder has actively defended in such proceedings pursuant to a direction of the Attorney General, or has been notified in writing by the Attorney General that no defense need be made with respect to such funds, a judgment is entered against the holder for any amount paid to the administrator under this Act, the administrator shall, upon being furnished with proof of payment in satisfaction of such judgment, reimburse the holder the amount so paid. The administrator shall also reimburse the holder for any legal fees, costs and other directly related expenses incurred in legal proceedings undertaken pursuant to the direction of the Attorney General.
Section 15-605. Recovery of property by holder from administrator.

(a) A holder that under this Act pays money to the administrator may file a claim for reimbursement from the administrator of the amount paid if the holder:

(1) paid the money in error; or

(2) after paying the money to the administrator, paid money to a person the holder reasonably believed entitled to the money.

(b) If a claim for reimbursement under subsection (a) is made for a payment made on a negotiable instrument, including a traveler's check, money order, or similar instrument, the holder must submit proof that the instrument was presented and payment was made to a person the holder reasonably believed entitled to payment. The holder may claim reimbursement even if the payment was made to a person whose claim was made after expiration of a period of limitation on the owner's right to receive or recover property, whether specified by contract, statute, or court order.

(c) If a holder is reimbursed by the administrator under subsection (a)(2), the holder may also recover from the administrator income or gain under Section 15-607 that would have been paid to the owner if the money had been claimed from the administrator by the owner to the extent the income or gain was paid by the holder to the owner.
(d) A holder that under this Act delivers property other than money to the administrator may file a claim for return of the property from the administrator if:

(1) the holder delivered the property in error; or

(2) the apparent owner has claimed the property from the holder.

(e) If a claim for return of property under subsection (d) is made, the holder shall include with the claim evidence sufficient to establish that the apparent owner has claimed the property from the holder or that the property was delivered by the holder to the administrator in error.

(f) The administrator may determine that an affidavit submitted by a holder is evidence sufficient to establish that the holder is entitled to reimbursement or to recover property under this Section.

(g) A holder is not required to pay a fee or other charge for reimbursement or return of property under this Section.

(h) Unless extended for reasonable cause, not later than 90 days after a holder's claim is complete the administrator shall allow or deny the claim and give the holder notice in a record of the decision. If a holder fails to provide all the information and documentation requested by the administrator as necessary to establish legal ownership of the property and the claim is inactive for at least 90 days, then the administrator may close the claim without issuing a final decision. However, if the claimant makes a request in writing
for a final decision prior to the administrator's closing of the claim, the administrator shall issue a final decision. A claim will be considered complete when a holder has provided all the information and documentation requested by the administrator as necessary to establish legal ownership and such information or documentation is entered into the administrator's unclaimed property system.

(i) The claimant may initiate a proceeding under the Illinois Administrative Procedure Act for review of the administrator's decision or the deemed denial under subsection (h) not later than:

   (1) 30 days following receipt of the notice of the administrator's decision; or

   (2) 120 days following the filing of a claim under subsection (a) or (d) in the case of a deemed denial under subsection (h).

Section 15-606. Property removed from safe-deposit box. Property removed from a safe-deposit box and delivered under this Act to the administrator under this Act is subject to the holder's right to reimbursement for the cost of opening the box and a lien or contract providing reimbursement to the holder for unpaid rent charges for the box. Upon application by the holder, after the sale of the property, and after deducting the expense incurred by the administrator in selling the property, the administrator shall reimburse the holder from the proceeds
remaining. The administrator shall promulgate administrative rules concerning the reimbursement process under this Section.

Section 15-607. Crediting income or gain to owner's account. If property other than money is delivered to the administrator, the owner is entitled to receive from the administrator income or gain realized or accrued on the property before the property is sold. Interest on money is not payable to an owner for periods where the property is in the possession of the administrator.

Section 15-608. Administrator's options as to custody.

(a) The administrator may decline to take custody of property reported under Section 15-401 if the administrator determines that:

(1) the property has a value less than the estimated expenses of notice and sale of the property; or

(2) taking custody of the property would be unlawful.

(b) A holder may pay or deliver property to the administrator before the property is presumed abandoned under this Act if the holder:

(1) provides the apparent owner of the property any notice required by Section 15-501 and provides the administrator evidence of the holder's compliance with this paragraph;

(2) includes with the payment or delivery a report
regarding the property conforming to Section 15-402; and

(3) first obtains the administrator's consent in a record to accept payment or delivery.

(c) A holder's request for the administrator's consent under subsection (b)(3) must be in a record. If the administrator fails to respond to the request not later than 30 days after receipt of the request, the administrator is deemed to consent to the payment or delivery of the property and the payment or delivery is considered to have been made in good faith.

(d) On payment or delivery of property under subsection (b), the property is presumed abandoned.

Section 15-609. Disposition of property having no substantial value; immunity from liability.

(a) If the administrator takes custody of property delivered under this Act and later determines that the property has no substantial commercial value or that the cost of disposing of the property will exceed the value of the property, the administrator may return the property to the holder or destroy or otherwise dispose of the property.

(b) An action or proceeding may not be commenced against the State, an agency of the State, the administrator, another officer, employee, or agent of the State, or a holder for or because of an act of the administrator under this Section, except for intentional misconduct or malfeasance.
Section 15-610. Periods of limitation and repose.

(a) Expiration, before, on, or after the effective date of this Act, of a period of limitation on an owner's right to receive or recover property, whether specified by contract, statute, or court order, does not prevent the property from being presumed abandoned or affect the duty of a holder under this Act to file a report or pay or deliver property to the administrator.

(b) An action or proceeding may not be maintained by the administrator to enforce this Act in regard to the reporting, delivery, or payment of property more than 10 years after the holder specifically identified the property in a report filed with the administrator or gave express notice to the administrator of a dispute regarding the property. In the absence of such a report or other express notice, the period of limitation is tolled. The period of limitation is also tolled by the filing of a report that is fraudulent.

ARTICLE 7. SALE OF PROPERTY BY ADMINISTRATOR

Section 15-701. Public sale of property.

(a) Subject to Section 15-702, not earlier than 3 years after receipt of property presumed abandoned, the administrator may sell the property.

(b) Before selling property under subsection (a), the
administrator shall give notice to the public of:

(1) the date of the sale; and

(2) a reasonable description of the property.

(c) A sale under subsection (a) must be to the highest bidder:

(1) at public sale at a location in this State which the administrator determines to be the most favorable market for the property;

(2) on the Internet; or

(3) on another forum the administrator determines is likely to yield the highest net proceeds of sale.

(d) The administrator may decline the highest bid at a sale under this Section and reoffer the property for sale if the administrator determines the highest bid is insufficient.

(e) If a sale held under this Section is to be conducted other than on the Internet, the administrator must cause to be published at least one notice of the sale, at least 2 weeks but not more than 5 weeks before the sale, in a newspaper of general circulation in the county in which the property is to be sold. For purposes of this subsection, the reasonable description of property to be sold required by subsection (b) above may be satisfied by posting such information on the administrator's website so long as the newspaper notice includes the website address where such information is posted.

(f) Property eligible for sale will not be sold when a claim has been filed with the administrator by an apparent
owner, heir, or agent. However, upon approval of a claim, the owner, heir or, agent may request the administrator to dispose of the property by sale and remit the net proceeds to the owner, heir, or agent. Upon disapproval of the claim, the administrator may dispose of the property by sale.

Section 15-702. Disposal of securities.

(a) The administrator may not sell or otherwise liquidate a security until 3 years after the administrator receives the security and gives the apparent owner notice under Section 15-503 that the administrator holds the security unless the administrator determines it would be in the best interests of the owner for the sale to occur prior to the expiration of the 3-year period after the administrator receives the security and gives the apparent owner notice under Section 15-503. The administrator shall by administrative rule provide examples of situations where it would be in the best interests of the owner for the sale to occur prior to the expiration of the 3-year period.

(b) The administrator may not sell a security listed on an established stock exchange for less than the price prevailing on the exchange at the time of sale. The administrator may sell a security not listed on an established exchange by any commercially reasonable method.

Section 15-703. Recovery of securities or value by owner.
(a) If the administrator sells a security before the expiration of 3 years after delivery of the security to the administrator, an apparent owner that files a valid claim under this Act of ownership of the security before the 3-year period expires is entitled, at the option of the owner, to receive:

(1) replacement of the security;

(2) the market value of the security at the time the claim is filed, plus dividends, interest, and other increments on the security up to the time the claim is paid; or

(3) the net proceeds of the sale of the security, plus dividends, interest, and other increments on the security up to the time the security was sold.

(b) Replacement of the security or calculation of market value under subsection (a) must take into account a stock split, reverse stock split, stock dividend, or similar corporate action.

(c) A person that makes a valid claim under this Act of ownership of a security after expiration of 3 years after delivery of the security to the administrator is entitled to receive:

(1) the security the holder delivered to the administrator, if it is in the custody of the administrator, plus dividends, interest, and other increments on the security up to the time the administrator delivers the security to the person; or
(2) the net proceeds of the sale of the security, plus dividends, interest, and other increments on the security up to the time the security was sold.

(d) Securities eligible for sale will not be sold when a claim has been filed with the administrator by an apparent owner, heir, or agent. However, upon approval of a claim, the owner, heir or, agent may request the administrator to dispose of the securities by sale and remit the net proceeds to the owner, heir, or agent. Upon disapproval of the claim, the administrator may dispose of the securities by sale.

Section 15-704. Purchaser owns property after sale. A purchaser of property at a sale conducted by the administrator under this Act takes the property free of all claims of the owner, a previous holder, or a person claiming through the owner or holder. The administrator shall execute documents necessary to complete the transfer of ownership to the purchaser.

Section 15-705. Exceptions to the sale of tangible property. The administrator shall dispose of tangible property identified by this Section in accordance with this Section.

(a) Military medals or decorations. The administrator may not sell a medal or decoration awarded for military service in the armed forces of the United States. Instead, the administrator, with the consent of the respective organization
under paragraph (1), agency under paragraph (2), or entity
under paragraph (3), may deliver a medal or decoration to be
held in custody for the owner, to:

(1) a military veterans organization qualified under
Section 501(c)(19) of the Internal Revenue Code;
(2) the agency that awarded the medal or decoration; or
(3) a governmental entity.

After delivery, the administrator is not responsible for
the safekeeping of the medal or decoration.

(b) Property with historical value. Property that the
administrator reasonably believes may have historical value
may be, at his or her discretion, loaned to an accredited
museum in the United States where it will be kept until such
time as the administrator orders it to be returned to his or
her custody.

(c) Human remains. If human remains are delivered to the
administrator under this Act, the administrator shall deliver
those human remains to the coroner of the county in which the
human remains were abandoned for disposition under Section
3-3034 of the Counties Code. The only human remains that may be
delivered to the administrator under this Act and that the
administrator may receive are those that are reported and
delivered as contents of a safe deposit box.

(d) Evidence in a criminal investigation. Property that may
have been used in the commission of a crime or that may assist
in the investigation of a crime, as determined after consulting
with the Department of State Police, shall be delivered to the
Department of State Police or other appropriate law enforcement
authority to allow law enforcement to determine whether a
criminal investigation should take place. Any such property
delivered to a law enforcement authority shall be held in
accordance with existing statutes and rules related to the
gathering, retention, and release of evidence.

(e) Firearms.

(1) The administrator, in cooperation with the
Department of State Police, shall develop a procedure to
determine whether a firearm delivered to the administrator
under this Act has been stolen or used in the commission of
a crime. The Department of State Police shall determine the
appropriate disposition of a firearm that has been stolen
or used in the commission of a crime. The administrator
shall attempt to return a firearm that has not been stolen
or used in the commission of a crime to the rightful owner
if the Department of State Police determines that the owner
may lawfully possess the firearm.

(2) If the administrator is unable to return a firearm
to its owner, the administrator shall transfer custody of
the firearm to the Department of State Police. Legal title
to a firearm transferred to the Department of State Police
under this subsection (e) is vested in the Department of
State Police by operation of law if:

(i) the administrator cannot locate the owner of
the firearm;

  (ii) the owner of the firearm may not lawfully possess the firearm;

  (iii) the apparent owner does not respond to notice published under Section 15-503 of this Act; or

  (iv) the apparent owner responds to notice published under Section 15-502 and states that he or she no longer claims an interest in the firearm.

(3) With respect to a firearm whose title is transferred to the Department of State Police under this subsection (e), the Department of State Police may:

  (i) retain the firearm for use by the crime laboratory system, for training purposes, or for any other application as deemed appropriate by the Department;

  (ii) transfer the firearm to the Illinois State Museum if the firearm has historical value;

  or

  (iii) destroy the firearm if it is not retained pursuant to subparagraph (i) or transferred pursuant to subparagraph (ii).

As used in this subsection, "firearm" has the meaning provided in the Firearm Owners Identification Card Act.

ARTICLE 8. ADMINISTRATION OF PROPERTY
Section 15-801. Deposit of funds by administrator.

(a) Except as otherwise provided in this Section, the administrator shall deposit in the Unclaimed Property Trust Fund all funds received under this Act, including proceeds from the sale of property under Article 7. The administrator may deposit any amount in the Unclaimed Property Trust Fund into the State Pensions Fund during the fiscal year at his or her discretion; however, he or she shall, on April 15 and October 15 of each year, deposit any amount in the Unclaimed Property Trust Fund exceeding $2,500,000 into the State Pensions Fund. If on either April 15 or October 15, the administrator determines that a balance of $2,500,000 is insufficient for the prompt payment of unclaimed property claims authorized under this Act, the administrator may retain more than $2,500,000 in the Unclaimed Property Trust Fund in order to ensure the prompt payment of claims. Beginning in State fiscal year 2018, all amounts that are deposited into the State Pensions Fund from the Unclaimed Property Trust Fund shall be apportioned to the designated retirement systems as provided in subsection (c-6) of Section 8.12 of the State Finance Act to reduce their actuarial reserve deficiencies.

(b) The administrator shall make prompt payment of claims he or she duly allows as provided for in this Act from the Unclaimed Property Trust Fund. This shall constitute an irrevocable and continuing appropriation of all amounts in the Unclaimed Property Trust Fund necessary to make prompt payment
of claims duly allowed by the administrator pursuant to this Act.

Section 15-802. Administrator to retain records of property. The administrator shall:

   (1) record and retain the name and last-known address of each person shown on a report filed under Section 15-401 to be the apparent owner of property delivered to the administrator;

   (2) record and retain the name and last-known address of each insured or annuitant and beneficiary shown on the report;

   (3) for each policy of insurance or annuity contract listed in the report of an insurance company, record and retain the policy or account number, the name of the company, and the amount due or paid shown on the report;

   (4) for each apparent owner listed in the report, record and retain the name of the holder that filed the report and the amount due or paid; and

   (5) maintain records sufficient to indicate the filing of reports required under Section 15-401 and the payment or delivery of property to the administrator under Section 15-603.

Records created or maintained pursuant to this Section are subject to the requirements of the Illinois State Records Act.
Section 15-803. Expenses and service charges of administrator. Before making a deposit of funds received under this Act to the Unclaimed Property Trust Fund, the administrator may deduct expenses incurred in examining records of or collecting property from a putative holder or holder as provided in the State Officers and Employees Money Disposition Act.

Section 15-804. Administrator holds property as custodian for owner. Upon the payment or delivery of abandoned property to the administrator, the State shall assume custody and shall be responsible for the safekeeping thereof.

ARTICLE 9. CLAIM TO RECOVER PROPERTY FROM ADMINISTRATOR

Section 15-901. Claim of another state to recover property.
(a) If the administrator knows that property held by the administrator under this Act is subject to a superior claim of another state, the administrator shall:
   (1) report and pay or deliver the property to the other state; or
   (2) return the property to the holder so that the holder may pay or deliver the property to the other state.
(b) The administrator is not required to enter into an agreement to transfer property to the other state under subsection (a).
Section 15-902. Property subject to recovery by another state.

(a) Property held under this Act by the administrator is subject to the right of another state to take custody of the property if:

(1) the property was paid or delivered to the administrator because the records of the holder did not reflect a last-known address in the other state of the apparent owner and:

(A) the other state establishes that the last-known address of the apparent owner or other person entitled to the property was in the other state; or

(B) under the law of the other state, the property has become subject to a claim by the other state of abandonment;

(2) the records of the holder did not accurately identify the owner of the property, the last-known address of the owner was in another state, and, under the law of the other state, the property has become subject to a claim by the other state of abandonment;

(3) the property was subject to the custody of the administrator of this State under Section 15-305 and, under the law of the state of domicile of the holder, the property has become subject to a claim by the state of
(4) the property:
   (A) is a sum payable on a traveler's check, money
   order, or similar instrument that was purchased in the
   other state and delivered to the administrator under
   Section 15-306; and
   (B) under the law of the other state, has become
   subject to a claim by the other state of abandonment.

(b) A claim by another state to recover property under this
Section must be presented in a form prescribed by the
administrator, unless the administrator waives presentation of
the form.

(c) The administrator shall decide a claim under this
Section not later than 90 days after it is presented. If the
administrator determines that the other state is entitled under
subsection (a) to custody of the property, the administrator
shall allow the claim and pay or deliver the property to the
other state.

(d) The administrator may require another state, before
recovering property under this Section, to agree to indemnify
this State and its agents, officers and employees against any
liability on a claim to the property.

Section 15-903. Claim for property by person claiming to be
owner.

(a) A person claiming to be the owner of property held
under this Act by the administrator or to the proceeds from the
sale thereof may file a claim for the property on a form
prescribed by the administrator. The claimant must verify the
claim as to its completeness and accuracy.

(b) The administrator may waive the requirement in
subsection (a) and may pay or deliver property directly to a
person if:

(1) the person receiving the property or payment is
shown to be the apparent owner included on a report filed
under Section 15-401;

(2) the administrator reasonably believes the person
is entitled to receive the property or payment; and

(3) the property has a value of less than $500.

(c) The administrator may change the maximum value in
subsection (b) by administrative rule.

Section 15-904. When administrator must honor claim for
property.

(a) The administrator shall pay or deliver property to a
claimant under subsection (a) of Section 15-903 if the
administrator receives evidence sufficient to establish to the
satisfaction of the administrator that the claimant is the
owner of the property.

(b) A claim will be considered complete when a claimant has
provided all the information and documentation requested by the
administrator as necessary to establish legal ownership and
such information or documentation is entered into the administrator's unclaimed property system. Unless extended for reasonable cause, not later than 90 days after a claim is complete the administrator shall allow or deny the claim and give the claimant notice in a record of the decision. If a claimant fails to provide all the information and documentation requested by the administrator as necessary to establish legal ownership of the property and the claim is inactive for at least 90 days, then the administrator may close the claim without issuing a final decision. However, if the claimant makes a request in writing for a final decision prior to the administrator's closing of the claim, the administrator shall issue a final decision.

(c) If the claim is denied or there is insufficient evidence to allow the claim under subsection (b):

(1) the administrator shall inform the claimant of the reason for the denial and may specify what additional evidence, if any, is required for the claim to be allowed;

(2) the claimant may file an amended claim with the administrator or commence an action under Section 15-906; and

(3) the administrator shall consider an amended claim filed under paragraph (2) as an initial claim.

Section 15-905. Allowance of claim for property.

(a) The administrator shall pay or deliver to the owner the
property or pay to the owner the net proceeds of a sale of the property, together with income or gain to which the owner is entitled under Section 15-607. On request of the owner, the administrator may sell or liquidate property and pay the net proceeds to the owner, even if the property had been held by the administrator for less than 3 years or the administrator has not complied with the notice requirements under Section 15-503.

(b) Property held under this Act by the administrator is subject to offset under Section 10.05 of the State Comptroller Act.

Section 15-906. Action by person whose claim is denied. Not later than one year after filing a claim under subsection (a) of Section 15-903, the claimant may commence a contested case pursuant to the Illinois Administrative Procedure Act to establish a claim by the preponderance of the evidence after either receiving notice under subsection (b) of Section 15-903 or the claim is deemed denied under subsection (d) of Section 15-903.

ARTICLE 10. VERIFIED REPORT OF PROPERTY; EXAMINATION OF RECORDS

Section 15-1001. Verified report of property. If a person does not file a report required by Section 15-401 or the administrator believes that a person may have filed an
inaccurate, incomplete, or false report, the administrator may require the person to file a verified report in a form prescribed by the administrator. The verified report must:

(1) state whether the person is holding property reportable under this Act;

(2) describe property not previously reported or about which the administrator has inquired;

(3) specifically identify property described under paragraph (2) about which there is a dispute whether it is reportable under this Act; and

(4) state the amount or value of the property.

Section 15-1002. Examination of records to determine compliance. The administrator, at reasonable times and on reasonable notice, may:

(1) examine the records of any person to determine whether the person has complied with this Act even if the person believes it is not in possession of any property that must be reported, paid, or delivered under this Act;

(2) issue an administrative subpoena requiring the person or agent of the person to make records available for examination; and

(3) bring an action seeking judicial enforcement of the subpoena.

Section 15-1002.1. Examination of State-regulated
financial institutions.

(a) Notwithstanding Section 15-1002 of this Act, for any financial organization for which the Department of Financial and Professional Regulation is the primary prudential regulator, the administrator shall not examine such financial institution unless the administrator has consulted with the Secretary of Financial and Professional Regulation and the Department of Financial and Professional Regulation has not examined such financial organization for compliance with this Act within the past 5 years. The Secretary of Financial and Professional Regulation may waive in writing the provisions of this subsection (a) in order to permit the administrator to examine a financial organization or group of financial organizations for compliance with this Act.

(b) Nothing in this Section shall be construed to prohibit the administrator from examining a financial organization for which the Department of Financial and Professional Regulation is not the primary prudential regulator. Further, nothing is this Act shall be construed to limit the authority of the Department of Financial and Professional Regulation to examine financial organizations.

Section 15-1003. Rules for conducting examination.

(a) The administrator shall adopt rules governing procedures and standards for an examination under Section 15-1002; the rules may reference any standards concerning
unclaimed property examinations promulgated by the National
Association of Unclaimed Property Administrators and shall
make provisions for multi-state examinations.

(b) After the adoption of rules under subsection (a), an
examination under Section 15-1002 must be performed under the
rules adopted under subsection (a).

(c) If a person subject to examination under Section
15-1002 has filed the reports required under Section 15-401 and
Section 15-1001 and has retained the records required by
Section 15-404, the following rules apply:

   (1) The examination must include a review of the
       person's records.

   (2) The examination may not be based on an estimate
       unless the person expressly consents in a record to the use
       of an estimate.

   (3) The person conducting the examination shall
       consider the evidence presented in good faith by the person
       in preparing the findings of the examination under Section
       15-1007.

Section 15-1004. Records obtained in examination. Records
obtained and records, including work papers, compiled by the
administrator in the course of conducting an examination under
Section 15-1002:

   (1) are subject to the confidentiality and security
       provisions of Article 14 and are exempt from disclosure
under the Freedom of Information Act;

(2) may be used by the administrator in an action to collect property or otherwise enforce this Act;

(3) may be used in a joint examination conducted with another state, the United States, a foreign country or subordinate unit of a foreign country, or any other governmental entity if the governmental entity conducting the examination is legally bound to maintain the confidentiality and security of information obtained from a person subject to examination in a manner substantially equivalent to Article 14;

(4) may be disclosed, on request, to the person that administers the unclaimed property law of another state for that state's use in circumstances equivalent to circumstances described in this Article, if the other state is required to maintain the confidentiality and security of information obtained in a manner substantially equivalent to Article 14;

(5) must be produced by the administrator under an administrative or judicial subpoena or administrative or court order; and

(6) must be produced by the administrator on request of the person subject to the examination in an administrative or judicial proceeding relating to the property.

Section 15-1005. Evidence of unpaid debt or undischarged
obligation.

(a) A record of a putative holder showing an unpaid debt or undischarged obligation is prima facie evidence of the debt or obligation.

(b) A putative holder may establish by a preponderance of the evidence that there is no unpaid debt or undischarged obligation for a debt or obligation described in subsection (a) or that the debt or obligation was not, or no longer is, a fixed and certain obligation of the putative holder.

(c) A putative holder may overcome prima facie evidence under subsection (a) by establishing by a preponderance of the evidence that a check, draft, or similar instrument was:

1. issued as an unaccepted offer in settlement of an unliquidated amount;
2. issued but later was replaced with another instrument because the earlier instrument was lost or contained an error that was corrected;
3. issued to a party affiliated with the issuer;
4. paid, satisfied, or discharged;
5. issued in error;
6. issued without consideration;
7. issued but there was a failure of consideration;
8. voided not later than 90 days after issuance for a valid business reason set forth in a contemporaneous record; or
9. issued but not delivered to the third-party payee.
for a sufficient reason recorded within a reasonable time after issuance.

(d) In asserting a defense under this Section, and subject to the records retention requirements of Section 15-404, a putative holder may present evidence of a course of dealing between the putative holder and the apparent owner.

Section 15-1006. Failure of person examined to retain records. If a person subject to examination under Section 15-1002 does not retain the records required by Section 15-404, the administrator may determine the value of property due using a reasonable method of estimation based on all information available to the administrator, including extrapolation and use of statistical sampling when appropriate and necessary, consistent with examination procedures and standards adopted under Section 15-1003. A payment made based on estimation under this Section is a penalty for failure to maintain the records required by Section 15-404 and does not relieve a person from an obligation to report and deliver property to a State in which the holder is domiciled.

Section 15-1007. Report to person whose records were examined. At the conclusion of an examination under Section 15-1002, unless waived in writing by the person being examined, the administrator shall provide to the person whose records were examined a report that specifies:
(2) the property types reviewed; 
(3) the methodology of any estimation technique, extrapolation, or statistical sampling used in conducting the examination; 
(4) each calculation showing the value of property determined to be due; and 
(5) the findings of the person conducting the examination.

Section 15-1008. Informal conference during examination.

(a) If a person subject to examination under Section 15-1002 believes the person conducting the examination has made an unreasonable or unauthorized request or is not proceeding expeditiously to complete the examination, the person in a record may request an informal conference with the administrator.

(b) If a person in a record requests an informal conference with the administrator, the administrator shall hold the informal conference not later than 30 days after receiving the request. For good cause, and after notice in a record to the person requesting an informal conference, the administrator may extend the time for the holding of an informal conference. The administrator may hold the informal conference in person, by telephone, or by electronic means.

(c) If an informal conference is held under subsection (b),
not later than 30 days after the conference ends, the administrator shall provide a response to the person that requested the conference.

(d) The administrator may deny a request for an informal conference under this Section if the administrator reasonably believes that the request was made in bad faith or primarily to delay the examination. If the administrator denies a request for an informal conference the denial shall be in a record provided to the person requesting the informal conference.

Section 15-1009. Administrator's contract with another to conduct examination.

(a) The administrator may contract with a person to conduct an examination under this Article. The contract shall be awarded pursuant to a request for proposals issued in compliance with the procurement rules of the administrator.

(b) If the administrator contracts with a person under subsection (a):

(1) the contract may provide for compensation of the person based on a fixed fee, hourly fee, or contingent fee;

(2) a contingent fee arrangement may not provide for a payment that exceeds 15% of the amount or value of property paid or delivered as a result of the examination; and

(3) as authorized in the State Officers and Employees Money Disposition Act, the administrator may permit the deduction of fees from property recovered during an
examination under this Article prior to depositing funds received under this Act into the Unclaimed Property Trust Fund.

(c) A contract under subsection (a) is a public record under the Freedom of Information Act.

Section 15-1010. Report by administrator. As part of the report required by Section 15 of the State Treasurer Act, the administrator shall compile and include the following information about property presumed abandoned for the preceding fiscal year for the State:

(1) the total amount and value of all property paid or delivered under this Act to the administrator, separated into:

(A) the part voluntarily paid or delivered; and

(B) the part paid or delivered as a result of an examination under Section 15-1002;

(2) the total amount and value of all property paid or delivered by the administrator to persons that made claims for property held by the administrator under this Act;

(3) the amounts expended from the State Pensions Fund; and

(4) such other information as the administrator believes would be useful or informative.

Section 15-1011. Determination of liability for unreported
reportable property. If the administrator determines from an examination conducted under Section 15-1002 that a putative holder failed or refused to pay or deliver to the administrator property which is reportable under this Act, the administrator shall issue a determination of the putative holder's liability to pay or deliver and give notice in a record to the putative holder of the determination.

ARTICLE 11. DETERMINATION OF LIABILITY; PUTATIVE HOLDER REMEDIES

Section 15-1101. Informal conference.
(a) Not later than 30 days after receipt of a notice under Section 15-1011, the putative holder may request an informal conference with the administrator to review the determination. Except as otherwise provided in this Section, the administrator may designate an employee to act on behalf of the administrator.

(b) If a putative holder makes a timely request under subsection (a) for an informal conference:

(1) not later than 30 days after the date of the request, the administrator shall set the time and place of the conference;

(2) the administrator shall give the putative holder notice in a record of the time and place of the conference;

(3) the conference may be held in person, by telephone,
or by electronic means, as determined by the administrator;

(4) the request tolls the 90-day period under Sections 15-1103 and 15-1104 until notice of a decision under paragraph (7) has been given to the putative holder or the putative holder withdraws the request for the conference;

(5) the conference may be postponed, adjourned, and reconvened as the administrator determines appropriate;

(6) the administrator or administrator's designee with the approval of the administrator may modify a determination made under Section 15-1011 or withdraw it; and

(7) the administrator shall issue a decision in a record and provide a copy of the record to the putative holder and examiner not later than 30 days after the conference ends.

(c) A conference under subsection (b) is not an administrative remedy and is not a contested case subject to the Illinois Administrative Procedure Act. An oath is not required and rules of evidence do not apply in the conference.

(d) At a conference under subsection (b), the putative holder must be given an opportunity to confer informally with the administrator and the person that examined the records of the putative holder to:

(1) discuss the determination made under Section 15-1011; and

(2) present any issue concerning the validity of the
(e) If the administrator fails to act within the period prescribed in subsection (b)(1) or (7), the failure does not affect a right of the administrator, except that interest does not accrue on the amount for which the putative holder was determined to be liable under Section 15-1011 during the period in which the administrator failed to act until the earlier of:

(1) the date under Section 15-1103 the putative holder initiates administrative review or files an action under Section 15-1104; or

(2) 90 days after the putative holder received notice of the administrator's determination under Section 15-1011 if no review was initiated under Section 15-1103 and no action was filed under Section 15-1104.

(f) The administrator may hold an informal conference with a putative holder about a determination under Section 15-1011 without a request at any time before the putative holder initiates administrative review under Section 15-1102.

(g) Interest and penalties under Section 15-1204 continue to accrue on property not reported, paid, or delivered as required by this Act after the initiation, and during the pendency, of an informal conference under this Section.

Section 15-1102. Administrative review.

(a) Not later than 90 days after receiving notice of the administrator's determination under Section 15-1011, or, if
applicable and as provided in Section 15-1101(b)(4), after notice of a decision under 15-1101(b)(7) has been given to the putative holder or the putative holder has withdrawn the request for an informal conference, a putative holder may initiate a contested case under the Illinois Administrative Procedure Act for review of the administrator's determination.

(b) A final decision in an administrative proceeding initiated under subsection (a) is subject to judicial review under the Article III of Code of Civil Procedure.

ARTICLE 12. ENFORCEMENT BY ADMINISTRATOR

Section 15-1201. Judicial action to enforce liability.

(a) If a determination under Section 15-1011 becomes final and is not subject to administrative or judicial review, the administrator may commence an action in the Circuit Court of Sangamon County or Cook County, federal court, or in an appropriate court of another state to enforce the determination and secure payment or delivery of past due, unpaid, or undelivered property. The action must be brought not later than 5 years after the determination becomes final.

(b) In an action under subsection (a), if no court in this State has jurisdiction over the defendant, the administrator may commence an action in any court having jurisdiction over the defendant.
Section 15-1202. Interstate and international agreement; cooperation.

(a) Subject to subsection (b), the administrator may:

(1) exchange information with another state or foreign country relating to property presumed abandoned or relating to the possible existence of property presumed abandoned; and

(2) authorize in a record another state or foreign country or a person acting on behalf of the other state or country to examine its records of a putative holder as provided in Article 10.

(b) An exchange or examination under subsection (a) may be done only if the state or foreign country has confidentiality and security requirements substantially equivalent to those in Article 14 or agrees in a record to be bound by this State's confidentiality and security requirements.

Section 15-1203. Action involving another state or foreign country.

(a) The administrator may join another state or foreign country to examine and seek enforcement of this Act against a putative holder.

(b) On request of another state or foreign country, the Attorney General may commence an action on behalf of the other state or country to enforce, in this State, the law of the other state or country against a putative holder subject to a
claim by the other state or country.

(c) The administrator may request the official authorized to enforce the unclaimed property law of another state or foreign country to commence an action to recover property in the other state or country on behalf of the administrator. This state may pay the costs, including reasonable attorney's fees and expenses, incurred by the other state or foreign country in an action under this subsection.

(d) The administrator may pursue an action on behalf of this State to recover property subject to this Act but delivered to the custody of another state if the administrator believes the property is subject to the custody of the administrator.

(e) At the request of the administrator, the Attorney General may commence an action to recover property on behalf of the administrator in this State, another state, or a foreign country. With the written consent of the Attorney General, the administrator may retain an attorney in this State, another state, or a foreign country to recover property on behalf of the administrator in this State, another state, or a foreign country and may agree to pay attorney's fees based in whole or in part on a fixed fee, hourly fee, or a percentage of the amounts or value of property recovered in the action.

(f) Expenses incurred by this State in an action under this Section may be paid from property received under this Act or the net proceeds of the property. Expenses paid to recover
Section 15-1204. Interest and penalty for failure to act in timely manner.

(a) A holder that fails to report, pay, or deliver property within the time prescribed by this Act shall pay to the administrator interest at a rate of 1% per month on the property or value of the property from the date the property should have been reported, paid, or delivered to the administrator until the date reported, paid, or delivered.

(b) Except as otherwise provided in Section 15-1 or 15-1206, the administrator may require a holder that fails to report, pay, or deliver property within the time prescribed by this Act to pay to the administrator, in addition to interest included under subsection (a), a civil penalty of $200 for each day the duty is not performed, up to a cumulative maximum amount of $5,000.

(c) A holder who fails to report, pay, or deliver property within the time prescribed by this Act shall not be required to pay interest under subsection (a) above or be subject to penalties under subsection (b) above if the failure to report, pay, or deliver the property was due to lack of knowledge of the death that established the period of abandonment under this Act.
Section 15-1205. Other civil penalties.

(a) If a holder enters into a contract or other arrangement for the purpose of evading an obligation under this Act or otherwise willfully fails to perform a duty imposed on the holder under this Act, the administrator may require the holder to pay the administrator, in addition to interest as provided in subsection (a) of Section 15-1204, a civil penalty of $1,000 for each day the obligation is evaded or the duty is not performed, up to a cumulative maximum amount of $25,000, plus 25% of the amount or value of property that should have been but was not reported, paid, or delivered as a result of the evasion or failure to perform.

(b) If a holder makes a fraudulent report under this Act, the administrator may require the holder to pay to the administrator, in addition to interest under subsection (a) of Section 15-1204, a civil penalty of $1,000 for each day from the date the report was made until corrected, up to a cumulative maximum of $25,000, plus 25% of the amount or value of any property that should have been reported but was not included in the report or was underreported.

Section 15-1206. Waiver of interest and penalty. The administrator:

(1) may waive, in whole or in part, interest under subsection (a) of Section 15-1204 and penalties under subsection (b) of Section 15-1204 or Section 15-1; and
(2) shall waive a penalty under subsection (b) of Section 15-1204 if the administrator determines that the holder acted in good faith and without negligence.

ARTICLE 13. AGREEMENT TO LOCATE PROPERTY OF APPARENT OWNER HELD BY ADMINISTRATOR

Section 15-1301. When agreement to locate property enforceable. An agreement by an apparent owner and another person, the primary purpose of which is to locate, deliver, recover, or assist in the location, delivery, or recovery of property held by the administrator, is enforceable only if the agreement:

(1) is in a record that clearly states the nature of the property and the services to be provided;
(2) is signed by or on behalf of the apparent owner; and
(3) states the amount or value of the property reasonably expected to be recovered, computed before and after a fee or other compensation to be paid to the person has been deducted.

Section 15-1302. When agreement to locate property void.
(a) Subject to subsection (b), an agreement under Section 15-1301 is void if it is entered into during the period beginning on the date the property was presumed abandoned under
this Act and ending 24 months after the payment or delivery of
the property to the administrator.

(b) If a provision in an agreement described in Section
15-1301 applies to mineral proceeds for which compensation is
to be paid to the other person based in whole or in part on a
part of the underlying minerals or mineral proceeds not then
presumed abandoned, the provision is void regardless of when
the agreement was entered into.

(c) An agreement under subsection (a) which provides for
compensation in an amount that is more than 10% of the amount
collected is unenforceable except by the apparent owner.

(d) An apparent owner or the administrator may assert that
an agreement described in this Section is void on a ground
other than it provides for payment of unconscionable
compensation.

(e) A person attempting to collect a contingent fee for
discovering, on behalf of an apparent owner, presumptively
abandoned property must be licensed as a private detective
pursuant to the Private Detective, Private Alarm, Private

(f) This Section does not apply to an apparent owner's
agreement with an attorney to pursue a claim for recovery of
specifically identified property held by the administrator or
to contest the administrator's denial of a claim for recovery
of the property.
ARTICLE 14. CONFIDENTIALITY AND SECURITY OF INFORMATION

Section 15-1401. Confidential information.

(a) Except as otherwise provide in this Section, information that is confidential under law of this State other than this Act, another state, or the United States, including "private information" as defined in the Freedom of Information Act and "personal information" as defined in the Personal Information Protection Act, continues to be confidential when disclosed or delivered under this Act to the administrator or administrator's agent.

(b) Information provided in reports filed pursuant to Section 15-401, information obtained in the course of an examination pursuant to Section 15-1002, and the database required by Section 15-503 is exempt from disclosure under the Freedom of Information Act.

(c) If reasonably necessary to enforce or implement this Act, the administrator or the administrator's agent may disclose confidential information concerning property held by the administrator or the administrator's agent to:

(1) an apparent owner or the apparent owner's representative under the Probate Act of 1975, attorney, other legal representative, or relative;

(2) the representative under the Probate Act of 1975, other legal representative, relative of a deceased apparent owner, or a person entitled to inherit from the
deceased apparent owner;

(3) another department or agency of this State or the United States;

(4) the person that administers the unclaimed property law of another state, if the other state accords substantially reciprocal privileges to the administrator of this State if the other state is required to maintain the confidentiality and security of information obtained in a manner substantially equivalent to Article 14;

(5) a person subject to an examination as required by Section 15-1004; and

(6) an agent of the administrator.

(b) The administrator may include on the website or in the database the names and addresses of apparent owners of property held by the administrator as provided in Section 15-503. The administrator may include in published notices, printed publications, telecommunications, the Internet, or other media and on the website or in the database additional information concerning the apparent owner's property if the administrator believes the information will assist in identifying and returning property to the owner and does not disclose personal information as defined in the Personal Information Protection Act.

(c) The administrator and the administrator's agent may not use confidential information provided to them or in their possession except as expressly authorized by this Act or
required by law other than this Act.

Section 15-1402. Confidentiality agreement. A person to be examined under Section 15-1002 may require, as a condition of disclosure of the records of the person to be examined, that the administrator or the administrator's agent execute and deliver to the person to be examined a confidentiality agreement that:

1. is in a form that is reasonably satisfactory to the administrator; and
2. requires the person having access to the records to comply with the provisions of this Article applicable to the person.

Section 15-1403. No confidential information in notice. Except as otherwise provided in Sections 15-501 and 15-502, a holder is not required under this Act to include confidential information in a notice the holder is required to provide to an apparent owner under this Act.

(a) If a holder is required to include confidential information in a report to the administrator, the information must be provided by a secure means.
(b) If confidential information in a record is provided to and maintained by the administrator or administrator's agent as
required by this Act, the administrator or agent shall
implement and maintain reasonable security measures to protect
those records from unauthorized access, acquisition,
destruction, use, modification, or disclosure as required by
the Personal Information Protection Act. If a State or federal
law requires the administrator or agent to provide greater
protection to records that contain personal information that
are maintained by the administrator or agent and the
administrator or agent is in compliance with the provisions of
that State or federal law, the administrator or agent is deemed
to be in compliance with the provisions of this subsection.

(c) If there is any breach of the security of the system
data or written material, the administrator and the
administrator's agent shall comply with the notice
requirements of Section 12 of the Personal Information
Protection Act, and shall, if applicable, cooperate with a
holder in complying with the notice requirements of Section 10
of the Personal Information Protection Act.

(d) The administrator and the administrator's agent shall
either return in a secure manner or destroy in a manner
consistent with the Personal Information Protection Act all
confidential information no longer reasonably needed under
this Act.

ARTICLE 15. MISCELLANEOUS
Section 15-1501. Uniformity of application and construction. In applying and construing this uniform Act consideration must be given to the need to promote uniformity of the law with respect to its subject matter among states that enact it.

Section 15-1502. Relation to Electronic Signatures in Global and National Commerce Act. This Act modifies, limits, or supersedes the Electronic Signatures in Global and National Commerce Act, 15 U.S.C. Section 7001 et seq., but does not modify, limit, or supersede Section 101(c) of that Act, 15 U.S.C. Section 7001(c), or authorize electronic delivery of any of the notices described in Section 103(b) of that Act, 15 U.S.C. Section 7003(b).

Section 15-1503. Transitional provision.

(a) An initial report filed under this Act for property that was not required to be reported before the effective date of this Act, but that is required to be reported under this Act, must include all items of property that would have been presumed abandoned during the 5-year period preceding the effective date of this Act as if this Act had been in effect during that period.

(b) This Act does not relieve a holder of a duty that arose before the effective date of this Act to report, pay, or deliver property. Subject to subsection (b) of Section 15-610,
a holder that did not comply with the law governing unclaimed property before the effective date of this Act is subject to applicable provisions for enforcement and penalties in effect before the effective date of this Act.

Section 15-1504. Severability. If any provision of this Act or its application to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the invalidity does not affect other provisions or applications of this Act which can be given effect without the invalid provision or application, and to this end the provisions of this Act are severable.

ARTICLE 17. AMENDATORY PROVISIONS; UNCLAIMED PROPERTY

(765 ILCS 1025/Act rep.)

Section 17-5. The Uniform Disposition of Unclaimed Property Act is repealed.

Section 17-10. The Illinois Administrative Procedure Act is amended by changing Section 1-5 as follows:

(5 ILCS 100/1-5) (from Ch. 127, par. 1001-5)

Sec. 1-5. Applicability.

(a) This Act applies to every agency as defined in this Act. Beginning January 1, 1978, in case of conflict between the provisions of this Act and the Act creating or conferring power
on an agency, this Act shall control. If, however, an agency (or its predecessor in the case of an agency that has been consolidated or reorganized) has existing procedures on July 1, 1977, specifically for contested cases or licensing, those existing provisions control, except that this exception respecting contested cases and licensing does not apply if the Act creating or conferring power on the agency adopts by express reference the provisions of this Act. Where the Act creating or conferring power on an agency establishes administrative procedures not covered by this Act, those procedures shall remain in effect.

(b) The provisions of this Act do not apply to (i) preliminary hearings, investigations, or practices where no final determinations affecting State funding are made by the State Board of Education, (ii) legal opinions issued under Section 2-3.7 of the School Code, (iii) as to State colleges and universities, their disciplinary and grievance proceedings, academic irregularity and capricious grading proceedings, and admission standards and procedures, and (iv) the class specifications for positions and individual position descriptions prepared and maintained under the Personnel Code. Those class specifications shall, however, be made reasonably available to the public for inspection and copying. The provisions of this Act do not apply to hearings under Section 20 of the Uniform Disposition of Unclaimed Property Act.

(c) Section 5-35 of this Act relating to procedures for
rulemaking does not apply to the following:

(1) Rules adopted by the Pollution Control Board that, in accordance with Section 7.2 of the Environmental Protection Act, are identical in substance to federal regulations or amendments to those regulations implementing the following: Sections 3001, 3002, 3003, 3004, 3005, and 9003 of the Solid Waste Disposal Act; Section 105 of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980; Sections 307(b), 307(c), 307(d), 402(b)(8), and 402(b)(9) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act; Sections 1412(b), 1414(c), 1417(a), 1421, and 1445(a) of the Safe Drinking Water Act; and Section 109 of the Clean Air Act.

(2) Rules adopted by the Pollution Control Board that establish or amend standards for the emission of hydrocarbons and carbon monoxide from gasoline powered motor vehicles subject to inspection under the Vehicle Emissions Inspection Law of 2005 or its predecessor laws.

(3) Procedural rules adopted by the Pollution Control Board governing requests for exceptions under Section 14.2 of the Environmental Protection Act.

(4) The Pollution Control Board's grant, pursuant to an adjudicatory determination, of an adjusted standard for persons who can justify an adjustment consistent with subsection (a) of Section 27 of the Environmental Protection Act.
(4.5) The Pollution Control Board's adoption of time-limited water quality standards under Section 38.5 of the Environmental Protection Act.

(5) Rules adopted by the Pollution Control Board that are identical in substance to the regulations adopted by the Office of the State Fire Marshal under clause (ii) of paragraph (b) of subsection (3) of Section 2 of the Gasoline Storage Act.

(d) Pay rates established under Section 8a of the Personnel Code shall be amended or repealed pursuant to the process set forth in Section 5-50 within 30 days after it becomes necessary to do so due to a conflict between the rates and the terms of a collective bargaining agreement covering the compensation of an employee subject to that Code.

(e) Section 10-45 of this Act shall not apply to any hearing, proceeding, or investigation conducted under Section 13-515 of the Public Utilities Act.

(f) Article 10 of this Act does not apply to any hearing, proceeding, or investigation conducted by the State Council for the State of Illinois created under Section 3-3-11.05 of the Unified Code of Corrections or by the Interstate Commission for Adult Offender Supervision created under the Interstate Compact for Adult Offender Supervision or by the Interstate Commission for Juveniles created under the Interstate Compact for Juveniles.

(g) This Act is subject to the provisions of Article XXI of
the Public Utilities Act. To the extent that any provision of
this Act conflicts with the provisions of that Article XXI, the
provisions of that Article XXI control.
(Source: P.A. 98-463, eff. 8-16-13; 99-937, eff. 2-24-17.)

Section 17-15. The Freedom of Information Act is amended by
changing Section 7.5 as follows:

(5 ILCS 140/7.5)
Sec. 7.5. Statutory exemptions. To the extent provided for
by the statutes referenced below, the following shall be exempt
from inspection and copying:

(a) All information determined to be confidential
under Section 4002 of the Technology Advancement and
Development Act.

(b) Library circulation and order records identifying
library users with specific materials under the Library
Records Confidentiality Act.

(c) Applications, related documents, and medical
records received by the Experimental Organ Transplantation
Procedures Board and any and all documents or other records
prepared by the Experimental Organ Transplantation
Procedures Board or its staff relating to applications it
has received.

(d) Information and records held by the Department of
Public Health and its authorized representatives relating
to known or suspected cases of sexually transmissible
disease or any information the disclosure of which is
restricted under the Illinois Sexually Transmissible
Disease Control Act.

(e) Information the disclosure of which is exempted
under Section 30 of the Radon Industry Licensing Act.

(f) Firm performance evaluations under Section 55 of
the Architectural, Engineering, and Land Surveying
Qualifications Based Selection Act.

(g) Information the disclosure of which is restricted
and exempted under Section 50 of the Illinois Prepaid
Tuition Act.

(h) Information the disclosure of which is exempted
under the State Officials and Employees Ethics Act, and
records of any lawfully created State or local inspector
general's office that would be exempt if created or
obtained by an Executive Inspector General's office under
that Act.

(i) Information contained in a local emergency energy
plan submitted to a municipality in accordance with a local
emergency energy plan ordinance that is adopted under

(j) Information and data concerning the distribution
of surcharge moneys collected and remitted by wireless
carriers under the Wireless Emergency Telephone Safety
Act.
(k) Law enforcement officer identification information or driver identification information compiled by a law enforcement agency or the Department of Transportation under Section 11-212 of the Illinois Vehicle Code.

(l) Records and information provided to a residential health care facility resident sexual assault and death review team or the Executive Council under the Abuse Prevention Review Team Act.

(m) Information provided to the predatory lending database created pursuant to Article 3 of the Residential Real Property Disclosure Act, except to the extent authorized under that Article.

(n) Defense budgets and petitions for certification of compensation and expenses for court appointed trial counsel as provided under Sections 10 and 15 of the Capital Crimes Litigation Act. This subsection (n) shall apply until the conclusion of the trial of the case, even if the prosecution chooses not to pursue the death penalty prior to trial or sentencing.

(o) Information that is prohibited from being disclosed under Section 4 of the Illinois Health and Hazardous Substances Registry Act.

(p) Security portions of system safety program plans, investigation reports, surveys, schedules, lists, data, or information compiled, collected, or prepared by or for the Regional Transportation Authority under Section 2.11 of
the Regional Transportation Authority Act or the St. Clair County Transit District under the Bi-State Transit Safety Act.

(q) Information prohibited from being disclosed by the Personnel Records Review Act.

(r) Information prohibited from being disclosed by the Illinois School Student Records Act.

(s) Information the disclosure of which is restricted under Section 5-108 of the Public Utilities Act.

(t) All identified or deidentified health information in the form of health data or medical records contained in, stored in, submitted to, transferred by, or released from the Illinois Health Information Exchange, and identified or deidentified health information in the form of health data and medical records of the Illinois Health Information Exchange in the possession of the Illinois Health Information Exchange Authority due to its administration of the Illinois Health Information Exchange. The terms "identified" and "deidentified" shall be given the same meaning as in the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996, Public Law 104-191, or any subsequent amendments thereto, and any regulations promulgated thereunder.

(u) Records and information provided to an independent team of experts under Brian's Law.

(v) Names and information of people who have applied
for or received Firearm Owner's Identification Cards under the Firearm Owners Identification Card Act or applied for or received a concealed carry license under the Firearm Concealed Carry Act, unless otherwise authorized by the Firearm Concealed Carry Act; and databases under the Firearm Concealed Carry Act, records of the Concealed Carry Licensing Review Board under the Firearm Concealed Carry Act, and law enforcement agency objections under the Firearm Concealed Carry Act.

(w) Personally identifiable information which is exempted from disclosure under subsection (g) of Section 19.1 of the Toll Highway Act.

(x) Information which is exempted from disclosure under Section 5-1014.3 of the Counties Code or Section 8-11-21 of the Illinois Municipal Code.

(y) Confidential information under the Adult Protective Services Act and its predecessor enabling statute, the Elder Abuse and Neglect Act, including information about the identity and administrative finding against any caregiver of a verified and substantiated decision of abuse, neglect, or financial exploitation of an eligible adult maintained in the Registry established under Section 7.5 of the Adult Protective Services Act.

(z) Records and information provided to a fatality review team or the Illinois Fatality Review Team Advisory Council under Section 15 of the Adult Protective Services
Act.

(aa) Information which is exempted from disclosure under Section 2.37 of the Wildlife Code.

(bb) Information which is or was prohibited from disclosure by the Juvenile Court Act of 1987.

(cc) Recordings made under the Law Enforcement Officer-Worn Body Camera Act, except to the extent authorized under that Act.

(dd) Information that is prohibited from being disclosed under Section 45 of the Condominium and Common Interest Community Ombudsperson Act.

(ee) (dd) Information that is exempted from disclosure under Section 30.1 of the Pharmacy Practice Act.

(ff) Information that is exempted from disclosure under the Revised Uniform Unclaimed Property Act.

(Source: P.A. 98-49, eff. 7-1-13; 98-63, eff. 7-9-13; 98-756, eff. 7-16-14; 98-1039, eff. 8-25-14; 98-1045, eff. 8-25-14; 99-78, eff. 7-20-15; 99-298, eff. 8-6-15; 99-352, eff. 1-1-16; 99-642, eff. 7-28-16; 99-776, eff. 8-12-16; 99-863, eff. 8-19-16; revised 9-1-16.)

Section 17-20. The State Comptroller Act is amended by changing Section 9 as follows:

(15 ILCS 405/9) (from Ch. 15, par. 209)

Sec. 9. Warrants; vouchers; preaudit.
(a) No payment may be made from public funds held by the State Treasurer in or outside of the State treasury, except by warrant drawn by the Comptroller and presented by him to the treasurer to be countersigned except for payments made pursuant to Section 9.03 or 9.05 of this Act.

(b) No warrant for the payment of money by the State Treasurer may be drawn by the Comptroller without the presentation of itemized vouchers indicating that the obligation or expenditure is pursuant to law and authorized, and authorizing the Comptroller to order payment.

(b-1) An itemized voucher for under $5 that is presented to the Comptroller for payment shall not be paid except through electronic funds transfer. This subsection (b-1) does not apply to (i) vouchers presented by the legislative branch of State government, (ii) vouchers presented by the State Treasurer's Office for the payment of unclaimed property claims authorized under the Revised Uniform Disposition of Unclaimed Property Act, or (iii) vouchers presented by the Department of Revenue for the payment of refunds of taxes administered by the Department.

(c) The Comptroller shall examine each voucher required by law to be filed with him and determine whether unencumbered appropriations or unencumbered obligational or expenditure authority other than by appropriation are legally available to incur the obligation or to make the expenditure of public funds. If he determines that unencumbered appropriations or
other obligational or expenditure authority are not available from which to incur the obligation or make the expenditure, the Comptroller shall refuse to draw a warrant.

(d) The Comptroller shall examine each voucher and all other documentation required to accompany the voucher, and shall ascertain whether the voucher and documentation meet all requirements established by or pursuant to law. If the Comptroller determines that the voucher and documentation do not meet applicable requirements established by or pursuant to law, he shall refuse to draw a warrant. As used in this Section, "requirements established by or pursuant to law" includes statutory enactments and requirements established by rules and regulations adopted pursuant to this Act.

(e) Prior to drawing a warrant, the Comptroller may review the voucher, any documentation accompanying the voucher, and any other documentation related to the transaction on file with him, and determine if the transaction is in accordance with the law. If based on his review the Comptroller has reason to believe that such transaction is not in accordance with the law, he shall refuse to draw a warrant.

(f) Where the Comptroller refuses to draw a warrant pursuant to this Section, he shall maintain separate records of such transactions.

(g) State agencies shall have the principal responsibility for the preaudit of their encumbrances, expenditures, and other transactions as otherwise required by law.
Section 17-25. The State Treasurer Act is amended by changing Sections 0.02, 0.03, 0.04, 0.05, and 0.06 as follows:

(15 ILCS 505/0.02)

Sec. 0.02. Transfer of powers. The rights, powers, duties, and functions vested in the Department of Financial Institutions to administer the Uniform Disposition of Unclaimed Property Act (superseded by the Revised Uniform Unclaimed Property Act) are transferred to the State Treasurer on July 1, 1999; provided, however, that the rights, powers, duties, and functions involving the examination of the records of any person that the State Treasurer has reason to believe has failed to report properly under this Act shall be transferred to the Office of Banks and Real Estate if the person is regulated by the Office of Banks and Real Estate under the Illinois Banking Act, the Corporate Fiduciary Act, the Foreign Banking Office Act, the Illinois Savings and Loan Act of 1985, or the Savings Bank Act and shall be retained by the Department of Financial Institutions if the person is doing business in the State under the supervision of the Department of Financial Institutions, the National Credit Union Administration, the Office of Thrift Supervision, or the Comptroller of the Currency.
Sec. 0.03. Transfer of personnel.

(a) Except as provided in subsection (b), personnel employed by the Department of Financial Institutions on June 30, 1999 to perform duties pertaining to the administration of the Uniform Disposition of Unclaimed Property Act (superseded by the Revised Uniform Unclaimed Property Act) are transferred to the State Treasurer on July 1, 1999.

(b) In the case of a person employed by the Department of Financial Institutions to perform both duties pertaining to the administration of the Uniform Disposition of Unclaimed Property Act (superseded by the Revised Uniform Unclaimed Property Act) and duties pertaining to a function retained by the Department of Financial Institutions, the State Treasurer, in consultation with the Director of Financial Institutions, shall determine whether to transfer the employee to the Office of the State Treasurer; until this determination has been made, the transfer shall not take effect.

(c) The rights of State employees, the State, and its agencies under the Personnel Code and applicable collective bargaining agreements and retirement plans are not affected by this amendatory Act of 1999, except that all positions transferred to the State Treasurer shall be subject to the State Treasurer Employment Code effective July 1, 2000.
All transferred employees who are members of collective bargaining units shall retain their seniority, continuous service, salary, and accrued benefits. During the pendency of the existing collective bargaining agreement, the rights provided for under that agreement and memoranda and supplements to that agreement, including but not limited to, the rights of employees performing duties pertaining to the administration of the Uniform Disposition of Unclaimed Property Act (superseded by the Revised Uniform Unclaimed Property Act) to positions in other State agencies and the right of employees in other State agencies covered by the agreement to positions performing duties pertaining to the administration of the Uniform Disposition of Unclaimed Property Act (superseded by the Revised Uniform Unclaimed Property Act), shall not be abridged.

The State Treasurer shall continue to honor during their pendency all bargaining agreements in effect at the time of the transfer and to recognize all collective bargaining representatives for the employees who perform or will perform functions transferred by this amendatory Act of 1999. For all purposes with respect to the management of the existing agreement and the negotiation and management of any successor agreements, the State Treasurer shall be deemed to be the employer of employees who perform or will perform functions transferred to the Office of the State Treasurer by this amendatory Act of 1999; provided that the Illinois Department
of Central Management Services shall be a party to any grievance or arbitration proceeding held pursuant to the provisions of the collective bargaining agreement which involves the movement of employees from the Office of the State Treasurer to an agency under the jurisdiction of the Governor covered by the agreement.

(Source: P.A. 91-16, eff. 6-4-99.)

(15 ILCS 505/0.04)

Sec. 0.04. Transfer of property.

(a) Except as provided in subsection (b), all real and personal property, including but not limited to all books, records, and documents, and all unexpended appropriations and pending business pertaining to the administration of the Uniform Disposition of Unclaimed Property Act (superseded by the Revised Uniform Unclaimed Property Act) shall be transferred and delivered to the State Treasurer effective July 1, 1999.

(b) In the case of books, records, or documents that pertain both to the administration of the Uniform Disposition of Unclaimed Property Act (superseded by the Revised Uniform Unclaimed Property Act) and to a function retained by the Department of Financial Institutions, the State Treasurer, in consultation with the Director of Financial Institutions, shall determine whether the books, records, or documents shall be transferred, copied, or left with the Department of
Financial Institutions; until this determination has been made, the transfer shall not take effect.

In the case of property or an unexpended appropriation that pertains both to the administration of the Uniform Disposition of Unclaimed Property Act (superseded by the Revised Uniform Unclaimed Property Act) and to a function retained by the Department of Financial Institutions, the State Treasurer, in consultation with the Director of Financial Institutions, shall determine whether the property or unexpended appropriation shall be transferred, divided, or left with the Department of Financial Institutions; until this determination has been made (and, in the case of an unexpended appropriation, notice of the determination has been filed with the State Comptroller), the transfer shall not take effect.

(Source: P.A. 91-16, eff. 6-4-99.)

(15 ILCS 505/0.05)

Sec. 0.05. Rules and standards.

(a) The rules and standards of the Department of Financial Institutions that are in effect on June 30, 1999 and pertain to the administration of the Uniform Disposition of Unclaimed Property Act (superseded by the Revised Uniform Unclaimed Property Act) shall become the rules and standards of the State Treasurer on July 1, 1999 and shall continue in effect until amended or repealed by the State Treasurer.

(b) Any rules pertaining to the administration of the
Uniform Disposition of Unclaimed Property Act (superseded by the Revised Uniform Unclaimed Property Act) that have been proposed by the Department of Financial Institutions but have not taken effect or been finally adopted by June 30, 1999 shall become proposed rules of the State Treasurer on July 1, 1999, and any rulemaking procedures that have already been completed by the Department of Financial Institutions need not be repeated.

(c) As soon as practical after July 1, 1999, the State Treasurer shall revise and clarify the rules transferred to it under this amendatory Act of 1999 to reflect the reorganization of rights, powers, duties, and functions effected by this amendatory Act of 1999 using the procedures for recodification of rules available under the Illinois Administrative Procedure Act, except that existing title, part, and section numbering for the affected rules may be retained.

(d) As soon as practical after July 1, 1999, the Office of Banks and Real Estate and the Office of the State Treasurer shall jointly promulgate rules to reflect the transfer of examination functions to the Office of Banks and Real Estate under this amendatory Act of 1999 using the procedures available under the Illinois Administrative Procedure Act.

(e) As soon as practical after July 1, 1999, the Department of Financial Institutions and the Office of the State Treasurer shall jointly promulgate rules to reflect the retention of examination functions by the Department of Financial
Institutions under this amendatory Act of 1999 using the procedures available under the Illinois Administrative Procedure Act.
(Source: P.A. 91-16, eff. 6-4-99.)

(15 ILCS 505/0.06)
Sec. 0.06. Savings provisions.
(a) The rights, powers, duties, and functions transferred to the State Treasurer or the Commissioner of Banks and Real Estate by this amendatory Act of 1999 shall be vested in and exercised by the State Treasurer or the Commissioner of Banks and Real Estate subject to the provisions of this amendatory Act of 1999. An act done by the State Treasurer or the Commissioner of Banks and Real Estate or an officer, employee, or agent of the State Treasurer or the Commissioner of Banks and Real Estate in the exercise of the transferred rights, powers, duties, or functions shall have the same legal effect as if done by the Department of Financial Institutions or an officer, employee, or agent of the Department of Financial Institutions prior to the effective date of this amendatory Act of 1999.

(b) The transfer of rights, powers, duties, and functions to the State Treasurer or the Commissioner of Banks and Real Estate under this amendatory Act of 1999 does not invalidate any previous action taken by or in respect to the Department of Financial Institutions or its officers, employees, or agents.
References to the Department of Financial Institutions or its officers, employees or agents in any document, contract, agreement, or law shall, in appropriate contexts, be deemed to refer to the State Treasurer or the Commissioner of Banks and Real Estate or the officers, employees, or agents of the State Treasurer or the Commissioner of Banks and Real Estate.

(c) The transfer of rights, powers, duties, and functions from the Department of Financial Institutions to the State Treasurer or the Commissioner of Banks and Real Estate under this amendatory Act of 1999 does not affect the rights, obligations, or duties of any other person or entity, including any civil or criminal penalties applicable thereto, arising out of those transferred rights, powers, duties, and functions.

(d) With respect to matters that pertain to a right, power, duty, or function transferred to the State Treasurer under this amendatory Act of 1999:

(1) Beginning July 1, 1999, any report or notice that was previously required to be made or given by any person to the Department of Financial Institutions or any of its officers, employees, or agents under the Uniform Disposition of Unclaimed Property Act or rules promulgated pursuant to that Act shall be made or given in the same manner to the State Treasurer or his or her appropriate officer, employee, or agent.

(2) Beginning July 1, 1999, any document that was
previously required to be furnished or served by any person to or upon the Department of Financial Institutions or any of its officers, employees, or agents under the Uniform Disposition of Unclaimed Property Act (superseded by the Revised Uniform Unclaimed Property Act) or rules promulgated pursuant to that Act shall be furnished or served in the same manner to or upon the State Treasurer or his or her appropriate officer, employee, or agent.

(e) This amendatory Act of 1999 does not affect any act done, ratified, or canceled, any right occurring or established, or any action or proceeding had or commenced in an administrative, civil, or criminal cause before July 1, 1999. Any such action or proceeding that pertains to the Uniform Disposition of Unclaimed Property Act (superseded by the Revised Uniform Unclaimed Property Act) or rules promulgated pursuant to that Act and that is pending on that date may be prosecuted, defended, or continued by the State Treasurer.

(Source: P.A. 91-16, eff. 6-4-99.)

Section 17-30. The Financial Institutions Code is amended by changing Sections 7 and 18.1 as follows:

(20 ILCS 1205/7) (from Ch. 17, par. 108)

Sec. 7. The provisions of "The Illinois Administrative Procedure Act", as now or hereafter amended, are hereby expressly adopted and incorporated herein as though a part of
this Act, and shall apply to all administrative rules and procedures of the Director and the Department of Financial Institutions under this Act, except that the provisions of the Administrative Procedure Act regarding contested cases shall not apply to actions of the Director under Section 15.1 of "An Act in relation to the definition, licensing and regulation of community currency exchanges and ambulatory currency exchanges, and the operators and employees thereof, and to make an appropriation therefor, and to provide penalties and remedies for the violation thereof", approved June 30, 1943, as amended, or Sections 8 and 61 of "The Illinois Credit Union Act", or to hearings under Section 20 of the "Uniform Disposition of Unclaimed Property Act".
(Source: P.A. 81-329.)

(20 ILCS 1205/18.1)

Sec. 18.1. Transfer of administration of Uniform Disposition of Unclaimed Property Act to State Treasurer. The rights, powers, duties, and functions vested in the Department of Financial Institutions to administer the Uniform Disposition of Unclaimed Property Act (superseded by the Revised Uniform Unclaimed Property Act) are transferred to the State Treasurer on July 1, 1999 in accordance with Sections 0.02 through 0.06 of the State Treasurer Act; provided, however, that the rights, powers, duties, and functions involving the examination of the records of any person that the
State Treasurer has reason to believe has failed to report
properly under this Act shall be transferred to the Office of
Banks and Real Estate if the person is regulated by the Office
of Banks and Real Estate under the Illinois Banking Act, the
Corporate Fiduciary Act, the Foreign Banking Office Act, the
Illinois Savings and Loan Act of 1985, or the Savings Bank Act
and shall be retained by the Department of Financial
Institutions if the person is doing business in the State under
the supervision of the Department of Financial Institutions,
the National Credit Union Administration, the Office of Thrift
Supervision, or the Comptroller of the Currency.
(Source: P.A. 91-16, eff. 6-4-99.)

Section 17-35. The State Finance Act is amended by changing
Sections 6b-1 and 8.12 as follows:

(30 ILCS 105/6b-1) (from Ch. 127, par. 142b1)
Sec. 6b-1. There shall be paid into the State Pensions Fund
the funds and proceeds from the sale of abandoned property as
provided in Section 18 of the Revised Uniform "Uniform
Disposition of Unclaimed Property Act", enacted by the
Seventy-second General Assembly.
(Source: Laws 1961, p. 3423.)

(30 ILCS 105/8.12) (from Ch. 127, par. 144.12)
(a) The moneys in the State Pensions Fund shall be used exclusively for the administration of the Revised Uniform Disposition of Unclaimed Property Act and for the expenses incurred by the Auditor General for administering the provisions of Section 2-8.1 of the Illinois State Auditing Act and for operational expenses of the Office of the State Treasurer and for the funding of the unfunded liabilities of the designated retirement systems. Beginning in State fiscal year 2018, payments to the designated retirement systems under this Section shall be in addition to, and not in lieu of, any State contributions required under the Illinois Pension Code.

"Designated retirement systems" means:

1. the State Employees' Retirement System of Illinois;
2. the Teachers' Retirement System of the State of Illinois;
3. the State Universities Retirement System;
4. the Judges Retirement System of Illinois; and
5. the General Assembly Retirement System.

(b) Each year the General Assembly may make appropriations from the State Pensions Fund for the administration of the Revised Uniform Disposition of Unclaimed Property Act.

Each month, the Commissioner of the Office of Banks and Real Estate shall certify to the State Treasurer the actual expenditures that the Office of Banks and Real Estate incurred conducting unclaimed property examinations under the Uniform
Disposition of Unclaimed Property Act during the immediately preceding month. Within a reasonable time following the acceptance of such certification by the State Treasurer, the State Treasurer shall pay from its appropriation from the State Pensions Fund to the Bank and Trust Company Fund, the Savings Bank Regulatory Fund, and the Residential Finance Regulatory Fund an amount equal to the expenditures incurred by each Fund for that month.

Each month, the Director of Financial Institutions shall certify to the State Treasurer the actual expenditures that the Department of Financial Institutions incurred conducting unclaimed property examinations under the Uniform Disposition of Unclaimed Property Act during the immediately preceding month. Within a reasonable time following the acceptance of such certification by the State Treasurer, the State Treasurer shall pay from its appropriation from the State Pensions Fund to the Financial Institution Fund and the Credit Union Fund an amount equal to the expenditures incurred by each Fund for that month.

(c) As soon as possible after the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 93rd General Assembly, the General Assembly shall appropriate from the State Pensions Fund (1) to the State Universities Retirement System the amount certified under Section 15-165 during the prior year, (2) to the Judges Retirement System of Illinois the amount certified under Section 18-140 during the prior year, and (3) to the General
Assembly Retirement System the amount certified under Section 2-134 during the prior year as part of the required State contributions to each of those designated retirement systems; except that amounts appropriated under this subsection (c) in State fiscal year 2005 shall not reduce the amount in the State Pensions Fund below $5,000,000. If the amount in the State Pensions Fund does not exceed the sum of the amounts certified in Sections 15-165, 18-140, and 2-134 by at least $5,000,000, the amount paid to each designated retirement system under this subsection shall be reduced in proportion to the amount certified by each of those designated retirement systems.

(c-5) For fiscal years 2006 through 2017, the General Assembly shall appropriate from the State Pensions Fund to the State Universities Retirement System the amount estimated to be available during the fiscal year in the State Pensions Fund; provided, however, that the amounts appropriated under this subsection (c-5) shall not reduce the amount in the State Pensions Fund below $5,000,000.

(c-6) For fiscal year 2018 and each fiscal year thereafter, as soon as may be practical after any money is deposited into the State Pensions Fund from the Unclaimed Property Trust Fund, the State Treasurer shall apportion the deposited amount among the designated retirement systems as defined in subsection (a) to reduce their actuarial reserve deficiencies. The State Comptroller and State Treasurer shall pay the apportioned amounts to the designated retirement systems to fund the
unfunded liabilities of the designated retirement systems. The amount apportioned to each designated retirement system shall constitute a portion of the amount estimated to be available for appropriation from the State Pensions Fund that is the same as that retirement system's portion of the total actual reserve deficiency of the systems, as determined annually by the Governor's Office of Management and Budget at the request of the State Treasurer. The amounts apportioned under this subsection shall not reduce the amount in the State Pensions Fund below $5,000,000.

(d) The Governor's Office of Management and Budget shall determine the individual and total reserve deficiencies of the designated retirement systems. For this purpose, the Governor's Office of Management and Budget shall utilize the latest available audit and actuarial reports of each of the retirement systems and the relevant reports and statistics of the Public Employee Pension Fund Division of the Department of Insurance.

(d-1) As soon as practicable after the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 93rd General Assembly, the Comptroller shall direct and the Treasurer shall transfer from the State Pensions Fund to the General Revenue Fund, as funds become available, a sum equal to the amounts that would have been paid from the State Pensions Fund to the Teachers' Retirement System of the State of Illinois, the State Universities Retirement System, the Judges Retirement System
of Illinois, the General Assembly Retirement System, and the
State Employees' Retirement System of Illinois after the
effective date of this amendatory Act during the remainder of
fiscal year 2004 to the designated retirement systems from the
appropriations provided for in this Section if the transfers
provided in Section 6z-61 had not occurred. The transfers
described in this subsection (d-1) are to partially repay the
General Revenue Fund for the costs associated with the bonds
used to fund the moneys transferred to the designated
retirement systems under Section 6z-61.

(e) The changes to this Section made by this amendatory Act
of 1994 shall first apply to distributions from the Fund for
State fiscal year 1996.
(Source: P.A. 98-24, eff. 6-19-13; 98-463, eff. 8-16-13;
98-674, eff. 6-30-14; 98-1081, eff. 1-1-15; 99-8, eff. 7-9-15;
99-78, eff. 7-20-15; 99-523, eff. 6-30-16.)

Section 17-40. The State Officers and Employees Money
Disposition Act is amended by changing Section 2 as follows:

(30 ILCS 230/2) (from Ch. 127, par. 171)

Sec. 2. Accounts of money received; payment into State
treasury.

(a) Every officer, board, commission, commissioner,
department, institution, arm or agency brought within the
provisions of this Act by Section 1 shall keep in proper books
a detailed itemized account of all moneys received for or on behalf of the State of Illinois, showing the date of receipt, the payor, and purpose and amount, and the date and manner of disbursement as hereinafter provided, and, unless a different time of payment is expressly provided by law or by rules or regulations promulgated under subsection (b) of this Section, shall pay into the State treasury the gross amount of money so received on the day of actual physical receipt with respect to any single item of receipt exceeding $10,000, within 24 hours of actual physical receipt with respect to an accumulation of receipts of $10,000 or more, or within 48 hours of actual physical receipt with respect to an accumulation of receipts exceeding $500 but less than $10,000, disregarding holidays, Saturdays and Sundays, after the receipt of same, without any deduction on account of salaries, fees, costs, charges, expenses or claims of any description whatever; provided that:

(1) the provisions of (i) Section 2505-475 of the Department of Revenue Law (20 ILCS 2505/2505-475), (ii) any specific taxing statute authorizing a claim for credit procedure instead of the actual making of refunds, (iii) Section 505 of the Illinois Controlled Substances Act, (iv) Section 85 of the Methamphetamine Control and Community Protection Act, authorizing the Director of State Police to dispose of forfeited property, which includes the sale and disposition of the proceeds of the sale of forfeited property, and the Department of Central Management
Services to be reimbursed for costs incurred with the sales of forfeited vehicles, boats or aircraft and to pay to bona
die or innocent purchasers, conditional sales vendors or mortgagees of such vehicles, boats or aircraft their interest in such vehicles, boats or aircraft, and (v) Section 6b-2 of the State Finance Act, establishing procedures for handling cash receipts from the sale of pari-mutuel wagering tickets, shall not be deemed to be in conflict with the requirements of this Section;

(2) any fees received by the State Registrar of Vital Records pursuant to the Vital Records Act which are insufficient in amount may be returned by the Registrar as provided in that Act;

(3) any fees received by the Department of Public Health under the Food Handling Regulation Enforcement Act that are submitted for renewal of an expired food service sanitation manager certificate may be returned by the Director as provided in that Act;

(3.5) the State Treasurer may permit the deduction of fees by third-party unclaimed property examiners from the property recovered by the examiners for the State of Illinois during examinations of holders located outside the State under which the Office of the Treasurer has agreed to pay for the examinations based upon a percentage, set by rule by the State Treasurer in accordance with the Revised Uniform Unclaimed Property Illinois Administrative
procedure Act, of the property recovered during the
examination; and

(4) if the amount of money received does not exceed
$500, such money may be retained and need not be paid into
the State treasury until the total amount of money so
received exceeds $500, or until the next succeeding 1st or
15th day of each month (or until the next business day if
these days fall on Sunday or a holiday), whichever is
earlier, at which earlier time such money shall be paid
into the State treasury, except that if a local bank or
savings and loan association account has been authorized by
law, any balances shall be paid into the State treasury on
Monday of each week if more than $500 is to be deposited in
any fund.

Single items of receipt exceeding $10,000 received after 2 p.m.
on a working day may be deemed to have been received on the
next working day for purposes of fulfilling the requirement
that the item be deposited on the day of actual physical
receipt.

No money belonging to or left for the use of the State
shall be expended or applied except in consequence of an
appropriation made by law and upon the warrant of the State
Comptroller. However, payments made by the Comptroller to
persons by direct deposit need not be made upon the warrant of
the Comptroller, but if not made upon a warrant, shall be made
in accordance with Section 9.02 of the State Comptroller Act.
All moneys so paid into the State treasury shall, unless required by some statute to be held in the State treasury in a separate or special fund, be covered into the General Revenue Fund in the State treasury. Moneys received in the form of checks, drafts or similar instruments shall be properly endorsed, if necessary, and delivered to the State Treasurer for collection. The State Treasurer shall remit such collected funds to the depositing officer, board, commission, commissioner, department, institution, arm or agency by Treasurers Draft or through electronic funds transfer. The draft or notification of the electronic funds transfer shall be provided to the State Comptroller to allow deposit into the appropriate fund.

(b) Different time periods for the payment of public funds into the State treasury or to the State Treasurer, in excess of the periods established in subsection (a) of this Section, but not in excess of 30 days after receipt of such funds, may be established and revised from time to time by rules or regulations promulgated jointly by the State Treasurer and the State Comptroller in accordance with the Illinois Administrative Procedure Act. The different time periods established by rule or regulation under this subsection may vary according to the nature and amounts of the funds received, the locations at which the funds are received, whether compliance with the deposit requirements specified in subsection (a) of this Section would be cost effective, and
such other circumstances and conditions as the promulgating authorities consider to be appropriate. The Treasurer and the Comptroller shall review all such different time periods established pursuant to this subsection every 2 years from the establishment thereof and upon such review, unless it is determined that it is economically unfeasible for the agency to comply with the provisions of subsection (a), shall repeal such different time period.

(Source: P.A. 94-556, eff. 9-11-05.)

Section 17-45. The Counties Code is amended by changing Section 3-3034 as follows:

(55 ILCS 5/3-3034) (from Ch. 34, par. 3-3034)

Sec. 3-3034. Disposition of body. After the inquest the coroner may deliver the body or human remains of the deceased to the family of the deceased or, if there are no family members to accept the body or the remains, then to friends of the deceased, if there be any, but if not, the coroner shall cause the body or the remains to be decently buried, cremated, or donated for medical science purposes, the expenses to be paid from the property of the deceased, if there is sufficient, if not, by the county. The coroner may not approve the cremation or donation of the body if it is necessary to preserve the body for law enforcement purposes. If the State Treasurer, pursuant to the Revised Uniform Disposition of
Unclaimed Property Act, delivers human remains to the coroner, the coroner shall cause the human remains to be disposed of as provided in this Section. If the police department of any municipality or county investigates abandoned cremated remains, determines that they are human remains, and cannot locate the owner of the remains, then the police shall deliver the remains to the coroner, and the coroner shall cause the remains to be disposed of as provided in this Section.
(Source: P.A. 96-1339, eff. 7-27-10; 97-679, eff. 2-6-12.)

Section 17-50. The Illinois Banking Act is amended by changing Sections 48, 48.1, 48.3, and 65 as follows:

(205 ILCS 5/48)

Sec. 48. Secretary's powers; duties. The Secretary shall have the powers and authority, and is charged with the duties and responsibilities designated in this Act, and a State bank shall not be subject to any other visitorial power other than as authorized by this Act, except those vested in the courts, or upon prior consultation with the Secretary, a foreign bank regulator with an appropriate supervisory interest in the parent or affiliate of a state bank. In the performance of the Secretary's duties:

(1) The Commissioner shall call for statements from all State banks as provided in Section 47 at least one time during each calendar quarter.
(2) (a) The Commissioner, as often as the Commissioner shall deem necessary or proper, and no less frequently than 18 months following the preceding examination, shall appoint a suitable person or persons to make an examination of the affairs of every State bank, except that for every eligible State bank, as defined by regulation, the Commissioner in lieu of the examination may accept on an alternating basis the examination made by the eligible State bank's appropriate federal banking agency pursuant to Section 111 of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation Improvement Act of 1991, provided the appropriate federal banking agency has made such an examination. A person so appointed shall not be a stockholder or officer or employee of any bank which that person may be directed to examine, and shall have powers to make a thorough examination into all the affairs of the bank and in so doing to examine any of the officers or agents or employees thereof on oath and shall make a full and detailed report of the condition of the bank to the Commissioner. In making the examination the examiners shall include an examination of the affairs of all the affiliates of the bank, as defined in subsection (b) of Section 35.2 of this Act, or subsidiaries of the bank as shall be necessary to disclose fully the conditions of the subsidiaries or affiliates, the relations between the bank and the subsidiaries or affiliates and the effect of those relations upon the affairs of the bank, and in
connection therewith shall have power to examine any of the officers, directors, agents, or employees of the subsidiaries or affiliates on oath. After May 31, 1997, the Commissioner may enter into cooperative agreements with state regulatory authorities of other states to provide for examination of State bank branches in those states, and the Commissioner may accept reports of examinations of State bank branches from those state regulatory authorities. These cooperative agreements may set forth the manner in which the other state regulatory authorities may be compensated for examinations prepared for and submitted to the Commissioner.

(b) After May 31, 1997, the Commissioner is authorized to examine, as often as the Commissioner shall deem necessary or proper, branches of out-of-state banks. The Commissioner may establish and may assess fees to be paid to the Commissioner for examinations under this subsection (b). The fees shall be borne by the out-of-state bank, unless the fees are borne by the state regulatory authority that chartered the out-of-state bank, as determined by a cooperative agreement between the Commissioner and the state regulatory authority that chartered the out-of-state bank.

(2.1) Pursuant to paragraph (a) of subsection (6) of this Section, the Secretary shall adopt rules that ensure consistency and due process in the examination process. The
Secretary may also establish guidelines that (i) define the scope of the examination process and (ii) clarify examination items to be resolved. The rules, formal guidance, interpretive letters, or opinions furnished to State banks by the Secretary may be relied upon by the State banks.

(2.5) Whenever any State bank, any subsidiary or affiliate of a State bank, or after May 31, 1997, any branch of an out-of-state bank causes to be performed, by contract or otherwise, any bank services for itself, whether on or off its premises:

(a) that performance shall be subject to examination by the Commissioner to the same extent as if services were being performed by the bank or, after May 31, 1997, branch of the out-of-state bank itself on its own premises; and

(b) the bank or, after May 31, 1997, branch of the out-of-state bank shall notify the Commissioner of the existence of a service relationship. The notification shall be submitted with the first statement of condition (as required by Section 47 of this Act) due after the making of the service contract or the performance of the service, whichever occurs first. The Commissioner shall be notified of each subsequent contract in the same manner.

For purposes of this subsection (2.5), the term "bank
services" means services such as sorting and posting of checks and deposits, computation and posting of interest and other credits and charges, preparation and mailing of checks, statements, notices, and similar items, or any other clerical, bookkeeping, accounting, statistical, or similar functions performed for a State bank, including but not limited to electronic data processing related to those bank services.

(3) The expense of administering this Act, including the expense of the examinations of State banks as provided in this Act, shall to the extent of the amounts resulting from the fees provided for in paragraphs (a), (a-2), and (b) of this subsection (3) be assessed against and borne by the State banks:

(a) Each bank shall pay to the Secretary a Call Report Fee which shall be paid in quarterly installments equal to one-fourth of the sum of the annual fixed fee of $800, plus a variable fee based on the assets shown on the quarterly statement of condition delivered to the Secretary in accordance with Section 47 for the preceding quarter according to the following schedule: 16¢ per $1,000 of the first $5,000,000 of total assets, 15¢ per $1,000 of the next $20,000,000 of total assets, 13¢ per $1,000 of the next $75,000,000 of total assets, 9¢ per $1,000 of the next $400,000,000 of total assets, 7¢ per $1,000 of the next
$500,000,000 of total assets, and 5¢ per $1,000 of all assets in excess of $1,000,000,000, of the State bank. The Call Report Fee shall be calculated by the Secretary and billed to the banks for remittance at the time of the quarterly statements of condition provided for in Section 47. The Secretary may require payment of the fees provided in this Section by an electronic transfer of funds or an automatic debit of an account of each of the State banks. In case more than one examination of any bank is deemed by the Secretary to be necessary in any examination frequency cycle specified in subsection 2(a) of this Section, and is performed at his direction, the Secretary may assess a reasonable additional fee to recover the cost of the additional examination; provided, however, that an examination conducted at the request of the State Treasurer pursuant to the Uniform Disposition of Unclaimed Property Act shall not be deemed to be an additional examination under this Section. In lieu of the method and amounts set forth in this paragraph (a) for the calculation of the Call Report Fee, the Secretary may specify by rule that the Call Report Fees provided by this Section may be assessed semiannually or some other period and may provide in the rule the formula to be used for calculating and assessing the periodic Call Report Fees to be paid by State banks.
(a-1) If in the opinion of the Commissioner an emergency exists or appears likely, the Commissioner may assign an examiner or examiners to monitor the affairs of a State bank with whatever frequency he deems appropriate, including but not limited to a daily basis. The reasonable and necessary expenses of the Commissioner during the period of the monitoring shall be borne by the subject bank. The Commissioner shall furnish the State bank a statement of time and expenses if requested to do so within 30 days of the conclusion of the monitoring period.

(a-2) On and after January 1, 1990, the reasonable and necessary expenses of the Commissioner during examination of the performance of electronic data processing services under subsection (2.5) shall be borne by the banks for which the services are provided. An amount, based upon a fee structure prescribed by the Commissioner, shall be paid by the banks or, after May 31, 1997, branches of out-of-state banks receiving the electronic data processing services along with the Call Report Fee assessed under paragraph (a) of this subsection (3).

(a-3) After May 31, 1997, the reasonable and necessary expenses of the Commissioner during examination of the performance of electronic data processing services under subsection (2.5) at or on
behalf of branches of out-of-state banks shall be borne by the out-of-state banks, unless those expenses are borne by the state regulatory authorities that chartered the out-of-state banks, as determined by cooperative agreements between the Commissioner and the state regulatory authorities that chartered the out-of-state banks.

(b) "Fiscal year" for purposes of this Section 48 is defined as a period beginning July 1 of any year and ending June 30 of the next year. The Commissioner shall receive for each fiscal year, commencing with the fiscal year ending June 30, 1987, a contingent fee equal to the lesser of the aggregate of the fees paid by all State banks under paragraph (a) of subsection (3) for that year, or the amount, if any, whereby the aggregate of the administration expenses, as defined in paragraph (c), for that fiscal year exceeds the sum of the aggregate of the fees payable by all State banks for that year under paragraph (a) of subsection (3), plus any amounts transferred into the Bank and Trust Company Fund from the State Pensions Fund for that year, plus all other amounts collected by the Commissioner for that year under any other provision of this Act, plus the aggregate of all fees collected for that year by the Commissioner under the Corporate Fiduciary Act, excluding the receivership fees
provided for in Section 5-10 of the Corporate Fiduciary Act, and the Foreign Banking Office Act. The aggregate amount of the contingent fee thus arrived at for any fiscal year shall be apportioned amongst, assessed upon, and paid by the State banks and foreign banking corporations, respectively, in the same proportion that the fee of each under paragraph (a) of subsection (3), respectively, for that year bears to the aggregate for that year of the fees collected under paragraph (a) of subsection (3). The aggregate amount of the contingent fee, and the portion thereof to be assessed upon each State bank and foreign banking corporation, respectively, shall be determined by the Commissioner and shall be paid by each, respectively, within 120 days of the close of the period for which the contingent fee is computed and is payable, and the Commissioner shall give 20 days' advance notice of the amount of the contingent fee payable by the State bank and of the date fixed by the Commissioner for payment of the fee.

(c) The "administration expenses" for any fiscal year shall mean the ordinary and contingent expenses for that year incident to making the examinations provided for by, and for otherwise administering, this Act, the Corporate Fiduciary Act, excluding the expenses paid from the Corporate Fiduciary
Receivership account in the Bank and Trust Company Fund, the Foreign Banking Office Act, the Electronic Fund Transfer Act, and the Illinois Bank Examiners' Education Foundation Act, including all salaries and other compensation paid for personal services rendered for the State by officers or employees of the State, including the Commissioner and the Deputy Commissioners, communication equipment and services, office furnishings, surety bond premiums, and travel expenses of those officers and employees, employees, expenditures or charges for the acquisition, enlargement or improvement of, or for the use of, any office space, building, or structure, or expenditures for the maintenance thereof or for furnishing heat, light, or power with respect thereto, all to the extent that those expenditures are directly incidental to such examinations or administration. The Commissioner shall not be required by paragraphs (c) or (d-1) of this subsection (3) to maintain in any fiscal year's budget appropriated reserves for accrued vacation and accrued sick leave that is required to be paid to employees of the Commissioner upon termination of their service with the Commissioner in an amount that is more than is reasonably anticipated to be necessary for any anticipated turnover in employees, whether due to normal attrition or due to layoffs, terminations, or
(d) The aggregate of all fees collected by the Secretary under this Act, the Corporate Fiduciary Act, or the Foreign Banking Office Act on and after July 1, 1979, shall be paid promptly after receipt of the same, accompanied by a detailed statement thereof, into the State treasury and shall be set apart in a special fund to be known as the "Bank and Trust Company Fund", except as provided in paragraph (c) of subsection (11) of this Section. All earnings received from investments of funds in the Bank and Trust Company Fund shall be deposited in the Bank and Trust Company Fund and may be used for the same purposes as fees deposited in that Fund. The amount from time to time deposited into the Bank and Trust Company Fund shall be used: (i) to offset the ordinary administrative expenses of the Secretary as defined in this Section or (ii) as a credit against fees under paragraph (d-1) of this subsection (3). Nothing in this amendatory Act of 1979 shall prevent continuing the practice of paying expenses involving salaries, retirement, social security, and State-paid insurance premiums of State officers by appropriations from the General Revenue Fund. However, the General Revenue Fund shall be reimbursed for those payments made on and after July 1, 1979, by an annual transfer of funds from the Bank and
Trust Company Fund. Moneys in the Bank and Trust Company Fund may be transferred to the Professions Indirect Cost Fund, as authorized under Section 2105-300 of the Department of Professional Regulation Law of the Civil Administrative Code of Illinois.

Notwithstanding provisions in the State Finance Act, as now or hereafter amended, or any other law to the contrary, the sum of $18,788,847 shall be transferred from the Bank and Trust Company Fund to the Financial Institutions Settlement of 2008 Fund on the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 95th General Assembly, or as soon thereafter as practical.

Notwithstanding provisions in the State Finance Act, as now or hereafter amended, or any other law to the contrary, the Governor may, during any fiscal year through January 10, 2011, from time to time direct the State Treasurer and Comptroller to transfer a specified sum not exceeding 10% of the revenues to be deposited into the Bank and Trust Company Fund during that fiscal year from that Fund to the General Revenue Fund in order to help defray the State's operating costs for the fiscal year. Notwithstanding provisions in the State Finance Act, as now or hereafter amended, or any other law to the contrary, the total sum transferred during any fiscal year through January 10, 2011, from the Bank and Trust Company Fund to the
General Revenue Fund pursuant to this provision shall not exceed during any fiscal year 10% of the revenues to be deposited into the Bank and Trust Company Fund during that fiscal year. The State Treasurer and Comptroller shall transfer the amounts designated under this Section as soon as may be practicable after receiving the direction to transfer from the Governor.

(d-1) Adequate funds shall be available in the Bank and Trust Company Fund to permit the timely payment of administration expenses. In each fiscal year the total administration expenses shall be deducted from the total fees collected by the Commissioner and the remainder transferred into the Cash Flow Reserve Account, unless the balance of the Cash Flow Reserve Account prior to the transfer equals or exceeds one-fourth of the total initial appropriations from the Bank and Trust Company Fund for the subsequent year, in which case the remainder shall be credited to State banks and foreign banking corporations and applied against their fees for the subsequent year. The amount credited to each State bank and foreign banking corporation shall be in the same proportion as the Call Report Fees paid by each for the year bear to the total Call Report Fees collected for the year. If, after a transfer to the Cash Flow Reserve Account is made or if no remainder is available for transfer, the balance of
the Cash Flow Reserve Account is less than one-fourth of the total initial appropriations for the subsequent year and the amount transferred is less than 5% of the total Call Report Fees for the year, additional amounts needed to make the transfer equal to 5% of the total Call Report Fees for the year shall be apportioned amongst, assessed upon, and paid by the State banks and foreign banking corporations in the same proportion that the Call Report Fees of each, respectively, for the year bear to the total Call Report Fees collected for the year. The additional amounts assessed shall be transferred into the Cash Flow Reserve Account. For purposes of this paragraph (d-1), the calculation of the fees collected by the Commissioner shall exclude the receivership fees provided for in Section 5-10 of the Corporate Fiduciary Act.

(e) The Commissioner may upon request certify to any public record in his keeping and shall have authority to levy a reasonable charge for issuing certifications of any public record in his keeping.

(f) In addition to fees authorized elsewhere in this Act, the Commissioner may, in connection with a review, approval, or provision of a service, levy a reasonable charge to recover the cost of the review, approval, or service.

(4) Nothing contained in this Act shall be construed to
limit the obligation relative to examinations and reports of any State bank, deposits in which are to any extent insured by the United States or any agency thereof, nor to limit in any way the powers of the Commissioner with reference to examinations and reports of that bank.

(5) The nature and condition of the assets in or investment of any bonus, pension, or profit sharing plan for officers or employees of every State bank or, after May 31, 1997, branch of an out-of-state bank shall be deemed to be included in the affairs of that State bank or branch of an out-of-state bank subject to examination by the Commissioner under the provisions of subsection (2) of this Section, and if the Commissioner shall find from an examination that the condition of or operation of the investments or assets of the plan is unlawful, fraudulent, or unsafe, or that any trustee has abused his trust, the Commissioner shall, if the situation so found by the Commissioner shall not be corrected to his satisfaction within 60 days after the Commissioner has given notice to the board of directors of the State bank or out-of-state bank of his findings, report the facts to the Attorney General who shall thereupon institute proceedings against the State bank or out-of-state bank, the board of directors thereof, or the trustees under such plan as the nature of the case may require.

(6) The Commissioner shall have the power:
(a) To promulgate reasonable rules for the purpose
of administering the provisions of this Act.

(a-5) To impose conditions on any approval issued
by the Commissioner if he determines that the
conditions are necessary or appropriate. These
conditions shall be imposed in writing and shall
continue in effect for the period prescribed by the
Commissioner.

(b) To issue orders against any person, if the
Commissioner has reasonable cause to believe that an
unsafe or unsound banking practice has occurred, is
occurring, or is about to occur, if any person has
violated, is violating, or is about to violate any law,
rule, or written agreement with the Commissioner, or
for the purpose of administering the provisions of this
Act and any rule promulgated in accordance with this
Act.

(b-1) To enter into agreements with a bank
establishing a program to correct the condition of the
bank or its practices.

(c) To appoint hearing officers to execute any of
the powers granted to the Commissioner under this
Section for the purpose of administering this Act and
any rule promulgated in accordance with this Act and
otherwise to authorize, in writing, an officer or
employee of the Office of Banks and Real Estate to
exercise his powers under this Act.

(d) To subpoena witnesses, to compel their attendance, to administer an oath, to examine any person under oath, and to require the production of any relevant books, papers, accounts, and documents in the course of and pursuant to any investigation being conducted, or any action being taken, by the Commissioner in respect of any matter relating to the duties imposed upon, or the powers vested in, the Commissioner under the provisions of this Act or any rule promulgated in accordance with this Act.

(e) To conduct hearings.

(7) Whenever, in the opinion of the Secretary, any director, officer, employee, or agent of a State bank or any subsidiary or bank holding company of the bank or, after May 31, 1997, of any branch of an out-of-state bank or any subsidiary or bank holding company of the bank shall have violated any law, rule, or order relating to that bank or any subsidiary or bank holding company of the bank, shall have obstructed or impeded any examination or investigation by the Secretary, shall have engaged in an unsafe or unsound practice in conducting the business of that bank or any subsidiary or bank holding company of the bank, or shall have violated any law or engaged or participated in any unsafe or unsound practice in connection with any financial institution or other
business entity such that the character and fitness of the
director, officer, employee, or agent does not assure
reasonable promise of safe and sound operation of the State
bank, the Secretary may issue an order of removal. If, in
the opinion of the Secretary, any former director, officer,
employee, or agent of a State bank or any subsidiary or
bank holding company of the bank, prior to the termination
of his or her service with that bank or any subsidiary or
bank holding company of the bank, violated any law, rule,
or order relating to that State bank or any subsidiary or
bank holding company of the bank, obstructed or impeded any
examination or investigation by the Secretary, engaged in
an unsafe or unsound practice in conducting the business of
that bank or any subsidiary or bank holding company of the
bank, or violated any law or engaged or participated in any
unsafe or unsound practice in connection with any financial
institution or other business entity such that the
character and fitness of the director, officer, employee,
or agent would not have assured reasonable promise of safe
and sound operation of the State bank, the Secretary may
issue an order prohibiting that person from further service
with a bank or any subsidiary or bank holding company of
the bank as a director, officer, employee, or agent. An
order issued pursuant to this subsection shall be served
upon the director, officer, employee, or agent. A copy of
the order shall be sent to each director of the bank
affected by registered mail. A copy of the order shall also
be served upon the bank of which he is a director, officer,
employee, or agent, whereupon he shall cease to be a
director, officer, employee, or agent of that bank. The
Secretary may institute a civil action against the
director, officer, or agent of the State bank or, after May
31, 1997, of the branch of the out-of-state bank against
whom any order provided for by this subsection (7) of this
Section 48 has been issued, and against the State bank or,
after May 31, 1997, out-of-state bank, to enforce
compliance with or to enjoin any violation of the terms of
the order. Any person who has been the subject of an order
of removal or an order of prohibition issued by the
Secretary under this subsection or Section 5-6 of the
Corporate Fiduciary Act may not thereafter serve as
director, officer, employee, or agent of any State bank or
of any branch of any out-of-state bank, or of any corporate
fiduciary, as defined in Section 1-5.05 of the Corporate
Fiduciary Act, or of any other entity that is subject to
licensure or regulation by the Division of Banking unless
the Secretary has granted prior approval in writing.

For purposes of this paragraph (7), "bank holding
company" has the meaning prescribed in Section 2 of the

(8) The Commissioner may impose civil penalties of up
to $100,000 against any person for each violation of any
provision of this Act, any rule promulgated in accordance
with this Act, any order of the Commissioner, or any other
action which in the Commissioner's discretion is an unsafe
or unsound banking practice.

(9) The Commissioner may impose civil penalties of up
to $100 against any person for the first failure to comply
with reporting requirements set forth in the report of
examination of the bank and up to $200 for the second and
subsequent failures to comply with those reporting
requirements.

(10) All final administrative decisions of the
Commissioner hereunder shall be subject to judicial review
pursuant to the provisions of the Administrative Review
Law. For matters involving administrative review, venue
shall be in either Sangamon County or Cook County.

(11) The endowment fund for the Illinois Bank
Examiners' Education Foundation shall be administered as
follows:

(a) (Blank).

(b) The Foundation is empowered to receive
voluntary contributions, gifts, grants, bequests, and
donations on behalf of the Illinois Bank Examiners'
Education Foundation from national banks and other
persons for the purpose of funding the endowment of the
Illinois Bank Examiners' Education Foundation.

(c) The aggregate of all special educational fees
collected by the Secretary and property received by the Secretary on behalf of the Illinois Bank Examiners' Education Foundation under this subsection (11) on or after June 30, 1986, shall be either (i) promptly paid after receipt of the same, accompanied by a detailed statement thereof, into the State Treasury and shall be set apart in a special fund to be known as "The Illinois Bank Examiners' Education Fund" to be invested by either the Treasurer of the State of Illinois in the Public Treasurers' Investment Pool or in any other investment he is authorized to make or by the Illinois State Board of Investment as the State Banking Board of Illinois may direct or (ii) deposited into an account maintained in a commercial bank or corporate fiduciary in the name of the Illinois Bank Examiners' Education Foundation pursuant to the order and direction of the Board of Trustees of the Illinois Bank Examiners' Education Foundation.

(12) (Blank).

(13) The Secretary may borrow funds from the General Revenue Fund on behalf of the Bank and Trust Company Fund if the Director of Banking certifies to the Governor that there is an economic emergency affecting banking that requires a borrowing to provide additional funds to the Bank and Trust Company Fund. The borrowed funds shall be paid back within 3 years and shall not exceed the total
funding appropriated to the Agency in the previous year.

(14) In addition to the fees authorized in this Act, the Secretary may assess reasonable receivership fees against any State bank that does not maintain insurance with the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation. All fees collected under this subsection (14) shall be paid into the Non-insured Institutions Receivership account in the Bank and Trust Company Fund, as established by the Secretary. The fees assessed under this subsection (14) shall provide for the expenses that arise from the administration of the receivership of any such institution required to pay into the Non-insured Institutions Receivership account, whether pursuant to this Act, the Corporate Fiduciary Act, the Foreign Banking Office Act, or any other Act that requires payments into the Non-insured Institutions Receivership account. The Secretary may establish by rule a reasonable manner of assessing fees under this subsection (14).

(Source: P.A. 98-784, eff. 7-24-14; 99-39, eff. 1-1-16.)

(205 ILCS 5/48.1) (from Ch. 17, par. 360)

Sec. 48.1. Customer financial records; confidentiality.

(a) For the purpose of this Section, the term "financial records" means any original, any copy, or any summary of:

(1) a document granting signature authority over a deposit or account;

(2) a statement, ledger card or other record on any
deposit or account, which shows each transaction in or with respect to that account;

(3) a check, draft or money order drawn on a bank or issued and payable by a bank; or

(4) any other item containing information pertaining to any relationship established in the ordinary course of a bank's business between a bank and its customer, including financial statements or other financial information provided by the customer.

(b) This Section does not prohibit:

(1) The preparation, examination, handling or maintenance of any financial records by any officer, employee or agent of a bank having custody of the records, or the examination of the records by a certified public accountant engaged by the bank to perform an independent audit.

(2) The examination of any financial records by, or the furnishing of financial records by a bank to, any officer, employee or agent of (i) the Commissioner of Banks and Real Estate, (ii) after May 31, 1997, a state regulatory authority authorized to examine a branch of a State bank located in another state, (iii) the Comptroller of the Currency, (iv) the Federal Reserve Board, or (v) the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation for use solely in the exercise of his duties as an officer, employee, or agent.

(3) The publication of data furnished from financial
records relating to customers where the data cannot be identified to any particular customer or account.

(4) The making of reports or returns required under Chapter 61 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986.

(5) Furnishing information concerning the dishonor of any negotiable instrument permitted to be disclosed under the Uniform Commercial Code.

(6) The exchange in the regular course of business of (i) credit information between a bank and other banks or financial institutions or commercial enterprises, directly or through a consumer reporting agency or (ii) financial records or information derived from financial records between a bank and other banks or financial institutions or commercial enterprises for the purpose of conducting due diligence pursuant to a purchase or sale involving the bank or assets or liabilities of the bank.

(7) The furnishing of information to the appropriate law enforcement authorities where the bank reasonably believes it has been the victim of a crime.

(8) The furnishing of information under the Revised Uniform Disposition of Unclaimed Property Act.


(10) The furnishing of information under the federal Currency and Foreign Transactions Reporting Act Title 31,
United States Code, Section 1051 et seq.

(11) The furnishing of information under any other statute that by its terms or by regulations promulgated thereunder requires the disclosure of financial records other than by subpoena, summons, warrant, or court order.

(12) The furnishing of information about the existence of an account of a person to a judgment creditor of that person who has made a written request for that information.

(13) The exchange in the regular course of business of information between commonly owned banks in connection with a transaction authorized under paragraph (23) of Section 5 and conducted at an affiliate facility.

(14) The furnishing of information in accordance with the federal Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996. Any bank governed by this Act shall enter into an agreement for data exchanges with a State agency provided the State agency pays to the bank a reasonable fee not to exceed its actual cost incurred. A bank providing information in accordance with this item shall not be liable to any account holder or other person for any disclosure of information to a State agency, for encumbering or surrendering any assets held by the bank in response to a lien or order to withhold and deliver issued by a State agency, or for any other action taken pursuant to this item, including individual or mechanical errors, provided the action does not constitute gross negligence or
willful misconduct. A bank shall have no obligation to hold, encumber, or surrender assets until it has been served with a subpoena, summons, warrant, court or administrative order, lien, or levy.

(15) The exchange in the regular course of business of information between a bank and any commonly owned affiliate of the bank, subject to the provisions of the Financial Institutions Insurance Sales Law.

(16) The furnishing of information to law enforcement authorities, the Illinois Department on Aging and its regional administrative and provider agencies, the Department of Human Services Office of Inspector General, or public guardians: (i) upon subpoena by the investigatory entity or the guardian, or (ii) if there is suspicion by the bank that a customer who is an elderly person or person with a disability has been or may become the victim of financial exploitation. For the purposes of this item (16), the term: (i) "elderly person" means a person who is 60 or more years of age, (ii) "disabled person" means a person who has or reasonably appears to the bank to have a physical or mental disability that impairs his or her ability to seek or obtain protection from or prevent financial exploitation, and (iii) "financial exploitation" means tortious or illegal use of the assets or resources of an elderly or disabled person, and includes, without limitation, misappropriation of the elderly or disabled
person's assets or resources by undue influence, breach of
fiduciary relationship, intimidation, fraud, deception,
extortion, or the use of assets or resources in any manner
contrary to law. A bank or person furnishing information
pursuant to this item (16) shall be entitled to the same
rights and protections as a person furnishing information
under the Adult Protective Services Act and the Illinois

(17) The disclosure of financial records or
information as necessary to effect, administer, or enforce
a transaction requested or authorized by the customer, or
in connection with:

   (A) servicing or processing a financial product or
service requested or authorized by the customer;
   (B) maintaining or servicing a customer's account
with the bank; or
   (C) a proposed or actual securitization or
secondary market sale (including sales of servicing
rights) related to a transaction of a customer.

Nothing in this item (17), however, authorizes the sale
of the financial records or information of a customer
without the consent of the customer.

(18) The disclosure of financial records or
information as necessary to protect against actual or
potential fraud, unauthorized transactions, claims, or
other liability.
(19)(a) The disclosure of financial records or information related to a private label credit program between a financial institution and a private label party in connection with that private label credit program. Such information is limited to outstanding balance, available credit, payment and performance and account history, product references, purchase information, and information related to the identity of the customer.

(b)(1) For purposes of this paragraph (19) of subsection (b) of Section 48.1, a "private label credit program" means a credit program involving a financial institution and a private label party that is used by a customer of the financial institution and the private label party primarily for payment for goods or services sold, manufactured, or distributed by a private label party.

(2) For purposes of this paragraph (19) of subsection (b) of Section 48.1, a "private label party" means, with respect to a private label credit program, any of the following: a retailer, a merchant, a manufacturer, a trade group, or any such person's affiliate, subsidiary, member, agent, or service provider.

(c) Except as otherwise provided by this Act, a bank may not disclose to any person, except to the customer or his duly authorized agent, any financial records or financial information obtained from financial records relating to that customer of that bank unless:
(1) the customer has authorized disclosure to the
person;

(2) the financial records are disclosed in response to
a lawful subpoena, summons, warrant, citation to discover
assets, or court order which meets the requirements of
subsection (d) of this Section; or

(3) the bank is attempting to collect an obligation
owed to the bank and the bank complies with the provisions
of Section 2I of the Consumer Fraud and Deceptive Business
Practices Act.

(d) A bank shall disclose financial records under paragraph
(2) of subsection (c) of this Section under a lawful subpoena,
summons, warrant, citation to discover assets, or court order
only after the bank mails a copy of the subpoena, summons,
warrant, citation to discover assets, or court order to the
person establishing the relationship with the bank, if living,
and, otherwise his personal representative, if known, at his
last known address by first class mail, postage prepaid, unless
the bank is specifically prohibited from notifying the person
by order of court or by applicable State or federal law. A bank
shall not mail a copy of a subpoena to any person pursuant to
this subsection if the subpoena was issued by a grand jury
under the Statewide Grand Jury Act.

(e) Any officer or employee of a bank who knowingly and
willfully furnishes financial records in violation of this
Section is guilty of a business offense and, upon conviction,
shall be fined not more than $1,000.

(f) Any person who knowingly and willfully induces or attempts to induce any officer or employee of a bank to disclose financial records in violation of this Section is guilty of a business offense and, upon conviction, shall be fined not more than $1,000.

(g) A bank shall be reimbursed for costs that are reasonably necessary and that have been directly incurred in searching for, reproducing, or transporting books, papers, records, or other data of a customer required or requested to be produced pursuant to a lawful subpoena, summons, warrant, citation to discover assets, or court order. The Commissioner shall determine the rates and conditions under which payment may be made.

(Source: P.A. 98-49, eff. 7-1-13; 99-143, eff. 7-27-15.)

(205 ILCS 5/48.3) (from Ch. 17, par. 360.2)

Sec. 48.3. Disclosure of reports of examinations and confidential supervisory information; limitations.

(a) Any report of examination, visitation, or investigation prepared by the Commissioner under this Act, the Electronic Fund Transfer Act, the Corporate Fiduciary Act, the Illinois Bank Holding Company Act of 1957, and the Foreign Banking Office Act, any report of examination, visitation, or investigation prepared by the state regulatory authority of another state that examines a branch of an Illinois State bank
in that state, any document or record prepared or obtained in
connection with or relating to any examination, visitation, or
investigation, and any record prepared or obtained by the
Commissioner to the extent that the record summarizes or
contains information derived from any report, document, or
record described in this subsection shall be deemed
"confidential supervisory information". Confidential
supervisory information shall not include any information or
record routinely prepared by a bank or other financial
institution and maintained in the ordinary course of business
or any information or record that is required to be made
publicly available pursuant to State or federal law or rule.
Confidential supervisory information shall be the property of
the Commissioner and shall only be disclosed under the
circumstances and for the purposes set forth in this Section.

The Commissioner may disclose confidential supervisory
information only under the following circumstances:

(1) The Commissioner may furnish confidential
supervisory information to the Board of Governors of the
Federal Reserve System, the federal reserve bank of the
federal reserve district in which the State bank is located
or in which the parent or other affiliate of the State bank
is located, any official or examiner thereof duly
accredited for the purpose, or any other state regulator,
federal regulator, or in the case of a foreign bank
possession a certificate of authority pursuant to the
Foreign Banking Office Act or a license pursuant to the
Foreign Bank Representative Office Act, the bank regulator
in the country where the foreign bank is chartered, that
the Commissioner determines to have an appropriate
regulatory interest. Nothing contained in this Act shall be
construed to limit the obligation of any member State bank
to comply with the requirements relative to examinations
and reports of the Federal Reserve Act and of the Board of
Governors of the Federal Reserve System or the federal
reserve bank of the federal reserve district in which the
bank is located, nor to limit in any way the powers of the
Commissioner with reference to examinations and reports.

(2) The Commissioner may furnish confidential
supervisory information to the United States, any agency
thereof that has insured a bank's deposits in whole or in
part, or any official or examiner thereof duly accredited
for the purpose. Nothing contained in this Act shall be
construed to limit the obligation relative to examinations
and reports of any State bank, deposits in which are to any
extent insured by the United States, any agency thereof,
nor to limit in any way the powers of the Commissioner with
reference to examination and reports of such bank.

(3) The Commissioner may furnish confidential
supervisory information to the appropriate law enforcement
authorities when the Commissioner reasonably believes a
bank, which the Commissioner has caused to be examined, has
been a victim of a crime.

(4) The Commissioner may furnish confidential supervisory information relating to a bank or other financial institution, which the Commissioner has caused to be examined, to be sent to the administrator of the Revised Uniform Disposition of Unclaimed Property Act.

(5) The Commissioner may furnish confidential supervisory information relating to a bank or other financial institution, which the Commissioner has caused to be examined, relating to its performance of obligations under the Illinois Income Tax Act and the Illinois Estate and Generation-Skipping Transfer Tax Act to the Illinois Department of Revenue.

(6) The Commissioner may furnish confidential supervisory information relating to a bank or other financial institution, which the Commissioner has caused to be examined, under the federal Currency and Foreign Transactions Reporting Act, Title 31, United States Code, Section 1051 et seq.

(6.5) The Commissioner may furnish confidential supervisory information to any other agency or entity that the Commissioner determines to have a legitimate regulatory interest.

(7) The Commissioner may furnish confidential supervisory information under any other statute that by its terms or by regulations promulgated thereunder requires
the disclosure of financial records other than by subpoena, summons, warrant, or court order.

(8) At the request of the affected bank or other financial institution, the Commissioner may furnish confidential supervisory information relating to a bank or other financial institution, which the Commissioner has caused to be examined, in connection with the obtaining of insurance coverage or the pursuit of an insurance claim for or on behalf of the bank or other financial institution; provided that, when possible, the Commissioner shall disclose only relevant information while maintaining the confidentiality of financial records not relevant to such insurance coverage or claim and, when appropriate, may delete identifying data relating to any person or individual.

(9) The Commissioner may furnish a copy of a report of any examination performed by the Commissioner of the condition and affairs of any electronic data processing entity to the banks serviced by the electronic data processing entity.

(10) In addition to the foregoing circumstances, the Commissioner may, but is not required to, furnish confidential supervisory information under the same circumstances authorized for the bank or financial institution pursuant to subsection (b) of this Section, except that the Commissioner shall provide confidential
supervisory information under circumstances described in paragraph (3) of subsection (b) of this Section only upon the request of the bank or other financial institution.

(b) A bank or other financial institution or its officers, agents, and employees may disclose confidential supervisory information only under the following circumstances:

(1) to the board of directors of the bank or other financial institution, as well as the president, vice-president, cashier, and other officers of the bank or other financial institution to whom the board of directors may delegate duties with respect to compliance with recommendations for action, and to the board of directors of a bank holding company that owns at least 80% of the outstanding stock of the bank or other financial institution;

(2) to attorneys for the bank or other financial institution and to a certified public accountant engaged by the State bank or financial institution to perform an independent audit provided that the attorney or certified public accountant shall not permit the confidential supervisory information to be further disseminated;

(3) to any person who seeks to acquire a controlling interest in, or who seeks to merge with, the bank or financial institution, provided that all attorneys, certified public accountants, officers, agents, or employees of that person shall agree to be bound to respect
the confidentiality of the confidential supervisory
information and to not further disseminate the information
therein contained;
(4) (blank); or
(5) to the bank's insurance company in relation to an
insurance claim or the effort by the bank to procure
insurance coverage, provided that, when possible, the bank
shall disclose only information that is relevant to the
insurance claim or that is necessary to procure the
insurance coverage, while maintaining the confidentiality
of financial information pertaining to customers. When
appropriate, the bank may delete identifying data relating
to any person.

The disclosure of confidential supervisory information by
a bank or other financial institution pursuant to this
subsection (b) and the disclosure of information to the
Commissioner or other regulatory agency in connection with any
examination, visitation, or investigation shall not constitute
a waiver of any legal privilege otherwise available to the bank
or other financial institution with respect to the information.

(c) (1) Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act or
any other law, confidential supervisory information shall be
the property of the Commissioner and shall be privileged from
disclosure to any person except as provided in this Section. No
person in possession of confidential supervisory information
may disclose that information for any reason or under any
circumstances not specified in this Section without the prior authorization of the Commissioner. Any person upon whom a demand for production of confidential supervisory information is made, whether by subpoena, order, or other judicial or administrative process, must withhold production of the confidential supervisory information and must notify the Commissioner of the demand, at which time the Commissioner is authorized to intervene for the purpose of enforcing the limitations of this Section or seeking the withdrawal or termination of the attempt to compel production of the confidential supervisory information.

(2) Any request for discovery or disclosure of confidential supervisory information, whether by subpoena, order, or other judicial or administrative process, shall be made to the Commissioner, and the Commissioner shall determine within 15 days whether to disclose the information pursuant to procedures and standards that the Commissioner shall establish by rule. If the Commissioner determines that such information will not be disclosed, the Commissioner's decision shall be subject to judicial review under the provisions of the Administrative Review Law, and venue shall be in either Sangamon County or Cook County.

(3) Any court order that compels disclosure of confidential supervisory information may be immediately appealed by the Commissioner, and the order shall be automatically stayed pending the outcome of the appeal.
(d) If any officer, agent, attorney, or employee of a bank or financial institution knowingly and willfully furnishes confidential supervisory information in violation of this Section, the Commissioner may impose a civil monetary penalty up to $1,000 for the violation against the officer, agent, attorney, or employee.

(Source: P.A. 90-301, eff. 8-1-97; 91-201, eff. 1-1-00.)

(205 ILCS 5/65) (from Ch. 17, par. 377)

Sec. 65. Dividends; dissolution. From time to time during a receivership other than a receivership conducted by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, the Commissioner shall make and pay from monies of the bank a ratable dividend on all claims as may be proved to his or her satisfaction or adjudicated by the court. Claims so proven or adjudicated shall bear interest at the rate of 3% per annum from the date of the appointment of the receiver to the date of payment, but all dividends on a claim shall be applied first to principal. In computing the amount of any dividend to be paid, if the Commissioner deems it desirable in the interests of economy of administration and to the interest of the bank and its creditors, he or she may pay up to the amount of $10 of each claim or unpaid portion thereof in full. As the proceeds of the assets of the bank are collected in the course of liquidation, the Commissioner shall make and pay further dividends on all claims previously proven or adjudicated. After one year from the entry of a judgment of
dissolution, all unclaimed dividends shall be remitted to the State Treasurer in accordance with the *Revised Uniform Unclaimed Property Act* "Uniform Disposition of Unclaimed Property Act", as now or hereafter amended, together with a list of all unpaid claimants, their last known addresses and the amounts unpaid. 
(Source: P.A. 91-16, eff. 7-1-99.)

Section 17-55. The Savings Bank Act is amended by changing Sections 4013, 9012, and 10090 as follows:

(205 ILCS 205/4013) (from Ch. 17, par. 7304-13)
Sec. 4013. Access to books and records; communication with members and shareholders.
(a) Every member or shareholder shall have the right to inspect books and records of the savings bank that pertain to his accounts. Otherwise, the right of inspection and examination of the books and records shall be limited as provided in this Act, and no other person shall have access to the books and records nor shall be entitled to a list of the members or shareholders.
(b) For the purpose of this Section, the term "financial records" means any original, any copy, or any summary of (1) a document granting signature authority over a deposit or account; (2) a statement, ledger card, or other record on any deposit or account that shows each transaction in or with
respect to that account; (3) a check, draft, or money order
drawn on a savings bank or issued and payable by a savings
bank; or (4) any other item containing information pertaining
to any relationship established in the ordinary course of a
savings bank's business between a savings bank and its
customer, including financial statements or other financial
information provided by the member or shareholder.

(c) This Section does not prohibit:

(1) The preparation, examination, handling, or
maintenance of any financial records by any officer,
employee, or agent of a savings bank having custody of
records or examination of records by a certified public
accountant engaged by the savings bank to perform an
independent audit.

(2) The examination of any financial records by, or the
furnishing of financial records by a savings bank to, any
officer, employee, or agent of the Commissioner of Banks
and Real Estate or the federal depository institution
regulator for use solely in the exercise of his duties as
an officer, employee, or agent.

(3) The publication of data furnished from financial
records relating to members or holders of capital where the
data cannot be identified to any particular member,
shareholder, or account.

(4) The making of reports or returns required under
(5) Furnishing information concerning the dishonor of any negotiable instrument permitted to be disclosed under the Uniform Commercial Code.

(6) The exchange in the regular course of business of
(i) credit information between a savings bank and other savings banks or financial institutions or commercial enterprises, directly or through a consumer reporting agency or (ii) financial records or information derived from financial records between a savings bank and other savings banks or financial institutions or commercial enterprises for the purpose of conducting due diligence pursuant to a purchase or sale involving the savings bank or assets or liabilities of the savings bank.

(7) The furnishing of information to the appropriate law enforcement authorities where the savings bank reasonably believes it has been the victim of a crime.

(8) The furnishing of information pursuant to the Revised Uniform Disposition of Unclaimed Property Act.


(10) The furnishing of information pursuant to the federal "Currency and Foreign Transactions Reporting Act", (Title 31, United States Code, Section 1051 et seq.).

(11) The furnishing of information pursuant to any other statute which by its terms or by regulations
promulgated thereunder requires the disclosure of financial records other than by subpoena, summons, warrant, or court order.

(12) The furnishing of information in accordance with the federal Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996. Any savings bank governed by this Act shall enter into an agreement for data exchanges with a State agency provided the State agency pays to the savings bank a reasonable fee not to exceed its actual cost incurred. A savings bank providing information in accordance with this item shall not be liable to any account holder or other person for any disclosure of information to a State agency, for encumbering or surrendering any assets held by the savings bank in response to a lien or order to withhold and deliver issued by a State agency, or for any other action taken pursuant to this item, including individual or mechanical errors, provided the action does not constitute gross negligence or willful misconduct. A savings bank shall have no obligation to hold, encumber, or surrender assets until it has been served with a subpoena, summons, warrant, court or administrative order, lien, or levy.

(13) The furnishing of information to law enforcement authorities, the Illinois Department on Aging and its regional administrative and provider agencies, the Department of Human Services Office of Inspector General,
or public guardians: (i) upon subpoena by the investigatory entity or the guardian, or (ii) if there is suspicion by the savings bank that a customer who is an elderly person or person with a disability has been or may become the victim of financial exploitation. For the purposes of this item (13), the term: (i) "elderly person" means a person who is 60 or more years of age, (ii) "person with a disability" means a person who has or reasonably appears to the savings bank to have a physical or mental disability that impairs his or her ability to seek or obtain protection from or prevent financial exploitation, and (iii) "financial exploitation" means tortious or illegal use of the assets or resources of an elderly person or person with a disability, and includes, without limitation, misappropriation of the assets or resources of the elderly person or person with a disability by undue influence, breach of fiduciary relationship, intimidation, fraud, deception, extortion, or the use of assets or resources in any manner contrary to law. A savings bank or person furnishing information pursuant to this item (13) shall be entitled to the same rights and protections as a person furnishing information under the Adult Protective Services Act and the Illinois Domestic Violence Act of 1986.

(14) The disclosure of financial records or information as necessary to effect, administer, or enforce
a transaction requested or authorized by the member or holder of capital, or in connection with:

(A) servicing or processing a financial product or service requested or authorized by the member or holder of capital;

(B) maintaining or servicing an account of a member or holder of capital with the savings bank; or

(C) a proposed or actual securitization or secondary market sale (including sales of servicing rights) related to a transaction of a member or holder of capital.

Nothing in this item (14), however, authorizes the sale of the financial records or information of a member or holder of capital without the consent of the member or holder of capital.

(15) The exchange in the regular course of business of information between a savings bank and any commonly owned affiliate of the savings bank, subject to the provisions of the Financial Institutions Insurance Sales Law.

(16) The disclosure of financial records or information as necessary to protect against or prevent actual or potential fraud, unauthorized transactions, claims, or other liability.

(17)(a) The disclosure of financial records or information related to a private label credit program between a financial institution and a private label party
in connection with that private label credit program. Such
information is limited to outstanding balance, available
credit, payment and performance and account history,
product references, purchase information, and information
related to the identity of the customer.

(b)(1) For purposes of this paragraph (17) of
subsection (c) of Section 4013, a "private label credit
program" means a credit program involving a financial
institution and a private label party that is used by a
customer of the financial institution and the private label
party primarily for payment for goods or services sold,
manufactured, or distributed by a private label party.

(2) For purposes of this paragraph (17) of subsection
(c) of Section 4013, a "private label party" means, with
respect to a private label credit program, any of the
following: a retailer, a merchant, a manufacturer, a trade
group, or any such person's affiliate, subsidiary, member,
agent, or service provider.

(d) A savings bank may not disclose to any person, except
to the member or holder of capital or his duly authorized
agent, any financial records relating to that member or
shareholder of the savings bank unless:

(1) the member or shareholder has authorized
disclosure to the person; or

(2) the financial records are disclosed in response to
a lawful subpoena, summons, warrant, citation to discover
assets, or court order that meets the requirements of subsection (e) of this Section.

(e) A savings bank shall disclose financial records under subsection (d) of this Section pursuant to a lawful subpoena, summons, warrant, citation to discover assets, or court order only after the savings bank mails a copy of the subpoena, summons, warrant, citation to discover assets, or court order to the person establishing the relationship with the savings bank, if living, and otherwise, his personal representative, if known, at his last known address by first class mail, postage prepaid, unless the savings bank is specifically prohibited from notifying the person by order of court.

(f) Any officer or employee of a savings bank who knowingly and willfully furnishes financial records in violation of this Section is guilty of a business offense and, upon conviction, shall be fined not more than $1,000.

(g) Any person who knowingly and willfully induces or attempts to induce any officer or employee of a savings bank to disclose financial records in violation of this Section is guilty of a business offense and, upon conviction, shall be fined not more than $1,000.

(h) If any member or shareholder desires to communicate with the other members or shareholders of the savings bank with reference to any question pending or to be presented at an annual or special meeting, the savings bank shall give that person, upon request, a statement of the approximate number of

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members or shareholders entitled to vote at the meeting and an
estimate of the cost of preparing and mailing the
communication. The requesting member shall submit the
communication to the Commissioner who, upon finding it to be
appropriate and truthful, shall direct that it be prepared and
mailed to the members upon the requesting member's or
shareholder's payment or adequate provision for payment of the
expenses of preparation and mailing.

(i) A savings bank shall be reimbursed for costs that are
necessary and that have been directly incurred in searching
for, reproducing, or transporting books, papers, records, or
other data of a customer required to be reproduced pursuant to
a lawful subpoena, warrant, citation to discover assets, or
court order.

(j) Notwithstanding the provisions of this Section, a
savings bank may sell or otherwise make use of lists of
customers' names and addresses. All other information
regarding a customer's account is subject to the disclosure
provisions of this Section. At the request of any customer,
that customer's name and address shall be deleted from any list
that is to be sold or used in any other manner beyond
identification of the customer's accounts.

(Source: P.A. 98-49, eff. 7-1-13; 99-143, eff. 7-27-15; revised
9-14-16.)

(205 ILCS 205/9012) (from Ch. 17, par. 7309-12)
Sec. 9012. Disclosure of reports of examinations and confidential supervisory information; limitations.

(a) Any report of examination, visitation, or investigation prepared by the Commissioner under this Act, any report of examination, visitation, or investigation prepared by the state regulatory authority of another state that examines a branch of an Illinois State savings bank in that state, any document or record prepared or obtained in connection with or relating to any examination, visitation, or investigation, and any record prepared or obtained by the Commissioner to the extent that the record summarizes or contains information derived from any report, document, or record described in this subsection shall be deemed confidential supervisory information. "Confidential supervisory information" shall not include any information or record routinely prepared by a savings bank and maintained in the ordinary course of business or any information or record that is required to be made publicly available pursuant to State or federal law or rule. Confidential supervisory information shall be the property of the Commissioner and shall only be disclosed under the circumstances and for the purposes set forth in this Section.

The Commissioner may disclose confidential supervisory information only under the following circumstances:

(1) The Commissioner may furnish confidential supervisory information to federal and state depository
institution regulators, or any official or examiner thereof duly accredited for the purpose. Nothing contained in this Act shall be construed to limit the obligation of any savings bank to comply with the requirements relative to examinations and reports nor to limit in any way the powers of the Commissioner relative to examinations and reports.

(2) The Commissioner may furnish confidential supervisory information to the United States or any agency thereof that to any extent has insured a savings bank's deposits, or any official or examiner thereof duly accredited for the purpose. Nothing contained in this Act shall be construed to limit the obligation relative to examinations and reports of any savings bank in which deposits are to any extent insured by the United States or any agency thereof nor to limit in any way the powers of the Commissioner with reference to examination and reports of the savings bank.

(3) The Commissioner may furnish confidential supervisory information to the appropriate law enforcement authorities when the Commissioner reasonably believes a savings bank, which the Commissioner has caused to be examined, has been a victim of a crime.

(4) The Commissioner may furnish confidential supervisory information related to a savings bank, which the Commissioner has caused to be examined, to the
administrator of the Revised Uniform Disposition of Unclaimed Property Act.

(5) The Commissioner may furnish confidential supervisory information relating to a savings bank, which the Commissioner has caused to be examined, relating to its performance of obligations under the Illinois Income Tax Act and the Illinois Estate and Generation-Skipping Transfer Tax Act to the Illinois Department of Revenue.

(6) The Commissioner may furnish confidential supervisory information relating to a savings bank, which the Commissioner has caused to be examined, under the federal Currency and Foreign Transactions Reporting Act, 31 United States Code, Section 1051 et seq.

(7) The Commissioner may furnish confidential supervisory information to any other agency or entity that the Commissioner determines to have a legitimate regulatory interest.

(8) The Commissioner may furnish confidential supervisory information as otherwise permitted or required by this Act and may furnish confidential supervisory information under any other statute that by its terms or by regulations promulgated thereunder requires the disclosure of financial records other than by subpoena, summons, warrant, or court order.

(9) At the request of the affected savings bank, the Commissioner may furnish confidential supervisory
information relating to the savings bank, which the
Commissioner has caused to be examined, in connection with
the obtaining of insurance coverage or the pursuit of an
insurance claim for or on behalf of the savings bank;
provided that, when possible, the Commissioner shall
disclose only relevant information while maintaining the
confidentiality of financial records not relevant to such
insurance coverage or claim and, when appropriate, may
delete identifying data relating to any person.

(10) The Commissioner may furnish a copy of a report of
any examination performed by the Commissioner of the
condition and affairs of any electronic data processing
entity to the savings banks serviced by the electronic data
processing entity.

(11) In addition to the foregoing circumstances, the
Commissioner may, but is not required to, furnish
confidential supervisory information under the same
circumstances authorized for the savings bank pursuant to
subsection (b) of this Section, except that the
Commissioner shall provide confidential supervisory
information under circumstances described in paragraph (3)
of subsection (b) of this Section only upon the request of
the savings bank.

(b) A savings bank or its officers, agents, and employees
may disclose confidential supervisory information only under
the following circumstances:
1. to the board of directors of the savings bank, as well as the president, vice-president, cashier, and other officers of the savings bank to whom the board of directors may delegate duties with respect to compliance with recommendations for action, and to the board of directors of a savings bank holding company that owns at least 80% of the outstanding stock of the savings bank or other financial institution.

2. to attorneys for the savings bank and to a certified public accountant engaged by the savings bank to perform an independent audit; provided that the attorney or certified public accountant shall not permit the confidential supervisory information to be further disseminated.

3. to any person who seeks to acquire a controlling interest in, or who seeks to merge with, the savings bank; provided that the person shall agree to be bound to respect the confidentiality of the confidential supervisory information and to not further disseminate the information other than to attorneys, certified public accountants, officers, agents, or employees of that person who likewise shall agree to be bound to respect the confidentiality of the confidential supervisory information and to not further disseminate the information.

4. to the savings bank's insurance company, if the supervisory information contains information that is
otherwise unavailable and is strictly necessary to obtaining insurance coverage or pursuing an insurance claim for or on behalf of the savings bank; provided that, when possible, the savings bank shall disclose only information that is relevant to obtaining insurance coverage or pursuing an insurance claim, while maintaining the confidentiality of financial information pertaining to customers; and provided further that, when appropriate, the savings bank may delete identifying data relating to any person.

The disclosure of confidential supervisory information by a savings bank pursuant to this subsection (b) and the disclosure of information to the Commissioner or other regulatory agency in connection with any examination, visitation, or investigation shall not constitute a waiver of any legal privilege otherwise available to the savings bank with respect to the information.

(c) (1) Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act or any other law, confidential supervisory information shall be the property of the Commissioner and shall be privileged from disclosure to any person except as provided in this Section. No person in possession of confidential supervisory information may disclose that information for any reason or under any circumstances not specified in this Section without the prior authorization of the Commissioner. Any person upon whom a demand for production of confidential supervisory information
is made, whether by subpoena, order, or other judicial or administrative process, must withhold production of the confidential supervisory information and must notify the Commissioner of the demand, at which time the Commissioner is authorized to intervene for the purpose of enforcing the limitations of this Section or seeking the withdrawal or termination of the attempt to compel production of the confidential supervisory information.

(2) Any request for discovery or disclosure of confidential supervisory information, whether by subpoena, order, or other judicial or administrative process, shall be made to the Commissioner, and the Commissioner shall determine within 15 days whether to disclose the information pursuant to procedures and standards that the Commissioner shall establish by rule. If the Commissioner determines that such information will not be disclosed, the Commissioner's decision shall be subject to judicial review under the provisions of the Administrative Review Law, and venue shall be in either Sangamon County or Cook County.

(3) Any court order that compels disclosure of confidential supervisory information may be immediately appealed by the Commissioner, and the order shall be automatically stayed pending the outcome of the appeal.

(d) If any officer, agent, attorney, or employee of a savings bank knowingly and willfully furnishes confidential supervisory information in violation of this Section, the
Commissioner may impose a civil monetary penalty up to $1,000 for the violation against the officer, agent, attorney, or employee.

(e) Subject to the limits of this Section, the Commissioner also may promulgate regulations to set procedures and standards for disclosure of the following items:

(1) All fixed orders and opinions made in cases of appeals of the Commissioner's actions.

(2) Statements of policy and interpretations adopted by the Commissioner's office, but not otherwise made public.

(3) Nonconfidential portions of application files, including applications for new charters. The Commissioner shall specify by rule as to what part of the files are confidential.

(4) Quarterly reports of income, deposits, and financial condition.

(Source: P.A. 93-271, eff. 7-22-03.)

Sec. 10090. Dividends; dissolution. From time to time during a receivership other than a receivership conducted by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, the Secretary shall make and pay from moneys of the savings bank a ratable dividend on all claims as may be proved to his or her satisfaction or adjudicated by the court. Claims so proven or adjudicated shall
bear interest at the rate of 3% per annum from the date of the
appointment of the receiver to the date of payment, but all
dividends on a claim shall be applied first to principal. In
computing the amount of any dividend to be paid, if the
Secretary deems it desirable in the interests of economy of
administration and to the interest of the savings bank and its
creditors, he or she may pay up to the amount of $10 of each
claim or unpaid portion thereof in full. As the proceeds of the
assets of the savings bank are collected in the course of
liquidation, the Secretary shall make and pay further dividends
on all claims previously proven or adjudicated. After one year
from the entry of a judgment of dissolution, all unclaimed
dividends shall be remitted to the State Treasurer in
accordance with the Revised Uniform Disposition of Unclaimed
Property Act, as now or hereafter amended, together with a list
of all unpaid claimants, their last known addresses and the
amounts unpaid.
(Source: P.A. 96-1365, eff. 7-28-10.)

Section 17-60. The Illinois Credit Union Act is amended by
changing Sections 10 and 62 as follows:

(205 ILCS 305/10) (from Ch. 17, par. 4411)
Sec. 10. Credit union records; member financial records.
(1) A credit union shall establish and maintain books,
records, accounting systems and procedures which accurately
reflect its operations and which enable the Department to readily ascertain the true financial condition of the credit union and whether it is complying with this Act.

(2) A photostatic or photographic reproduction of any credit union records shall be admissible as evidence of transactions with the credit union.

(3)(a) For the purpose of this Section, the term "financial records" means any original, any copy, or any summary of (1) a document granting signature authority over an account, (2) a statement, ledger card or other record on any account which shows each transaction in or with respect to that account, (3) a check, draft or money order drawn on a financial institution or other entity or issued and payable by or through a financial institution or other entity, or (4) any other item containing information pertaining to any relationship established in the ordinary course of business between a credit union and its member, including financial statements or other financial information provided by the member.

(b) This Section does not prohibit:

(1) The preparation, examination, handling or maintenance of any financial records by any officer, employee or agent of a credit union having custody of such records, or the examination of such records by a certified public accountant engaged by the credit union to perform an independent audit.

(2) The examination of any financial records by or the
furnishing of financial records by a credit union to any officer, employee or agent of the Department, the National Credit Union Administration, Federal Reserve board or any insurer of share accounts for use solely in the exercise of his duties as an officer, employee or agent.

(3) The publication of data furnished from financial records relating to members where the data cannot be identified to any particular customer of account.

(4) The making of reports or returns required under Chapter 61 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954.

(5) Furnishing information concerning the dishonor of any negotiable instrument permitted to be disclosed under the Uniform Commercial Code.

(6) The exchange in the regular course of business of (i) credit information between a credit union and other credit unions or financial institutions or commercial enterprises, directly or through a consumer reporting agency or (ii) financial records or information derived from financial records between a credit union and other credit unions or financial institutions or commercial enterprises for the purpose of conducting due diligence pursuant to a merger or a purchase or sale of assets or liabilities of the credit union.

(7) The furnishing of information to the appropriate law enforcement authorities where the credit union reasonably believes it has been the victim of a crime.
The furnishing of information pursuant to the Revised Uniform Disposition of Unclaimed Property Act.


The furnishing of information pursuant to the federal "Currency and Foreign Transactions Reporting Act", Title 31, United States Code, Section 1051 et sequentia.

The furnishing of information pursuant to any other statute which by its terms or by regulations promulgated thereunder requires the disclosure of financial records other than by subpoena, summons, warrant or court order.

The furnishing of information in accordance with the federal Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996. Any credit union governed by this Act shall enter into an agreement for data exchanges with a State agency provided the State agency pays to the credit union a reasonable fee not to exceed its actual cost incurred. A credit union providing information in accordance with this item shall not be liable to any account holder or other person for any disclosure of information to a State agency, for encumbering or surrendering any assets held by the credit union in response to a lien or order to withhold and deliver issued by a State agency, or for any other action taken pursuant
to this item, including individual or mechanical errors, provided the action does not constitute gross negligence or willful misconduct. A credit union shall have no obligation to hold, encumber, or surrender assets until it has been served with a subpoena, summons, warrant, court or administrative order, lien, or levy.

(13) The furnishing of information to law enforcement authorities, the Illinois Department on Aging and its regional administrative and provider agencies, the Department of Human Services Office of Inspector General, or public guardians: (i) upon subpoena by the investigatory entity or the guardian, or (ii) if there is suspicion by the credit union that a member who is an elderly person or person with a disability has been or may become the victim of financial exploitation. For the purposes of this item (13), the term: (i) "elderly person" means a person who is 60 or more years of age, (ii) "person with a disability" means a person who has or reasonably appears to the credit union to have a physical or mental disability that impairs his or her ability to seek or obtain protection from or prevent financial exploitation, and (iii) "financial exploitation" means tortious or illegal use of the assets or resources of an elderly person or person with a disability, and includes, without limitation, misappropriation of the elderly or disabled person's assets or resources by undue influence, breach of fiduciary
relationship, intimidation, fraud, deception, extortion, or the use of assets or resources in any manner contrary to law. A credit union or person furnishing information pursuant to this item (13) shall be entitled to the same rights and protections as a person furnishing information under the Adult Protective Services Act and the Illinois Domestic Violence Act of 1986.

(14) The disclosure of financial records or information as necessary to effect, administer, or enforce a transaction requested or authorized by the member, or in connection with:

(A) servicing or processing a financial product or service requested or authorized by the member;

(B) maintaining or servicing a member's account with the credit union; or

(C) a proposed or actual securitization or secondary market sale (including sales of servicing rights) related to a transaction of a member.

Nothing in this item (14), however, authorizes the sale of the financial records or information of a member without the consent of the member.

(15) The disclosure of financial records or information as necessary to protect against or prevent actual or potential fraud, unauthorized transactions, claims, or other liability.

(16)(a) The disclosure of financial records or
information related to a private label credit program between a financial institution and a private label party in connection with that private label credit program. Such information is limited to outstanding balance, available credit, payment and performance and account history, product references, purchase information, and information related to the identity of the customer.

(b)(1) For purposes of this paragraph (16) of subsection (b) of Section 10, a "private label credit program" means a credit program involving a financial institution and a private label party that is used by a customer of the financial institution and the private label party primarily for payment for goods or services sold, manufactured, or distributed by a private label party.

(2) For purposes of this paragraph (16) of subsection (b) of Section 10, a "private label party" means, with respect to a private label credit program, any of the following: a retailer, a merchant, a manufacturer, a trade group, or any such person's affiliate, subsidiary, member, agent, or service provider.

(c) Except as otherwise provided by this Act, a credit union may not disclose to any person, except to the member or his duly authorized agent, any financial records relating to that member of the credit union unless:

(1) the member has authorized disclosure to the person;

(2) the financial records are disclosed in response to
a lawful subpoena, summons, warrant, citation to discover assets, or court order that meets the requirements of subparagraph (d) of this Section; or

(3) the credit union is attempting to collect an obligation owed to the credit union and the credit union complies with the provisions of Section 2I of the Consumer Fraud and Deceptive Business Practices Act.

(d) A credit union shall disclose financial records under subparagraph (c)(2) of this Section pursuant to a lawful subpoena, summons, warrant, citation to discover assets, or court order only after the credit union mails a copy of the subpoena, summons, warrant, citation to discover assets, or court order to the person establishing the relationship with the credit union, if living, and otherwise his personal representative, if known, at his last known address by first class mail, postage prepaid unless the credit union is specifically prohibited from notifying the person by order of court or by applicable State or federal law. In the case of a grand jury subpoena, a credit union shall not mail a copy of a subpoena to any person pursuant to this subsection if the subpoena was issued by a grand jury under the Statewide Grand Jury Act or notifying the person would constitute a violation of the federal Right to Financial Privacy Act of 1978.

(e)(1) Any officer or employee of a credit union who knowingly and wilfully furnishes financial records in violation of this Section is guilty of a business offense and
upon conviction thereof shall be fined not more than $1,000.

(2) Any person who knowingly and wilfully induces or attempts to induce any officer or employee of a credit union to disclose financial records in violation of this Section is guilty of a business offense and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not more than $1,000.

(f) A credit union shall be reimbursed for costs which are reasonably necessary and which have been directly incurred in searching for, reproducing or transporting books, papers, records or other data of a member required or requested to be produced pursuant to a lawful subpoena, summons, warrant, citation to discover assets, or court order. The Secretary and the Director may determine, by rule, the rates and conditions under which payment shall be made. Delivery of requested documents may be delayed until final reimbursement of all costs is received.

(Source: P.A. 98-49, eff. 7-1-13; 99-143, eff. 7-27-15.)

(205 ILCS 305/62) (from Ch. 17, par. 4463)

Sec. 62. Liquidation.

(1) A credit union may elect to dissolve voluntarily and liquidate its affairs in the manner prescribed in this Section.

(2) The board of directors shall adopt a resolution recommending the credit union be dissolved voluntarily, and directing that the question of liquidating be submitted to the members.
(3) Within 10 days after the board of directors decides to submit the question of liquidation to the members, the chairman or president shall notify the Secretary thereof, in writing, setting forth the reasons for the proposed action. Within 10 days after the members act on the question of liquidation, the chairman or president shall notify the Secretary, in writing, as to whether or not the members approved the proposed liquidation. The Secretary then must determine whether this Section has been complied with and if his decision is favorable, he shall prepare a certificate to the effect that this Section has been complied with, a copy of which will be retained by the Department and the other copy forwarded to the credit union. The certificate must be filed with the recorder or if there is no recorder, in the office of the county clerk of the county or counties in which the credit union is operating, whereupon the credit union must cease operations except for the purpose of its liquidation.

(4) As soon as the board of directors passes a resolution to submit the question of liquidation to the members, payment on shares, withdrawal of shares, making any transfer of shares to loans and interest, making investments of any kind and granting loans shall be suspended pending action by members. On approval by the members of such proposal, all such operations shall be permanently discontinued. The necessary expenses of operating shall, however, continue to be paid on authorization of the board of directors or the liquidating agent during the
For a credit union to enter voluntary liquidation, it must be approved by affirmative vote of the members owning a majority of the shares entitled to vote, in person or by proxy, at a regular or special meeting of the members. Notice, in writing, shall be given to each member, by first class mail, at least 10 days prior to such meeting. If liquidation is approved, the board of directors shall appoint a liquidating agent for the purpose of conserving and collecting the assets, closing the affairs of the credit union and distributing the assets as required by this Act.

A liquidating credit union shall continue in existence for the purpose of discharging its debts, collecting and distributing its assets, and doing all acts required in order to terminate its operations and may sue and be sued for the purpose of enforcing such debts and obligations until its affairs are fully adjusted.

Subject to such rules and regulations as the Secretary may promulgate, the liquidating agent shall use the assets of the credit union to pay; first, expenses incidental to liquidating including any surety bond that may be required; then, liabilities of the credit union; then special classes of shares. The remaining assets shall then be distributed to the members proportionately to the dollar value of the shares held by each member in relation to the total dollar value of all shares outstanding as of the date the dissolution was voted.
(8) As soon as the liquidating agent determines that all assets as to which there is a reasonable expectancy of sale or transfer have been liquidated and distributed as set forth in this Section, he shall execute a certificate of dissolution on a form prescribed by the Department and file the same, together with all pertinent books and records of the liquidating credit union with the Department, whereupon such credit union shall be dissolved. The liquidating agent must, within 3 years after issuance of a certificate by the Secretary referred to in Subsection (3) of this Section, discharge the debts of the credit union, collect and distribute its assets and do all other acts required to wind up its business.

(9) If the Secretary determines that the liquidating agent has failed to make reasonable progress in the liquidating of the credit union's affairs and distribution of its assets or has violated this Act, the Secretary may take possession and control of the credit union and remove the liquidating agent and appoint a liquidating agent to complete the liquidation under his direction and control. The Secretary shall fill any vacancy caused by the resignation, death, illness, removal, desertion or incapacity to function of the liquidating agent.

(10) Any funds representing unclaimed dividends and shares in liquidation and remaining in the hands of the board of directors or the liquidating agent at the end of the liquidation must be deposited by them, together with all books and papers of the credit union, with the State Treasurer in
compliance with the Revised Uniform Disposition of Unclaimed Property Act, approved August 17, 1961, as amended.
(Source: P.A. 97-133, eff. 1-1-12.)

Section 17-65. The Currency Exchange Act is amended by changing Sections 15.1b and 19.3 as follows:

(205 ILCS 405/15.1b) (from Ch. 17, par. 4827)

Sec. 15.1b. Liquidation; distribution; priority. The General Assembly finds and declares that community currency exchanges provide important and vital services to Illinois citizens. The General Assembly also finds that in providing such services, community currency exchanges transact extensive business involving check cashing and the writing of money orders in communities in which banking services are generally unavailable. It is therefore declared to be the policy of this State that customers who receive these services must be protected from insolvencies of currency exchanges and interruptions of services. To carry out this policy and to insure that customers of community currency exchanges are protected in the event it is determined that a community currency exchange in receivership should be liquidated in accordance with Section 15.1a of this Act, the Secretary shall make a distribution of moneys collected by the receiver in the following order of priority: First, allowed claims for the actual necessary expenses of the receivership of the community
currency exchange being liquidated, including (a) reasonable receiver fees and receiver's attorney's fees approved by the Secretary, (b) all expenses of any preliminary or other examinations into the condition of the community currency exchange or receivership, (c) all expenses incurred by the Secretary which are incident to possession and control of any property or records of the community currency exchange, and (d) reasonable expenses incurred by the Secretary as the result of business agreements or contractual arrangements necessary to insure that the services of the community currency exchanges are delivered to the community without interruption. Said business agreements or contractual arrangements may include, but are not limited to, agreements made by the Secretary, or by the Receiver with the approval of the Secretary, with banks, money order companies, bonding companies and other types of financial institutions; Second, allowed claims by a purchaser of money orders issued on demand of the community currency exchange being liquidated; Third, allowed claims arising by virtue of and to the extent of the amount a utility customer deposits with the community currency exchange being liquidated which are not remitted to the utility company; Fourth, allowed claims arising by virtue of and to the extent of the amount paid by a purchaser of Illinois license plates, vehicle stickers sold for State and municipal governments in Illinois, and temporary Illinois registration permits purchased at the currency exchange being liquidated; Fifth, allowed unsecured
claims for wages or salaries, excluding vacation, severance and sick leave pay earned by employee earned within 90 days prior to the appointment of a Receiver; Sixth, secured claims; Seventh, allowed unsecured claims of any tax, and interest and penalty on the tax; Eighth, allowed unsecured claims other than a kind specified in paragraph one, two and three of this Section, filed with the Secretary within the time the Secretary fixes for filing claims; Ninth, allowed unsecured claims, other than a kind specified in paragraphs one, two and three of this Section filed with the Secretary after the time fixed for filing claims by the Secretary; Tenth, allowed creditor claims asserted by an owner, member, or stockholder of the community currency exchange in liquidation; Eleventh, after one year from the final dissolution of the currency exchange, all assets not used to satisfy allowed claims shall be distributed pro rata to the owner, owners, members, or stockholders of the currency exchange.

The Secretary shall pay all claims of equal priority according to the schedule set out above, and shall not pay claims of lower priority until all higher priority claims are satisfied. If insufficient assets are available to meet all claims of equal priority, those assets shall be distributed pro rata among those claims. All unclaimed assets of a currency exchange shall be deposited with the Secretary to be paid out by him when proper claims therefor are presented to the Secretary. If there are funds remaining after the conclusion of
a receivership of an abandoned currency exchange, the remaining
funds shall be considered unclaimed property and remitted to
the State Treasurer under the Revised Uniform Disposition of
Unclaimed Property Act.
(Source: P.A. 97-315, eff. 1-1-12.)

(205 ILCS 405/19.3) (from Ch. 17, par. 4838)
Sec. 19.3. (A) The General Assembly hereby finds and
declares: community currency exchanges and ambulatory currency
exchanges provide important and vital services to Illinois
citizens. In so doing, they transact extensive business
involving check cashing and the writing of money orders in
communities in which banking services are generally
unavailable. Customers of currency exchanges who receive these
services must be protected from being charged unreasonable and
unconscionable rates for cashing checks and purchasing money
orders. The Illinois Department of Financial and Professional
Regulation has the responsibility for regulating the
operations of currency exchanges and has the expertise to
determine reasonable maximum rates to be charged for check
cashing and money order purchases. Therefore, it is in the
public interest, convenience, welfare and good to have the
Department establish reasonable maximum rate schedules for
check cashing and the issuance of money orders and to require
community and ambulatory currency exchanges to prominently
display to the public the fees charged for all services. The
Secretary shall review, each year, the cost of operation of the Currency Exchange Section and the revenue generated from currency exchange examinations and report to the General Assembly if the need exists for an increase in the fees mandated by this Act to maintain the Currency Exchange Section at a fiscally self-sufficient level. The Secretary shall include in such report the total amount of funds remitted to the State and delivered to the State Treasurer by currency exchanges pursuant to the Revised Uniform Disposition of Unclaimed Property Act.

(B) The Secretary shall, by rules adopted in accordance with the Illinois Administrative Procedure Act, expeditiously formulate and issue schedules of reasonable maximum rates which can be charged for check cashing and writing of money orders by community currency exchanges and ambulatory currency exchanges.

(1) In determining the maximum rate schedules for the purposes of this Section the Secretary shall take into account:

   (a) Rates charged in the past for the cashing of checks and the issuance of money orders by community and ambulatory currency exchanges.

   (b) Rates charged by banks or other business entities for rendering the same or similar services and the factors upon which those rates are based.

   (c) The income, cost and expense of the operation
of currency exchanges.

(d) Rates charged by currency exchanges or other similar entities located in other states for the same or similar services and the factors upon which those rates are based.

(e) Rates charged by the United States Postal Service for the issuing of money orders and the factors upon which those rates are based.

(f) A reasonable profit for a currency exchange operation.

(2)(a) The schedule of reasonable maximum rates established pursuant to this Section may be modified by the Secretary from time to time pursuant to rules adopted in accordance with the Illinois Administrative Procedure Act.

(b) Upon the filing of a verified petition setting forth allegations demonstrating reasonable cause to believe that the schedule of maximum rates previously issued and promulgated should be adjusted, the Secretary shall expeditiously:

(i) reject the petition if it fails to demonstrate reasonable cause to believe that an adjustment is necessary; or

(ii) conduct such hearings, in accordance with this Section, as may be necessary to determine whether the petition should be granted in whole or in part.

(c) No petition may be filed pursuant to subparagraph
(a) of paragraph (2) of subsection (B) unless:

(i) at least nine months have expired since the last promulgation of schedules of maximum rates; and

(ii) at least one-fourth of all community currency exchange licensees join in a petition or, in the case of ambulatory currency exchanges, a licensee or licensees authorized to serve at least 100 locations join in a petition.

(3) Any currency exchange may charge lower fees than those of the applicable maximum fee schedule after filing with the Secretary a schedule of fees it proposes to use.

(Source: P.A. 97-315, eff. 1-1-12.)

Section 17-70. The Corporate Fiduciary Act is amended by changing Section 6-14 as follows:

(205 ILCS 620/6-14) (from Ch. 17, par. 1556-14)

Sec. 6-14. From time to time during receivership the Commissioner shall make and pay from monies of the corporate fiduciary a ratable dividend on all claims as may be proved to his or her satisfaction or adjudicated by the court. After one year from the entry of a judgment of dissolution, all unclaimed dividends shall be remitted to the State Treasurer in accordance with the Revised Uniform Disposition of Unclaimed Property Act, as now or hereafter amended, together with a list of all unpaid claimants, their last known addresses and the
Section 17-75. The Transmitters of Money Act is amended by changing Section 30 as follows:

(205 ILCS 657/30)

Sec. 30. Surety bond.

(a) An applicant for a license shall post and a licensee must maintain with the Director a bond or bonds issued by corporations qualified to do business as surety companies in this State.

(b) The applicant or licensee shall post a bond in the amount of the greater of $100,000 or an amount equal to the daily average of outstanding payment instruments for the preceding 12 months or operational history, whichever is shorter, up to a maximum amount of $2,000,000. When the amount of the required bond exceeds $1,000,000, the applicant or licensee may, in the alternative, post a bond in the amount of $1,000,000 plus a dollar for dollar increase in the net worth of the applicant or licensee over and above the amount required in Section 20, up to a total amount of $2,000,000.

(c) The bond must be in a form satisfactory to the Director and shall run to the State of Illinois for the benefit of any claimant against the applicant or licensee with respect to the receipt, handling, transmission, and payment of money by the
licensee or authorized seller in connection with the licensed
operations. A claimant damaged by a breach of the conditions of
a bond shall have a right to action upon the bond for damages
suffered thereby and may bring suit directly on the bond, or
the Director may bring suit on behalf of the claimant.

(d) (Blank).

(e) (Blank).

(f) After receiving a license, the licensee must maintain
the required bond plus net worth (if applicable) until 5 years
after it ceases to do business in this State unless all
outstanding payment instruments are eliminated or the
provisions under the Revised Uniform Disposition of
Unclaimed Property Act have become operative and are adhered to by the
licensee. Notwithstanding this provision, however, the amount
required to be maintained may be reduced to the extent that the
amount of the licensee's payment instruments outstanding in
this State are reduced.

(g) If the Director at any time reasonably determines that
the required bond is insecure, deficient in amount, or
exhausted in whole or in part, he may in writing require the
filing of a new or supplemental bond in order to secure
compliance with this Act and may demand compliance with the
requirement within 30 days following service on the licensee.
(Source: P.A. 92-400, eff. 1-1-02.)

Section 17-80. The Adverse Claims to Deposit Accounts Act
is amended by changing Section 10 as follows:

(205 ILCS 700/10)

Sec. 10. Application of Act. This Act shall not preempt:

(1) the Revised Uniform Disposition of Unclaimed Property Act, nor shall any provision of this Act be construed to relieve any holder, including a financial institution, from reporting and remitting all unclaimed property, including deposit accounts, under the Revised Uniform Disposition of Unclaimed Property Act;

(2) the Uniform Commercial Code, nor shall any provision of this Act be construed as affecting the rights of a person with respect to a deposit account under the Uniform Commercial Code;

(3) the provisions of Section 2-1402 of the Code of Civil Procedure, nor shall any provision of this Act be construed as affecting the rights of a person with respect to a deposit account under Section 2-1402 of the Code of Civil Procedure;

(4) the provisions of Part 7 of Article II of the Code of Civil Procedure, nor shall any provision of this Act be construed as affecting the rights of a person with respect to a deposit account under the provisions of Part 7 of Article II of the Code of Civil Procedure;

(5) the provisions of Article XXV of the Probate Act of 1975, nor shall any provision of this Act be construed as affecting the rights of a person with respect to a deposit account under the provisions of Article XXV of the Probate Act
of 1975; or

(6) the Safety Deposit Box Opening Act, nor shall any provision of this Act be construed as affecting the rights of a person with respect to a deposit account under the Safety Deposit Box Opening Act.

(Source: P.A. 89-601, eff. 8-2-96.)

Section 17-85. The Illinois Insurance Code is amended by changing Section 210 as follows:

(215 ILCS 5/210) (from Ch. 73, par. 822)

Sec. 210. Distribution of assets; priorities; unpaid dividends.

(1) Any time after the last day fixed for the filing of proofs of claims in the liquidation of a company, the court may, upon the application of the Director authorize him to declare out of the funds remaining in his hands, one or more dividends upon all claims allowed in accordance with the priorities established in Section 205.

(2) Where there has been no adjudication of insolvency, the Director shall pay all allowed claims in full in accordance with the priorities set forth in Section 205. The director shall not be chargeable for any assets so distributed to any claimant who has failed to file a proper proof of claim before such distribution has been made.

(3) When subsequent to an adjudication of insolvency,
pursuant to Section 208, a surplus is found to exist after the payment in full of all allowed claims falling within the priorities set forth in paragraphs (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f) and (g) of subsection (1) of Section 205 and which have been duly filed prior to the last date fixed for the filing thereof, and after the setting aside of a reserve for all additional costs and expenses of the proceeding, the court shall set a new date for the filing of claims. After the expiration of the new date, all allowed claims filed on or before said new date together with all previously allowed claims falling within the priorities set forth in paragraphs (h) and (i) of subsection (1) of Section 205 shall be paid in accordance with the priorities set forth in Section 205.

(4) Dividends remaining unclaimed or unpaid in the hands of the Director for 6 months after the final order of distribution may be by him deposited in one or more savings and loan associations, State or national banks, trust companies or savings banks to the credit of the Director, whomever he may be, in trust for the person entitled thereto, but no such person shall be entitled to any interest upon such deposit. All such deposits shall be entitled to priority of payment in case of the insolvency or voluntary or involuntary liquidation of the depositary on an equality with any other priority given by the banking law. Any such funds together with interest, if any, paid or credited thereon, remaining and unclaimed in the hands of the Director in Trust after 2 years shall be presumed
abandoned and reported and delivered to the State Treasurer and become subject to the provisions of the Revised Uniform Disposition of Unclaimed Property Act.

(Source: P.A. 91-16, eff. 7-1-99.)

Section 17-90. The Unclaimed Life Insurance Benefits Act is amended by changing Sections 5, 15, and 20 as follows:

(215 ILCS 185/5)
Sec. 5. Purpose. This Act shall require recognition of the Revised Uniform Disposition of Unclaimed Property Act and require the complete and proper disclosure, transparency, and accountability relating to any method of payment for life insurance, annuity, or retained asset agreement death benefits.
(Source: P.A. 99-893, eff. 1-1-17.)

(215 ILCS 185/15)
Sec. 15. Insurer conduct.
(a) An insurer shall initially perform a comparison of its insureds', annuitants', and retained asset account holders' in-force policies, annuity contracts, and retained asset accounts by using the full Death Master File. The initial comparison shall be completed on or before December 31, 2017, unless extended by the Department pursuant to administrative rule. Thereafter, an insurer shall perform a comparison on at
least a semi-annual basis using the Death Master File update files for comparisons to identify potential matches of its insureds, annuitants, and retained asset account holders. In the event that one of the insurer's lines of business conducts a search for matches of its insureds, annuitants, and retained asset account holders against the Death Master File at intervals more frequently than semi-annually, then all lines of the insurer's business shall conduct searches for matches against the Death Master File with the same frequency.

An insured, an annuitant, or a retained asset account holder is presumed dead if the date of his or her death is indicated by the comparison required in this subsection (a), unless the insurer has competent and substantial evidence that the person is living, including, but not limited to, a contact made by the insurer with the person or his or her legal representative.

For those potential matches identified as a result of a Death Master File match, the insurer shall within 120 days after the date of death notice, if the insurer has not been contacted by a beneficiary, determine whether benefits are due in accordance with the applicable policy or contract and, if benefits are due in accordance with the applicable policy or contract:

(1) use good faith efforts, which shall be documented by the insurer, to locate the beneficiary or beneficiaries;
minimum standards for what constitutes good faith efforts
to locate a beneficiary, which shall include: (A) searching
insurer records; (B) the appropriate use of First Class
United States mail, e-mail addresses, and telephone calls;
and (C) reasonable efforts by insurers to obtain updated
contact information for the beneficiary or beneficiaries;
good faith efforts shall not include additional attempts to
contact the beneficiary at an address already confirmed not
to be current; and

(2) provide the appropriate claims forms or
instructions to the beneficiary or beneficiaries to make a
claim, including the need to provide an official death
certificate if applicable under the policy or annuity
contract.

(b) Insurers shall implement procedures to account for the
following when conducting searches of the Death Master File:

(1) common nicknames, initials used in lieu of a first
or middle name, use of a middle name, compound first and
middle names, and interchanged first and middle names;

(2) compound last names, maiden or married names, and
hyphens, blank spaces, or apostrophes in last names;

(3) transposition of the "month" and "date" portions of
the date of birth; and

(4) incomplete social security numbers.

(c) To the extent permitted by law, an insurer may disclose
the minimum necessary personal information about the insured,
annuity owner, retained asset account holder, or beneficiary to  
a person whom the insurer reasonably believes may be able to  
assist the insurer with locating the beneficiary or a person  
otherwise entitled to payment of the claims proceeds.  

(d) An insurer or its service provider shall not charge any  
beneficiary or other authorized representative for any fees or  
costs associated with a Death Master File search or  
verification of a Death Master File match conducted pursuant to  
this Act.  

(e) The benefits from a policy, annuity contract, or a  
retained asset account, plus any applicable accrued interest,  
shall first be payable to the designated beneficiaries or  
owners and, in the event the beneficiaries or owners cannot be  
found, shall be reported and delivered to the State Treasurer  
pursuant to the Revised Uniform Disposition of Unclaimed  
Property Act. Nothing in this subsection (e) is intended to  
alter the amounts reportable under the existing provisions of  
the Revised Uniform Disposition of Unclaimed Property Act or to  
allow the imposition of additional statutory interest under  

(f) Failure to meet any requirement of this Section with  
such frequency as to constitute a general business practice is  
a violation of Section 424 of the Illinois Insurance Code.  
Nothing in this Section shall be construed to create or imply a  
private cause of action for a violation of this Section.  
(Source: P.A. 99-893, eff. 1-1-17.)
Sec. 20. Revised Uniform Disposition of Unclaimed Property Act. Nothing in this Act shall be construed to amend, modify, or supersede the Revised Uniform Disposition of Unclaimed Property Act, including the authority of the State Treasurer to examine the records of any person if the State Treasurer has reason to believe that such person has failed to report property that should have been reported pursuant to the Revised Uniform Disposition of Unclaimed Property Act.

(Source: P.A. 99-893, eff. 1-1-17.)

Section 17-95. The Real Estate License Act of 2000 is amended by changing Section 20-20 as follows:

Sec. 20-20. Grounds for discipline.

(a) The Department may refuse to issue or renew a license, may place on probation, suspend, or revoke any license, reprimand, or take any other disciplinary or non-disciplinary action as the Department may deem proper and impose a fine not to exceed $25,000 upon any licensee or applicant under this Act or any person who holds himself or herself out as an applicant or licensee or against a licensee in handling his or her own property, whether held by deed, option, or otherwise, for any
one or any combination of the following causes:

(1) Fraud or misrepresentation in applying for, or procuring, a license under this Act or in connection with applying for renewal of a license under this Act.

(2) The conviction of or plea of guilty or plea of nolo contendere to a felony or misdemeanor in this State or any other jurisdiction; or the entry of an administrative sanction by a government agency in this State or any other jurisdiction. Action taken under this paragraph (2) for a misdemeanor or an administrative sanction is limited to a misdemeanor or administrative sanction that has as an essential element dishonesty or fraud or involves larceny, embezzlement, or obtaining money, property, or credit by false pretenses or by means of a confidence game.

(3) Inability to practice the profession with reasonable judgment, skill, or safety as a result of a physical illness, including, but not limited to, deterioration through the aging process or loss of motor skill, or a mental illness or disability.

(4) Practice under this Act as a licensee in a retail sales establishment from an office, desk, or space that is not separated from the main retail business by a separate and distinct area within the establishment.

(5) Having been disciplined by another state, the District of Columbia, a territory, a foreign nation, or a governmental agency authorized to impose discipline if at
least one of the grounds for that discipline is the same as
or the equivalent of one of the grounds for which a
licensee may be disciplined under this Act. A certified
copy of the record of the action by the other state or
jurisdiction shall be prima facie evidence thereof.

(6) Engaging in the practice of real estate brokerage
without a license or after the licensee's license was
expired or while the license was inoperative.

(7) Cheating on or attempting to subvert the Real
Estate License Exam or continuing education exam.

(8) Aiding or abetting an applicant to subvert or cheat
on the Real Estate License Exam or continuing education
exam administered pursuant to this Act.

(9) Advertising that is inaccurate, misleading, or
contrary to the provisions of the Act.

(10) Making any substantial misrepresentation or
untruthful advertising.

(11) Making any false promises of a character likely to
influence, persuade, or induce.

(12) Pursuing a continued and flagrant course of
misrepresentation or the making of false promises through
licensees, employees, agents, advertising, or otherwise.

(13) Any misleading or untruthful advertising, or
using any trade name or insignia of membership in any real
estate organization of which the licensee is not a member.

(14) Acting for more than one party in a transaction
without providing written notice to all parties for whom the licensee acts.

(15) Representing or attempting to represent a broker other than the sponsoring broker.

(16) Failure to account for or to remit any moneys or documents coming into his or her possession that belong to others.

(17) Failure to maintain and deposit in a special account, separate and apart from personal and other business accounts, all escrow moneys belonging to others entrusted to a licensee while acting as a broker, escrow agent, or temporary custodian of the funds of others or failure to maintain all escrow moneys on deposit in the account until the transactions are consummated or terminated, except to the extent that the moneys, or any part thereof, shall be:

   (A) disbursed prior to the consummation or termination (i) in accordance with the written direction of the principals to the transaction or their duly authorized agents, (ii) in accordance with directions providing for the release, payment, or distribution of escrow moneys contained in any written contract signed by the principals to the transaction or their duly authorized agents, or (iii) pursuant to an order of a court of competent jurisdiction; or

   (B) deemed abandoned and transferred to the Office
of the State Treasurer to be handled as unclaimed property pursuant to the Revised Uniform Disposition of Unclaimed Property Act. Escrow moneys may be deemed abandoned under this subparagraph (B) only: (i) in the absence of disbursement under subparagraph (A); (ii) in the absence of notice of the filing of any claim in a court of competent jurisdiction; and (iii) if 6 months have elapsed after the receipt of a written demand for the escrow moneys from one of the principals to the transaction or the principal's duly authorized agent.

The account shall be noninterest bearing, unless the character of the deposit is such that payment of interest thereon is otherwise required by law or unless the principals to the transaction specifically require, in writing, that the deposit be placed in an interest bearing account.

(18) Failure to make available to the Department all escrow records and related documents maintained in connection with the practice of real estate within 24 hours of a request for those documents by Department personnel.

(19) Failing to furnish copies upon request of documents relating to a real estate transaction to a party who has executed that document.

(20) Failure of a sponsoring broker to timely provide information, sponsor cards, or termination of licenses to
(21) Engaging in dishonorable, unethical, or unprofessional conduct of a character likely to deceive, defraud, or harm the public.

(22) Commingling the money or property of others with his or her own money or property.

(23) Employing any person on a purely temporary or single deal basis as a means of evading the law regarding payment of commission to nonlicensees on some contemplated transactions.

(24) Permitting the use of his or her license as a broker to enable a leasing agent or unlicensed person to operate a real estate business without actual participation therein and control thereof by the broker.

(25) Any other conduct, whether of the same or a different character from that specified in this Section, that constitutes dishonest dealing.

(26) Displaying a "for rent" or "for sale" sign on any property without the written consent of an owner or his or her duly authorized agent or advertising by any means that any property is for sale or for rent without the written consent of the owner or his or her authorized agent.

(27) Failing to provide information requested by the Department, or otherwise respond to that request, within 30 days of the request.

(28) Advertising by means of a blind advertisement,
except as otherwise permitted in Section 10-30 of this Act.

(29) Offering guaranteed sales plans, as defined in clause (A) of this subdivision (29), except to the extent hereinafter set forth:

(A) A "guaranteed sales plan" is any real estate purchase or sales plan whereby a licensee enters into a conditional or unconditional written contract with a seller, prior to entering into a brokerage agreement with the seller, by the terms of which a licensee agrees to purchase a property of the seller within a specified period of time at a specific price in the event the property is not sold in accordance with the terms of a brokerage agreement to be entered into between the sponsoring broker and the seller.

(B) A licensee offering a guaranteed sales plan shall provide the details and conditions of the plan in writing to the party to whom the plan is offered.

(C) A licensee offering a guaranteed sales plan shall provide to the party to whom the plan is offered evidence of sufficient financial resources to satisfy the commitment to purchase undertaken by the broker in the plan.

(D) Any licensee offering a guaranteed sales plan shall undertake to market the property of the seller subject to the plan in the same manner in which the broker would market any other property, unless the
agreement with the seller provides otherwise.

(E) The licensee cannot purchase seller's property until the brokerage agreement has ended according to its terms or is otherwise terminated.

(F) Any licensee who fails to perform on a guaranteed sales plan in strict accordance with its terms shall be subject to all the penalties provided in this Act for violations thereof and, in addition, shall be subject to a civil fine payable to the party injured by the default in an amount of up to $25,000.

(30) Influencing or attempting to influence, by any words or acts, a prospective seller, purchaser, occupant, landlord, or tenant of real estate, in connection with viewing, buying, or leasing real estate, so as to promote or tend to promote the continuance or maintenance of racially and religiously segregated housing or so as to retard, obstruct, or discourage racially integrated housing on or in any street, block, neighborhood, or community.

(31) Engaging in any act that constitutes a violation of any provision of Article 3 of the Illinois Human Rights Act, whether or not a complaint has been filed with or adjudicated by the Human Rights Commission.

(32) Inducing any party to a contract of sale or lease or brokerage agreement to break the contract of sale or lease or brokerage agreement for the purpose of
substituting, in lieu thereof, a new contract for sale or lease or brokerage agreement with a third party.

(33) Negotiating a sale, exchange, or lease of real estate directly with any person if the licensee knows that the person has an exclusive brokerage agreement with another broker, unless specifically authorized by that broker.

(34) When a licensee is also an attorney, acting as the attorney for either the buyer or the seller in the same transaction in which the licensee is acting or has acted as a managing broker or broker.

(35) Advertising or offering merchandise or services as free if any conditions or obligations necessary for receiving the merchandise or services are not disclosed in the same advertisement or offer. These conditions or obligations include without limitation the requirement that the recipient attend a promotional activity or visit a real estate site. As used in this subdivision (35), "free" includes terms such as "award", "prize", "no charge", "free of charge", "without charge", and similar words or phrases that reasonably lead a person to believe that he or she may receive or has been selected to receive something of value, without any conditions or obligations on the part of the recipient.

(36) Disregarding or violating any provision of the Land Sales Registration Act of 1989, the Illinois Real
Estate Time-Share Act, or the published rules promulgated by the Department to enforce those Acts.

(37) Violating the terms of a disciplinary order issued by the Department.

(38) Paying or failing to disclose compensation in violation of Article 10 of this Act.

(39) Requiring a party to a transaction who is not a client of the licensee to allow the licensee to retain a portion of the escrow moneys for payment of the licensee's commission or expenses as a condition for release of the escrow moneys to that party.

(40) Disregarding or violating any provision of this Act or the published rules promulgated by the Department to enforce this Act or aiding or abetting any individual, partnership, registered limited liability partnership, limited liability company, or corporation in disregarding any provision of this Act or the published rules promulgated by the Department to enforce this Act.

(41) Failing to provide the minimum services required by Section 15-75 of this Act when acting under an exclusive brokerage agreement.

(42) Habitual or excessive use or addiction to alcohol, narcotics, stimulants, or any other chemical agent or drug that results in a managing broker, broker, or leasing agent's inability to practice with reasonable skill or safety.
(43) Enabling, aiding, or abetting an auctioneer, as defined in the Auction License Act, to conduct a real estate auction in a manner that is in violation of this Act.

(b) The Department may refuse to issue or renew or may suspend the license of any person who fails to file a return, pay the tax, penalty or interest shown in a filed return, or pay any final assessment of tax, penalty, or interest, as required by any tax Act administered by the Department of Revenue, until such time as the requirements of that tax Act are satisfied in accordance with subsection (g) of Section 2105-15 of the Civil Administrative Code of Illinois.

(c) The Department shall deny a license or renewal authorized by this Act to a person who has defaulted on an educational loan or scholarship provided or guaranteed by the Illinois Student Assistance Commission or any governmental agency of this State in accordance with item (5) of subsection (a) of Section 2105-15 of the Civil Administrative Code of Illinois.

(d) In cases where the Department of Healthcare and Family Services (formerly Department of Public Aid) has previously determined that a licensee or a potential licensee is more than 30 days delinquent in the payment of child support and has subsequently certified the delinquency to the Department may refuse to issue or renew or may revoke or suspend that person's license or may take other disciplinary action against that
person based solely upon the certification of delinquency made
by the Department of Healthcare and Family Services in
accordance with item (5) of subsection (a) of Section 2105-15
of the Civil Administrative Code of Illinois.

(e) In enforcing this Section, the Department or Board upon
a showing of a possible violation may compel an individual
licensed to practice under this Act, or who has applied for
licensure under this Act, to submit to a mental or physical
examination, or both, as required by and at the expense of the
Department. The Department or Board may order the examining
physician to present testimony concerning the mental or
physical examination of the licensee or applicant. No
information shall be excluded by reason of any common law or
statutory privilege relating to communications between the
licensee or applicant and the examining physician. The
examining physicians shall be specifically designated by the
Board or Department. The individual to be examined may have, at
his or her own expense, another physician of his or her choice
present during all aspects of this examination. Failure of an
individual to submit to a mental or physical examination, when
directed, shall be grounds for suspension of his or her license
until the individual submits to the examination if the
Department finds, after notice and hearing, that the refusal to
submit to the examination was without reasonable cause.

If the Department or Board finds an individual unable to
practice because of the reasons set forth in this Section, the
Department or Board may require that individual to submit to care, counseling, or treatment by physicians approved or designated by the Department or Board, as a condition, term, or restriction for continued, reinstated, or renewed licensure to practice; or, in lieu of care, counseling, or treatment, the Department may file, or the Board may recommend to the Department to file, a complaint to immediately suspend, revoke, or otherwise discipline the license of the individual. An individual whose license was granted, continued, reinstated, renewed, disciplined or supervised subject to such terms, conditions, or restrictions, and who fails to comply with such terms, conditions, or restrictions, shall be referred to the Secretary for a determination as to whether the individual shall have his or her license suspended immediately, pending a hearing by the Department.

In instances in which the Secretary immediately suspends a person's license under this Section, a hearing on that person's license must be convened by the Department within 30 days after the suspension and completed without appreciable delay. The Department and Board shall have the authority to review the subject individual's record of treatment and counseling regarding the impairment to the extent permitted by applicable federal statutes and regulations safeguarding the confidentiality of medical records.

An individual licensed under this Act and affected under this Section shall be afforded an opportunity to demonstrate to
the Department or Board that he or she can resume practice in
compliance with acceptable and prevailing standards under the
provisions of his or her license.
(Source: P.A. 98-553, eff. 1-1-14; 98-756, eff. 7-16-14;
99-227, eff. 8-3-15.)

Section 17-100. The Code of Criminal Procedure of 1963 is
amended by changing Section 110-17 as follows:

(725 ILCS 5/110-17) (from Ch. 38, par. 110-17)

Sec. 110-17. Unclaimed Bail Deposits. Notwithstanding the
provisions of the Revised Uniform Disposition of Unclaimed
Property Act, any sum of money deposited by any person to
secure his release from custody which remains unclaimed by the
person entitled to its return for 3 years after the conditions
of the bail bond have been performed and the accused has been
discharged from all obligations in the cause shall be presumed
to be abandoned.

(a) The clerk of the circuit court, as soon thereafter as
practicable, shall cause notice to be published once, in
English, in a newspaper or newspapers of general circulation in
the county wherein the deposit of bond was received.

(b) The published notice shall be entitled "Notice of
Persons Appearing to be Owners of Abandoned Property" and shall
contain:

(1) The names, in alphabetical order, of persons to
whom the notice is directed.

(2) A statement that information concerning the amount of the property may be obtained by any persons possessing an interest in the property by making an inquiry at the office of the clerk of the circuit court at a location designated by him.

(3) A statement that if proof of claim is not presented by the owner to the clerk of the circuit court and if the owner's right to receive the property is not established to the satisfaction of the clerk of the court within 65 days from the date of the published notice, the abandoned property will be placed in the custody of the treasurer of the county, not later than 85 days after such publication, to whom all further claims must thereafter be directed. If the claim is established as aforesaid and after deducting an amount not to exceed $20 to cover the cost of notice publication and related clerical expenses, the clerk of the court shall make payment to the person entitled thereto.

(4) The clerk of the circuit court is not required to publish in such notice any items of less than $100 unless he deems such publication in the public interest.

(c) Any clerk of the circuit court who has caused notice to be published as provided by this Section shall, within 20 days after the time specified in this Section for claiming the property from the clerk of the court, pay or deliver to the treasurer of the county having jurisdiction of the offense,
whether the bond was taken there or any other county, all sums
deposited as specified in this section less such amounts as may
have been returned to the persons whose rights to receive the
sums deposited have been established to the satisfaction of the
clerk of the circuit court. Any clerk of the circuit court who
transfers such sums to the county treasury including sums
deposited by persons whose names are not required to be set
forth in the published notice aforesaid, is relieved of all
liability for such sums as have been transferred as unclaimed
bail deposits or any claim which then exists or which
thereafter may arise or be made in respect to such sums.

(d) The treasurer of the county shall keep just and true
accounts of all moneys paid into the treasury, and if any
person appears within 5 years after the deposit of moneys by
the clerk of the circuit court and claims any money paid into
the treasury, he shall file a claim therefor on the form
prescribed by the treasurer of the county who shall consider
any claim filed under this Act and who may, in his discretion,
hold a hearing and receive evidence concerning it. The
treasurer of the county shall prepare a finding and the
decision in writing on each hearing, stating the substance of
any evidence heard by him, his findings of fact in respect
thereof, and the reasons for his decision. The decision shall
be a public record.

(e) All claims which are not filed within the 5 year period
shall be forever barred.
Section 17-105. The Probate Act of 1975 is amended by changing Sections 2-1 and 2-2 as follows:

(755 ILCS 5/2-1) (from Ch. 110 1/2, par. 2-1)

Sec. 2-1. Rules of descent and distribution. The intestate real and personal estate of a resident decedent and the intestate real estate in this State of a nonresident decedent, after all just claims against his estate are fully paid, descends and shall be distributed as follows:

(a) If there is a surviving spouse and also a descendant of the decedent: 1/2 of the entire estate to the surviving spouse and 1/2 to the decedent's descendants per stirpes.

(b) If there is no surviving spouse but a descendant of the decedent: the entire estate to the decedent's descendants per stirpes.

(c) If there is a surviving spouse but no descendant of the decedent: the entire estate to the surviving spouse.

(d) If there is no surviving spouse or descendant but a parent, brother, sister or descendant of a brother or sister of the decedent: the entire estate to the parents, brothers and sisters of the decedent in equal parts, allowing to the surviving parent if one is dead a double portion and to the descendants of a deceased brother or sister per stirpes the portion which the deceased brother or sister would have taken.
if living.

(e) If there is no surviving spouse, descendant, parent, brother, sister or descendant of a brother or sister of the decedent but a grandparent or descendant of a grandparent of the decedent: (1) 1/2 of the entire estate to the decedent's maternal grandparents in equal parts or to the survivor of them, or if there is none surviving, to their descendants per stirpes, and (2) 1/2 of the entire estate to the decedent's paternal grandparents in equal parts or to the survivor of them, or if there is none surviving, to their descendants per stirpes. If there is no surviving paternal grandparent or descendant of a paternal grandparent, but a maternal grandparent or descendant of a maternal grandparent of the decedent: the entire estate to the decedent's maternal grandparents in equal parts or to the survivor of them, or if there is none surviving, to their descendants per stirpes. If there is no surviving maternal grandparent or descendant of a maternal grandparent, but a paternal grandparent or descendant of a paternal grandparent of the decedent: the entire estate to the decedent's paternal grandparents in equal parts or to the survivor of them, or if there is none surviving, to their descendants per stirpes.

(f) If there is no surviving spouse, descendant, parent, brother, sister, descendant of a brother or sister or grandparent or descendant of a grandparent of the decedent: (1) 1/2 of the entire estate to the decedent's maternal
great-grandparents in equal parts or to the survivor of them, 
or if there is none surviving, to their descendants per 
stirpes, and (2) 1/2 of the entire estate to the decedent's 
paternal great-grandparents in equal parts or to the survivor 
of them, or if there is none surviving, to their descendants 
per stirpes. If there is no surviving paternal 
great-grandparent or descendant of a paternal 
great-grandparent, but a maternal great-grandparent or 
descendant of a maternal great-grandparent of the decedent: the 
entire estate to the decedent's maternal great-grandparents in 
equal parts or to the survivor of them, or if there is none 
surviving, to their descendants per stirpes. If there is no 
surviving maternal great-grandparent or descendant of a 
maternal great-grandparent, but a paternal great-grandparent 
or descendant of a paternal great-grandparent of the decedent: 
the entire estate to the decedent's paternal 
great-grandparents in equal parts or to the survivor of them, 
or if there is none surviving, to their descendants per 
stirpes.

(g) If there is no surviving spouse, descendant, parent, 
brother, sister, descendant of a brother or sister, 
grandparent, descendant of a grandparent, great-grandparent or 
descendant of a great-grandparent of the decedent: the entire 
estate in equal parts to the nearest kindred of the decedent in 
equal degree (computing by the rules of the civil law) and 
without representation.
If there is no surviving spouse and no known kindred of the decedent: the real estate escheats to the county in which it is located; the personal estate physically located within this State and the personal estate physically located or held outside this State which is the subject of ancillary administration of an estate being administered within this State escheats to the county of which the decedent was a resident, or, if the decedent was not a resident of this State, to the county in which it is located; all other personal property of the decedent of every class and character, wherever situate, or the proceeds thereof, shall escheat to this State and be delivered to the State Treasurer pursuant to the Revised Uniform Disposition of Unclaimed Property Act.

In no case is there any distinction between the kindred of the whole and the half blood.

(Source: P.A. 91-16, eff. 7-1-99.)

Sec. 2-2. Children born out of wedlock. The intestate real and personal estate of a resident decedent who was a child born out of wedlock at the time of death and the intestate real estate in this State of a nonresident decedent who was a child born out of wedlock at the time of death, after all just claims against his estate are fully paid, descends and shall be distributed as provided in Section 2-1, subject to Section 2-6.5 of this Act, if both parents are eligible parents. As
used in this Section, "eligible parent" means a parent of the
decedent who, during the decedent's lifetime, acknowledged the
decedent as the parent's child, established a parental
relationship with the decedent, and supported the decedent as
the parent's child. "Eligible parents" who are in arrears of in
excess of one year's child support obligations shall not
receive any property benefit or other interest of the decedent
unless and until a court of competent jurisdiction makes a
determination as to the effect on the deceased of the arrearage
and allows a reduced benefit. In no event shall the reduction
of the benefit or other interest be less than the amount of
child support owed for the support of the decedent at the time
of death. The court's considerations shall include but are not
limited to the considerations in subsections (1) through (3) of
Section 2-6.5 of this Act.

If neither parent is an eligible parent, the intestate real
and personal estate of a resident decedent who was a child born
out of wedlock at the time of death and the intestate real
estate in this State of a nonresident decedent who was a child
born out of wedlock at the time of death, after all just claims
against his or her estate are fully paid, descends and shall be
distributed as provided in Section 2-1, but the parents of the
decedent shall be treated as having predeceased the decedent.

If only one parent is an eligible parent, the intestate
real and personal estate of a resident decedent who was a child
born out of wedlock at the time of death and the intestate real
estate in this State of a nonresident decedent who was a child
born out of wedlock at the time of death, after all just claims
against his or her estate are fully paid, subject to Section
2-6.5 of this Act, descends and shall be distributed as
follows:

(a) If there is a surviving spouse and also a descendant of
the decedent: 1/2 of the entire estate to the surviving spouse
and 1/2 to the decedent's descendants per stirpes.

(b) If there is no surviving spouse but a descendant of the
decedent: the entire estate to the decedent's descendants per
stirpes.

(c) If there is a surviving spouse but no descendant of the
decedent: the entire estate to the surviving spouse.

(d) If there is no surviving spouse or descendant but the
eligible parent or a descendant of the eligible parent of the
decedent: the entire estate to the eligible parent and the
eligible parent's descendants, allowing 1/2 to the eligible
parent and 1/2 to the eligible parent's descendants per
stirpes.

(e) If there is no surviving spouse, descendant, eligible
parent, or descendant of the eligible parent of the decedent,
but a grandparent on the eligible parent's side of the family
or descendant of such grandparent of the decedent: the entire
estate to the decedent's grandparents on the eligible parent's
side of the family in equal parts, or to the survivor of them,
or if there is none surviving, to their descendants per
stirpes.

(f) If there is no surviving spouse, descendant, eligible parent, descendant of the eligible parent, grandparent on the eligible parent's side of the family, or descendant of such grandparent of the decedent: the entire estate to the decedent's great-grandparents on the eligible parent's side of the family in equal parts or to the survivor of them, or if there is none surviving, to their descendants per stirpes.

(g) If there is no surviving spouse, descendant, eligible parent, descendant of the eligible parent, grandparent on the eligible parent's side of the family, descendant of such grandparent, great-grandparent on the eligible parent's side of the family, or descendant of such great-grandparent of the decedent: the entire estate in equal parts to the nearest kindred of the eligible parent of the decedent in equal degree (computing by the rules of the civil law) and without representation.

(h) If there is no surviving spouse, descendant, or eligible parent of the decedent and no known kindred of the eligible parent of the decedent: the real estate escheats to the county in which it is located; the personal estate physically located within this State and the personal estate physically located or held outside this State which is the subject of ancillary administration within this State escheats to the county of which the decedent was a resident or, if the decedent was not a resident of this State, to the county in
which it is located; all other personal property of the
decedent of every class and character, wherever situate, or the
proceeds thereof, shall escheat to this State and be delivered
to the State Treasurer of this State pursuant to the Revised
Uniform Disposition of Unclaimed Property Act.

For purposes of inheritance, the changes made by this
amendatory Act of 1998 apply to all decedents who die on or
after the effective date of this amendatory Act of 1998. For
the purpose of determining the property rights of any person
under any instrument, the changes made by this amendatory Act
of 1998 apply to all instruments executed on or after the
effective date of this amendatory Act of 1998.

A child born out of wedlock is heir of his mother and of
any maternal ancestor and of any person from whom his mother
might have inherited, if living; and the descendants of a
person who was a child born out of wedlock shall represent such
person and take by descent any estate which the parent would
have taken, if living. If a decedent has acknowledged paternity
of a child born out of wedlock or if during his lifetime or
after his death a decedent has been adjudged to be the father
of a child born out of wedlock, that person is heir of his
father and of any paternal ancestor and of any person from whom
his father might have inherited, if living; and the descendants
of a person who was a child born out of wedlock shall represent
that person and take by descent any estate which the parent
would have taken, if living. If during his lifetime the
decedent was adjudged to be the father of a child born out of wedlock by a court of competent jurisdiction, an authenticated copy of the judgment is sufficient proof of the paternity; but in all other cases paternity must be proved by clear and convincing evidence. A person who was a child born out of wedlock whose parents intermarry and who is acknowledged by the father as the father's child is a lawful child of the father. After a child born out of wedlock is adopted, that person's relationship to his or her adopting and natural parents shall be governed by Section 2-4 of this Act. For purposes of inheritance, the changes made by this amendatory Act of 1997 apply to all decedents who die on or after January 1, 1998. For the purpose of determining the property rights of any person under any instrument, the changes made by this amendatory Act of 1997 apply to all instruments executed on or after January 1, 1998.

(Source: P.A. 94-229, eff. 1-1-06.)

Section 17-110. The Sale of Unclaimed Property Act is amended by changing Section 3 as follows:

Sec. 3. All persons other than common carriers having a lien on personal property, by virtue of the Innkeepers Lien Act or for more than $2,000 by virtue of the Labor and Storage Lien Act may enforce the lien by a sale of the property, on giving
to the owner thereof, if he and his residence be known to the
person having such lien, 30 days' notice by certified mail, in
writing of the time and place of such sale, and if the owner or
his place of residence be unknown to the person having such
lien, then upon his filing his affidavit to that effect with
the clerk of the circuit court in the county where such
property is situated; notice of the sale may be given by
publishing the same once in each week for 3 successive weeks in
some newspaper of general circulation published in the county,
and out of the proceeds of the sale all costs and charges for
advertising and making the same, and the amount of the lien
shall be paid, and the surplus, if any, shall be paid to the
owner of the property or, if not claimed by said owner, such
surplus, if any, shall be disposed under the Revised Uniform
Disposition of Unclaimed Property Act. All sales pursuant to
this Section must be public and conducted in a commercially
reasonable manner so as to maximize the net proceeds of the
sale. Conformity to the requirements of this Act shall be a
perpetual bar to any action against such lienor by any person
for the recovery of such chattels or the value thereof or any
damages growing out of the failure of such person to receive
such chattels.
(Source: P.A. 87-206.)

Section 17-115. The Business Corporation Act of 1983 is
amended by changing Section 12.70 as follows:
Sec. 12.70. Deposit of amount due certain shareholders. Upon the distribution of the assets of a corporation among its shareholders, the distributive portion to which a shareholder would be entitled who is unknown or cannot be found, or who is under disability and there is no person legally competent to receive such distributive portion, shall be presumed abandoned and reported and delivered to the State Treasurer and become subject to the provision of the Revised Uniform Disposition of Unclaimed Property Act. In the event such distribution is made other than in cash, such distributive portion of the assets shall be reduced to cash before being so reported and delivered.

(Source: P.A. 91-16, eff. 7-1-99.)

Section 17-120. The General Not For Profit Corporation Act of 1986 is amended by changing Section 112.70 as follows:

Sec. 112.70. Deposit of amount due. Upon the distribution of the assets of a corporation, the distributive portion to which a person would be entitled who is unknown or cannot be found, or who is under disability and there is no person legally competent to receive such distributive portion, shall be presumed abandoned and reported and delivered to the State Treasurer.
Treasurer and become subject to the Revised provision of the Uniform Disposition of Unclaimed Property Act. In the event such distribution is to be made other than in cash, such distributive portion of the assets shall be reduced to cash before being so reported and delivered.

(Source: P.A. 91-16, eff. 7-1-99.)

ARTICLE 20. AMENDATORY PROVISIONS; INCOME TAX

Section 15-5. The Illinois Income Tax Act is amended by changing Sections 201, 202.5, 203, 204, 208, 212, 901, and 1501 and by adding Section 225 as follows:

(35 ILCS 5/201) (from Ch. 120, par. 2-201)

Sec. 201. Tax Imposed.

(a) In general. A tax measured by net income is hereby imposed on every individual, corporation, trust and estate for each taxable year ending after July 31, 1969 on the privilege of earning or receiving income in or as a resident of this State. Such tax shall be in addition to all other occupation or privilege taxes imposed by this State or by any municipal corporation or political subdivision thereof.

(b) Rates. The tax imposed by subsection (a) of this Section shall be determined as follows, except as adjusted by subsection (d-1):

(1) In the case of an individual, trust or estate, for
taxable years ending prior to July 1, 1989, an amount equal to 2 1/2% of the taxpayer's net income for the taxable year.

(2) In the case of an individual, trust or estate, for taxable years beginning prior to July 1, 1989 and ending after June 30, 1989, an amount equal to the sum of (i) 2 1/2% of the taxpayer's net income for the period prior to July 1, 1989, as calculated under Section 202.3, and (ii) 3% of the taxpayer's net income for the period after June 30, 1989, as calculated under Section 202.3.

(3) In the case of an individual, trust or estate, for taxable years beginning after June 30, 1989, and ending prior to January 1, 2011, an amount equal to 3% of the taxpayer's net income for the taxable year.

(4) In the case of an individual, trust, or estate, for taxable years beginning prior to January 1, 2011, and ending after December 31, 2010, an amount equal to the sum of (i) 3% of the taxpayer's net income for the period prior to January 1, 2011, as calculated under Section 202.5, and (ii) 5% of the taxpayer's net income for the period after December 31, 2010, as calculated under Section 202.5.

(5) In the case of an individual, trust, or estate, for taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2011, and ending prior to January 1, 2015, an amount equal to 5% of the taxpayer's net income for the taxable year.

(5.1) In the case of an individual, trust, or estate,
for taxable years beginning prior to January 1, 2015, and ending after December 31, 2014, an amount equal to the sum of (i) 5% of the taxpayer's net income for the period prior to January 1, 2015, as calculated under Section 202.5, and (ii) 3.75% of the taxpayer's net income for the period after December 31, 2014, as calculated under Section 202.5.

(5.2) In the case of an individual, trust, or estate, for taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2015, and ending prior to July 1, 2025, an amount equal to 3.75% of the taxpayer's net income for the taxable year.

(5.3) In the case of an individual, trust, or estate, for taxable years beginning prior to July 1, 2017 January 1, 2025, and ending after June 30, 2017 December 31, 2024, an amount equal to the sum of (i) 3.75% of the taxpayer's net income for the period prior to July 1, 2017 January 1, 2025, as calculated under Section 202.5, and (ii) 4.95% of the taxpayer's net income for the period after June 30, 2017 December 31, 2024, as calculated under Section 202.5.

(5.4) In the case of an individual, trust, or estate, for taxable years beginning on or after July 1, 2017 January 1, 2025, an amount equal to 4.95% of the taxpayer's net income for the taxable year.

(6) In the case of a corporation, for taxable years ending prior to July 1, 1989, an amount equal to 4% of the
taxpayer's net income for the taxable year.

(7) In the case of a corporation, for taxable years beginning prior to July 1, 1989 and ending after June 30, 1989, an amount equal to the sum of (i) 4% of the taxpayer's net income for the period prior to July 1, 1989, as calculated under Section 202.3, and (ii) 4.8% of the taxpayer's net income for the period after June 30, 1989, as calculated under Section 202.3.

(8) In the case of a corporation, for taxable years beginning after June 30, 1989, and ending prior to January 1, 2011, an amount equal to 4.8% of the taxpayer's net income for the taxable year.

(9) In the case of a corporation, for taxable years beginning prior to January 1, 2011, and ending after December 31, 2010, an amount equal to the sum of (i) 4.8% of the taxpayer's net income for the period prior to January 1, 2011, as calculated under Section 202.5, and (ii) 7% of the taxpayer's net income for the period after December 31, 2010, as calculated under Section 202.5.

(10) In the case of a corporation, for taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2011, and ending prior to January 1, 2015, an amount equal to 7% of the taxpayer's net income for the taxable year.

(11) In the case of a corporation, for taxable years beginning prior to January 1, 2015, and ending after December 31, 2014, an amount equal to the sum of (i) 7% of
the taxpayer's net income for the period prior to January 1, 2015, as calculated under Section 202.5, and (ii) 5.25% of the taxpayer's net income for the period after December 31, 2014, as calculated under Section 202.5.

(12) In the case of a corporation, for taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2015, and ending prior to July 1, 2017 January 1, 2025, an amount equal to 5.25% of the taxpayer's net income for the taxable year.

(13) In the case of a corporation, for taxable years beginning prior to July 1, 2017 January 1, 2025, and ending after June 30, 2017 December 31, 2024, an amount equal to the sum of (i) 5.25% of the taxpayer's net income for the period prior to July 1, 2017 January 1, 2025, as calculated under Section 202.5, and (ii) 7% 4.8% of the taxpayer's net income for the period after June 30, 2017 December 31, 2024, as calculated under Section 202.5.

(14) In the case of a corporation, for taxable years beginning on or after July 1, 2017 January 1, 2025, an amount equal to 7% 4.8% of the taxpayer's net income for the taxable year.

The rates under this subsection (b) are subject to the provisions of Section 201.5.

(c) Personal Property Tax Replacement Income Tax. Beginning on July 1, 1979 and thereafter, in addition to such income tax, there is also hereby imposed the Personal Property Tax Replacement Income Tax measured by net income on every
corporation (including Subchapter S corporations), partnership and trust, for each taxable year ending after June 30, 1979. Such taxes are imposed on the privilege of earning or receiving income in or as a resident of this State. The Personal Property Tax Replacement Income Tax shall be in addition to the income tax imposed by subsections (a) and (b) of this Section and in addition to all other occupation or privilege taxes imposed by this State or by any municipal corporation or political subdivision thereof.

(d) Additional Personal Property Tax Replacement Income Tax Rates. The personal property tax replacement income tax imposed by this subsection and subsection (c) of this Section in the case of a corporation, other than a Subchapter S corporation and except as adjusted by subsection (d-1), shall be an additional amount equal to 2.85% of such taxpayer's net income for the taxable year, except that beginning on January 1, 1981, and thereafter, the rate of 2.85% specified in this subsection shall be reduced to 2.5%, and in the case of a partnership, trust or a Subchapter S corporation shall be an additional amount equal to 1.5% of such taxpayer's net income for the taxable year.

(d-1) Rate reduction for certain foreign insurers. In the case of a foreign insurer, as defined by Section 35A-5 of the Illinois Insurance Code, whose state or country of domicile imposes on insurers domiciled in Illinois a retaliatory tax (excluding any insurer whose premiums from reinsurance assumed
are 50% or more of its total insurance premiums as determined under paragraph (2) of subsection (b) of Section 304, except that for purposes of this determination premiums from reinsurance do not include premiums from inter-affiliate reinsurance arrangements), beginning with taxable years ending on or after December 31, 1999, the sum of the rates of tax imposed by subsections (b) and (d) shall be reduced (but not increased) to the rate at which the total amount of tax imposed under this Act, net of all credits allowed under this Act, shall equal (i) the total amount of tax that would be imposed on the foreign insurer's net income allocable to Illinois for the taxable year by such foreign insurer's state or country of domicile if that net income were subject to all income taxes and taxes measured by net income imposed by such foreign insurer's state or country of domicile, net of all credits allowed or (ii) a rate of zero if no such tax is imposed on such income by the foreign insurer's state of domicile. For the purposes of this subsection (d-1), an inter-affiliate includes a mutual insurer under common management.

(1) For the purposes of subsection (d-1), in no event shall the sum of the rates of tax imposed by subsections (b) and (d) be reduced below the rate at which the sum of:

(A) the total amount of tax imposed on such foreign insurer under this Act for a taxable year, net of all credits allowed under this Act, plus

(B) the privilege tax imposed by Section 409 of the
Illinois Insurance Code, the fire insurance company
tax imposed by Section 12 of the Fire Investigation
Act, and the fire department taxes imposed under
Section 11-10-1 of the Illinois Municipal Code,
equals 1.25% for taxable years ending prior to December 31,
2003, or 1.75% for taxable years ending on or after
December 31, 2003, of the net taxable premiums written for
the taxable year, as described by subsection (1) of Section
409 of the Illinois Insurance Code. This paragraph will in
no event increase the rates imposed under subsections (b)
and (d).

(2) Any reduction in the rates of tax imposed by this
subsection shall be applied first against the rates imposed
by subsection (b) and only after the tax imposed by
subsection (a) net of all credits allowed under this
Section other than the credit allowed under subsection (i)
has been reduced to zero, against the rates imposed by
subsection (d).

This subsection (d-1) is exempt from the provisions of
Section 250.

(e) Investment credit. A taxpayer shall be allowed a credit
against the Personal Property Tax Replacement Income Tax for
investment in qualified property.

(1) A taxpayer shall be allowed a credit equal to .5%
of the basis of qualified property placed in service during
the taxable year, provided such property is placed in
service on or after July 1, 1984. There shall be allowed an additional credit equal to .5% of the basis of qualified property placed in service during the taxable year, provided such property is placed in service on or after July 1, 1986, and the taxpayer's base employment within Illinois has increased by 1% or more over the preceding year as determined by the taxpayer's employment records filed with the Illinois Department of Employment Security. Taxpayers who are new to Illinois shall be deemed to have met the 1% growth in base employment for the first year in which they file employment records with the Illinois Department of Employment Security. The provisions added to this Section by Public Act 85-1200 (and restored by Public Act 87-895) shall be construed as declaratory of existing law and not as a new enactment. If, in any year, the increase in base employment within Illinois over the preceding year is less than 1%, the additional credit shall be limited to that percentage times a fraction, the numerator of which is .5% and the denominator of which is 1%, but shall not exceed .5%. The investment credit shall not be allowed to the extent that it would reduce a taxpayer's liability in any tax year below zero, nor may any credit for qualified property be allowed for any year other than the year in which the property was placed in service in Illinois. For tax years ending on or after December 31, 1987, and on or before December 31, 1988, the
credit shall be allowed for the tax year in which the property is placed in service, or, if the amount of the credit exceeds the tax liability for that year, whether it exceeds the original liability or the liability as later amended, such excess may be carried forward and applied to the tax liability of the 5 taxable years following the excess credit years if the taxpayer (i) makes investments which cause the creation of a minimum of 2,000 full-time equivalent jobs in Illinois, (ii) is located in an enterprise zone established pursuant to the Illinois Enterprise Zone Act and (iii) is certified by the Department of Commerce and Community Affairs (now Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity) as complying with the requirements specified in clause (i) and (ii) by July 1, 1986. The Department of Commerce and Community Affairs (now Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity) shall notify the Department of Revenue of all such certifications immediately. For tax years ending after December 31, 1988, the credit shall be allowed for the tax year in which the property is placed in service, or, if the amount of the credit exceeds the tax liability for that year, whether it exceeds the original liability or the liability as later amended, such excess may be carried forward and applied to the tax liability of the 5 taxable years following the excess credit years. The credit shall be applied to the earliest year for which there is a
liability. If there is credit from more than one tax year that is available to offset a liability, earlier credit shall be applied first.

(2) The term "qualified property" means property which:

(A) is tangible, whether new or used, including buildings and structural components of buildings and signs that are real property, but not including land or improvements to real property that are not a structural component of a building such as landscaping, sewer lines, local access roads, fencing, parking lots, and other appurtenances;

(B) is depreciable pursuant to Section 167 of the Internal Revenue Code, except that "3-year property" as defined in Section 168(c)(2)(A) of that Code is not eligible for the credit provided by this subsection (e);

(C) is acquired by purchase as defined in Section 179(d) of the Internal Revenue Code;

(D) is used in Illinois by a taxpayer who is primarily engaged in manufacturing, or in mining coal or fluorite, or in retailing, or was placed in service on or after July 1, 2006 in a River Edge Redevelopment Zone established pursuant to the River Edge Redevelopment Zone Act; and

(E) has not previously been used in Illinois in
such a manner and by such a person as would qualify for
the credit provided by this subsection (e) or
subsection (f).

(3) For purposes of this subsection (e),
"manufacturing" means the material staging and production
of tangible personal property by procedures commonly
regarded as manufacturing, processing, fabrication, or
assembling which changes some existing material into new
shapes, new qualities, or new combinations. For purposes of
this subsection (e) the term "mining" shall have the same
meaning as the term "mining" in Section 613(c) of the
Internal Revenue Code. For purposes of this subsection (e),
the term "retailing" means the sale of tangible personal
property for use or consumption and not for resale, or
services rendered in conjunction with the sale of tangible
personal property for use or consumption and not for
resale. For purposes of this subsection (e), "tangible
personal property" has the same meaning as when that term
is used in the Retailers' Occupation Tax Act, and, for
taxable years ending after December 31, 2008, does not
include the generation, transmission, or distribution of
electricity.

(4) The basis of qualified property shall be the basis
used to compute the depreciation deduction for federal
income tax purposes.

(5) If the basis of the property for federal income tax
depreciation purposes is increased after it has been placed in service in Illinois by the taxpayer, the amount of such increase shall be deemed property placed in service on the date of such increase in basis.

(6) The term "placed in service" shall have the same meaning as under Section 46 of the Internal Revenue Code.

(7) If during any taxable year, any property ceases to be qualified property in the hands of the taxpayer within 48 months after being placed in service, or the situs of any qualified property is moved outside Illinois within 48 months after being placed in service, the Personal Property Tax Replacement Income Tax for such taxable year shall be increased. Such increase shall be determined by (i) recomputing the investment credit which would have been allowed for the year in which credit for such property was originally allowed by eliminating such property from such computation and, (ii) subtracting such recomputed credit from the amount of credit previously allowed. For the purposes of this paragraph (7), a reduction of the basis of qualified property resulting from a redetermination of the purchase price shall be deemed a disposition of qualified property to the extent of such reduction.

(8) Unless the investment credit is extended by law, the basis of qualified property shall not include costs incurred after December 31, 2018, except for costs incurred pursuant to a binding contract entered into on or before
December 31, 2018.

(9) Each taxable year ending before December 31, 2000, a partnership may elect to pass through to its partners the credits to which the partnership is entitled under this subsection (e) for the taxable year. A partner may use the credit allocated to him or her under this paragraph only against the tax imposed in subsections (c) and (d) of this Section. If the partnership makes that election, those credits shall be allocated among the partners in the partnership in accordance with the rules set forth in Section 704(b) of the Internal Revenue Code, and the rules promulgated under that Section, and the allocated amount of the credits shall be allowed to the partners for that taxable year. The partnership shall make this election on its Personal Property Tax Replacement Income Tax return for that taxable year. The election to pass through the credits shall be irrevocable.

For taxable years ending on or after December 31, 2000, a partner that qualifies its partnership for a subtraction under subparagraph (I) of paragraph (2) of subsection (d) of Section 203 or a shareholder that qualifies a Subchapter S corporation for a subtraction under subparagraph (S) of paragraph (2) of subsection (b) of Section 203 shall be allowed a credit under this subsection (e) equal to its share of the credit earned under this subsection (e) during the taxable year by the partnership or Subchapter S
corporation, determined in accordance with the
determination of income and distributive share of income
under Sections 702 and 704 and Subchapter S of the Internal
Revenue Code. This paragraph is exempt from the provisions
of Section 250.

(f) Investment credit; Enterprise Zone; River Edge
Redevelopment Zone.

(1) A taxpayer shall be allowed a credit against the
tax imposed by subsections (a) and (b) of this Section for
investment in qualified property which is placed in service
in an Enterprise Zone created pursuant to the Illinois
Enterprise Zone Act or, for property placed in service on
or after July 1, 2006, a River Edge Redevelopment Zone
established pursuant to the River Edge Redevelopment Zone
Act. For partners, shareholders of Subchapter S
corporations, and owners of limited liability companies,
if the liability company is treated as a partnership for
purposes of federal and State income taxation, there shall
be allowed a credit under this subsection (f) to be
determined in accordance with the determination of income
and distributive share of income under Sections 702 and 704
and Subchapter S of the Internal Revenue Code. The credit
shall be .5% of the basis for such property. The credit
shall be available only in the taxable year in which the
property is placed in service in the Enterprise Zone or
River Edge Redevelopment Zone and shall not be allowed to
the extent that it would reduce a taxpayer's liability for
the tax imposed by subsections (a) and (b) of this Section
to below zero. For tax years ending on or after December
31, 1985, the credit shall be allowed for the tax year in
which the property is placed in service, or, if the amount
of the credit exceeds the tax liability for that year,
whether it exceeds the original liability or the liability
as later amended, such excess may be carried forward and
applied to the tax liability of the 5 taxable years
following the excess credit year. The credit shall be
applied to the earliest year for which there is a
liability. If there is credit from more than one tax year
that is available to offset a liability, the credit
accruing first in time shall be applied first.

(2) The term qualified property means property which:

(A) is tangible, whether new or used, including
buildings and structural components of buildings;

(B) is depreciable pursuant to Section 167 of the
Internal Revenue Code, except that "3-year property"
as defined in Section 168(c)(2)(A) of that Code is not
eligible for the credit provided by this subsection
(f);

(C) is acquired by purchase as defined in Section
179(d) of the Internal Revenue Code;

(D) is used in the Enterprise Zone or River Edge
Redevelopment Zone by the taxpayer; and
(E) has not been previously used in Illinois in such a manner and by such a person as would qualify for the credit provided by this subsection (f) or subsection (e).

(3) The basis of qualified property shall be the basis used to compute the depreciation deduction for federal income tax purposes.

(4) If the basis of the property for federal income tax depreciation purposes is increased after it has been placed in service in the Enterprise Zone or River Edge Redevelopment Zone by the taxpayer, the amount of such increase shall be deemed property placed in service on the date of such increase in basis.

(5) The term "placed in service" shall have the same meaning as under Section 46 of the Internal Revenue Code.

(6) If during any taxable year, any property ceases to be qualified property in the hands of the taxpayer within 48 months after being placed in service, or the situs of any qualified property is moved outside the Enterprise Zone or River Edge Redevelopment Zone within 48 months after being placed in service, the tax imposed under subsections (a) and (b) of this Section for such taxable year shall be increased. Such increase shall be determined by (i) recomputing the investment credit which would have been allowed for the year in which credit for such property was originally allowed by eliminating such property from such
computation, and (ii) subtracting such recomputed credit 
from the amount of credit previously allowed. For the 
purposes of this paragraph (6), a reduction of the basis of 
qualified property resulting from a redetermination of the 
purchase price shall be deemed a disposition of qualified 
property to the extent of such reduction.

(7) There shall be allowed an additional credit equal 
to 0.5% of the basis of qualified property placed in 
service during the taxable year in a River Edge 
Redevelopment Zone, provided such property is placed in 
service on or after July 1, 2006, and the taxpayer's base 
employment within Illinois has increased by 1% or more over 
the preceding year as determined by the taxpayer's 
employment records filed with the Illinois Department of 
Employment Security. Taxpayers who are new to Illinois 
shall be deemed to have met the 1% growth in base 
employment for the first year in which they file employment 
records with the Illinois Department of Employment 
Security. If, in any year, the increase in base employment 
within Illinois over the preceding year is less than 1%, 
the additional credit shall be limited to that percentage 
times a fraction, the numerator of which is 0.5% and the 
denominator of which is 1%, but shall not exceed 0.5%.

(g) (Blank).

(h) Investment credit; High Impact Business.

(1) Subject to subsections (b) and (b-5) of Section 5.5
of the Illinois Enterprise Zone Act, a taxpayer shall be allowed a credit against the tax imposed by subsections (a) and (b) of this Section for investment in qualified property which is placed in service by a Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity designated High Impact Business. The credit shall be .5% of the basis for such property. The credit shall not be available (i) until the minimum investments in qualified property set forth in subdivision (a)(3)(A) of Section 5.5 of the Illinois Enterprise Zone Act have been satisfied or (ii) until the time authorized in subsection (b-5) of the Illinois Enterprise Zone Act for entities designated as High Impact Businesses under subdivisions (a)(3)(B), (a)(3)(C), and (a)(3)(D) of Section 5.5 of the Illinois Enterprise Zone Act, and shall not be allowed to the extent that it would reduce a taxpayer's liability for the tax imposed by subsections (a) and (b) of this Section to below zero. The credit applicable to such investments shall be taken in the taxable year in which such investments have been completed. The credit for additional investments beyond the minimum investment by a designated high impact business authorized under subdivision (a)(3)(A) of Section 5.5 of the Illinois Enterprise Zone Act shall be available only in the taxable year in which the property is placed in service and shall not be allowed to the extent that it would reduce a taxpayer's liability for the tax imposed by subsections (a)
and (b) of this Section to below zero. For tax years ending
on or after December 31, 1987, the credit shall be allowed
for the tax year in which the property is placed in
service, or, if the amount of the credit exceeds the tax
liability for that year, whether it exceeds the original
liability or the liability as later amended, such excess
may be carried forward and applied to the tax liability of
the 5 taxable years following the excess credit year. The
credit shall be applied to the earliest year for which
there is a liability. If there is credit from more than one
tax year that is available to offset a liability, the
credit accruing first in time shall be applied first.

Changes made in this subdivision (h)(1) by Public Act
88-670 restore changes made by Public Act 85-1182 and
reflect existing law.

(2) The term qualified property means property which:

(A) is tangible, whether new or used, including
buildings and structural components of buildings;

(B) is depreciable pursuant to Section 167 of the
Internal Revenue Code, except that "3-year property"
as defined in Section 168(c)(2)(A) of that Code is not
eligible for the credit provided by this subsection
(h);

(C) is acquired by purchase as defined in Section
179(d) of the Internal Revenue Code; and

(D) is not eligible for the Enterprise Zone
Investment Credit provided by subsection (f) of this Section.

(3) The basis of qualified property shall be the basis used to compute the depreciation deduction for federal income tax purposes.

(4) If the basis of the property for federal income tax depreciation purposes is increased after it has been placed in service in a federally designated Foreign Trade Zone or Sub-Zone located in Illinois by the taxpayer, the amount of such increase shall be deemed property placed in service on the date of such increase in basis.

(5) The term "placed in service" shall have the same meaning as under Section 46 of the Internal Revenue Code.

(6) If during any taxable year ending on or before December 31, 1996, any property ceases to be qualified property in the hands of the taxpayer within 48 months after being placed in service, or the situs of any qualified property is moved outside Illinois within 48 months after being placed in service, the tax imposed under subsections (a) and (b) of this Section for such taxable year shall be increased. Such increase shall be determined by (i) recomputing the investment credit which would have been allowed for the year in which credit for such property was originally allowed by eliminating such property from such computation, and (ii) subtracting such recomputed credit from the amount of credit previously allowed. For
the purposes of this paragraph (6), a reduction of the basis of qualified property resulting from a redetermination of the purchase price shall be deemed a disposition of qualified property to the extent of such reduction.

(7) Beginning with tax years ending after December 31, 1996, if a taxpayer qualifies for the credit under this subsection (h) and thereby is granted a tax abatement and the taxpayer relocates its entire facility in violation of the explicit terms and length of the contract under Section 18-183 of the Property Tax Code, the tax imposed under subsections (a) and (b) of this Section shall be increased for the taxable year in which the taxpayer relocated its facility by an amount equal to the amount of credit received by the taxpayer under this subsection (h).

(i) Credit for Personal Property Tax Replacement Income Tax. For tax years ending prior to December 31, 2003, a credit shall be allowed against the tax imposed by subsections (a) and (b) of this Section for the tax imposed by subsections (c) and (d) of this Section. This credit shall be computed by multiplying the tax imposed by subsections (c) and (d) of this Section by a fraction, the numerator of which is base income allocable to Illinois and the denominator of which is Illinois base income, and further multiplying the product by the tax rate imposed by subsections (a) and (b) of this Section.

Any credit earned on or after December 31, 1986 under this
subsection which is unused in the year the credit is computed because it exceeds the tax liability imposed by subsections (a) and (b) for that year (whether it exceeds the original liability or the liability as later amended) may be carried forward and applied to the tax liability imposed by subsections (a) and (b) of the 5 taxable years following the excess credit year, provided that no credit may be carried forward to any year ending on or after December 31, 2003. This credit shall be applied first to the earliest year for which there is a liability. If there is a credit under this subsection from more than one tax year that is available to offset a liability the earliest credit arising under this subsection shall be applied first.

If, during any taxable year ending on or after December 31, 1986, the tax imposed by subsections (c) and (d) of this Section for which a taxpayer has claimed a credit under this subsection (i) is reduced, the amount of credit for such tax shall also be reduced. Such reduction shall be determined by recomputing the credit to take into account the reduced tax imposed by subsections (c) and (d). If any portion of the reduced amount of credit has been carried to a different taxable year, an amended return shall be filed for such taxable year to reduce the amount of credit claimed.

(j) Training expense credit. Beginning with tax years ending on or after December 31, 1986 and prior to December 31, 2003, a taxpayer shall be allowed a credit against the tax
imposed by subsections (a) and (b) under this Section for all amounts paid or accrued, on behalf of all persons employed by the taxpayer in Illinois or Illinois residents employed outside of Illinois by a taxpayer, for educational or vocational training in semi-technical or technical fields or semi-skilled or skilled fields, which were deducted from gross income in the computation of taxable income. The credit against the tax imposed by subsections (a) and (b) shall be 1.6% of such training expenses. For partners, shareholders of subchapter S corporations, and owners of limited liability companies, if the liability company is treated as a partnership for purposes of federal and State income taxation, there shall be allowed a credit under this subsection (j) to be determined in accordance with the determination of income and distributive share of income under Sections 702 and 704 and subchapter S of the Internal Revenue Code.

Any credit allowed under this subsection which is unused in the year the credit is earned may be carried forward to each of the 5 taxable years following the year for which the credit is first computed until it is used. This credit shall be applied first to the earliest year for which there is a liability. If there is a credit under this subsection from more than one tax year that is available to offset a liability the earliest credit arising under this subsection shall be applied first. No carryforward credit may be claimed in any tax year ending on or after December 31, 2003.
(k) Research and development credit. For tax years ending after July 1, 1990 and prior to December 31, 2003, and beginning again for tax years ending on or after December 31, 2004, and ending prior to January 1, 2022 January 1, 2016, a taxpayer shall be allowed a credit against the tax imposed by subsections (a) and (b) of this Section for increasing research activities in this State. The credit allowed against the tax imposed by subsections (a) and (b) shall be equal to 6 1/2% of the qualifying expenditures for increasing research activities in this State. For partners, shareholders of subchapter S corporations, and owners of limited liability companies, if the liability company is treated as a partnership for purposes of federal and State income taxation, there shall be allowed a credit under this subsection to be determined in accordance with the determination of income and distributive share of income under Sections 702 and 704 and subchapter S of the Internal Revenue Code.

For purposes of this subsection, "qualifying expenditures" means the qualifying expenditures as defined for the federal credit for increasing research activities which would be allowable under Section 41 of the Internal Revenue Code and which are conducted in this State, "qualifying expenditures for increasing research activities in this State" means the excess of qualifying expenditures for the taxable year in which incurred over qualifying expenditures for the base period, "qualifying expenditures for the base period" means the average
of the qualifying expenditures for each year in the base period, and "base period" means the 3 taxable years immediately preceding the taxable year for which the determination is being made.

Any credit in excess of the tax liability for the taxable year may be carried forward. A taxpayer may elect to have the unused credit shown on its final completed return carried over as a credit against the tax liability for the following 5 taxable years or until it has been fully used, whichever occurs first; provided that no credit earned in a tax year ending prior to December 31, 2003 may be carried forward to any year ending on or after December 31, 2003.

If an unused credit is carried forward to a given year from 2 or more earlier years, that credit arising in the earliest year will be applied first against the tax liability for the given year. If a tax liability for the given year still remains, the credit from the next earliest year will then be applied, and so on, until all credits have been used or no tax liability for the given year remains. Any remaining unused credit or credits then will be carried forward to the next following year in which a tax liability is incurred, except that no credit can be carried forward to a year which is more than 5 years after the year in which the expense for which the credit is given was incurred.

No inference shall be drawn from this amendatory Act of the 91st General Assembly in construing this Section for taxable
years beginning before January 1, 1999.

It is the intent of the General Assembly that the research and development credit under this subsection (k) shall apply continuously for all tax years ending on or after December 31, 2004 and ending prior to January 1, 2022, including, but not limited to, the period beginning on January 1, 2016 and ending on the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 100th General Assembly. All actions taken in reliance on the continuation of the credit under this subsection (k) by any taxpayer are hereby validated.

(l) Environmental Remediation Tax Credit.

(i) For tax years ending after December 31, 1997 and on or before December 31, 2001, a taxpayer shall be allowed a credit against the tax imposed by subsections (a) and (b) of this Section for certain amounts paid for unreimbursed eligible remediation costs, as specified in this subsection. For purposes of this Section, "unreimbursed eligible remediation costs" means costs approved by the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency ("Agency") under Section 58.14 of the Environmental Protection Act that were paid in performing environmental remediation at a site for which a No Further Remediation Letter was issued by the Agency and recorded under Section 58.10 of the Environmental Protection Act. The credit must be claimed for the taxable year in which Agency approval of the eligible remediation costs is granted. The credit is not
available to any taxpayer if the taxpayer or any related party caused or contributed to, in any material respect, a release of regulated substances on, in, or under the site that was identified and addressed by the remedial action pursuant to the Site Remediation Program of the Environmental Protection Act. After the Pollution Control Board rules are adopted pursuant to the Illinois Administrative Procedure Act for the administration and enforcement of Section 58.9 of the Environmental Protection Act, determinations as to credit availability for purposes of this Section shall be made consistent with those rules. For purposes of this Section, "taxpayer" includes a person whose tax attributes the taxpayer has succeeded to under Section 381 of the Internal Revenue Code and "related party" includes the persons disallowed a deduction for losses by paragraphs (b), (c), and (f)(1) of Section 267 of the Internal Revenue Code by virtue of being a related taxpayer, as well as any of its partners. The credit allowed against the tax imposed by subsections (a) and (b) shall be equal to 25% of the unreimbursed eligible remediation costs in excess of $100,000 per site, except that the $100,000 threshold shall not apply to any site contained in an enterprise zone as determined by the Department of Commerce and Community Affairs (now Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity). The total credit allowed shall not exceed $40,000 per year with
a maximum total of $150,000 per site. For partners and shareholders of subchapter S corporations, there shall be allowed a credit under this subsection to be determined in accordance with the determination of income and distributive share of income under Sections 702 and 704 and subchapter S of the Internal Revenue Code.

(ii) A credit allowed under this subsection that is unused in the year the credit is earned may be carried forward to each of the 5 taxable years following the year for which the credit is first earned until it is used. The term "unused credit" does not include any amounts of unreimbursed eligible remediation costs in excess of the maximum credit per site authorized under paragraph (i). This credit shall be applied first to the earliest year for which there is a liability. If there is a credit under this subsection from more than one tax year that is available to offset a liability, the earliest credit arising under this subsection shall be applied first. A credit allowed under this subsection may be sold to a buyer as part of a sale of all or part of the remediation site for which the credit was granted. The purchaser of a remediation site and the tax credit shall succeed to the unused credit and remaining carry-forward period of the seller. To perfect the transfer, the assignor shall record the transfer in the chain of title for the site and provide written notice to the Director of the Illinois Department of Revenue of the
assignor's intent to sell the remediation site and the amount of the tax credit to be transferred as a portion of the sale. In no event may a credit be transferred to any taxpayer if the taxpayer or a related party would not be eligible under the provisions of subsection (i).

(iii) For purposes of this Section, the term "site" shall have the same meaning as under Section 58.2 of the Environmental Protection Act.

(m) Education expense credit. Beginning with tax years ending after December 31, 1999, a taxpayer who is the custodian of one or more qualifying pupils shall be allowed a credit against the tax imposed by subsections (a) and (b) of this Section for qualified education expenses incurred on behalf of the qualifying pupils. The credit shall be equal to 25% of qualified education expenses, but in no event may the total credit under this subsection claimed by a family that is the custodian of qualifying pupils exceed (i) $500 for tax years ending prior to December 31, 2017, and (ii) $750 for tax years ending on or after December 31, 2017. In no event shall a credit under this subsection reduce the taxpayer's liability under this Act to less than zero. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, for taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2017, no taxpayer may claim a credit under this subsection (m) if the taxpayer's adjusted gross income for the taxable year exceeds (i) $500,000, in the case of spouses filing a joint federal tax return or (ii) $250,000, in the case
of all other taxpayers. This subsection is exempt from the provisions of Section 250 of this Act.

For purposes of this subsection:

"Qualifying pupils" means individuals who (i) are residents of the State of Illinois, (ii) are under the age of 21 at the close of the school year for which a credit is sought, and (iii) during the school year for which a credit is sought were full-time pupils enrolled in a kindergarten through twelfth grade education program at any school, as defined in this subsection.

"Qualified education expense" means the amount incurred on behalf of a qualifying pupil in excess of $250 for tuition, book fees, and lab fees at the school in which the pupil is enrolled during the regular school year.

"School" means any public or nonpublic elementary or secondary school in Illinois that is in compliance with Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and attendance at which satisfies the requirements of Section 26-1 of the School Code, except that nothing shall be construed to require a child to attend any particular public or nonpublic school to qualify for the credit under this Section.

"Custodian" means, with respect to qualifying pupils, an Illinois resident who is a parent, the parents, a legal guardian, or the legal guardians of the qualifying pupils.

(n) River Edge Redevelopment Zone site remediation tax credit.
(i) For tax years ending on or after December 31, 2006, a taxpayer shall be allowed a credit against the tax imposed by subsections (a) and (b) of this Section for certain amounts paid for unreimbursed eligible remediation costs, as specified in this subsection. For purposes of this Section, "unreimbursed eligible remediation costs" means costs approved by the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency ("Agency") under Section 58.14a of the Environmental Protection Act that were paid in performing environmental remediation at a site within a River Edge Redevelopment Zone for which a No Further Remediation Letter was issued by the Agency and recorded under Section 58.10 of the Environmental Protection Act. The credit must be claimed for the taxable year in which Agency approval of the eligible remediation costs is granted. The credit is not available to any taxpayer if the taxpayer or any related party caused or contributed to, in any material respect, a release of regulated substances on, in, or under the site that was identified and addressed by the remedial action pursuant to the Site Remediation Program of the Environmental Protection Act. Determinations as to credit availability for purposes of this Section shall be made consistent with rules adopted by the Pollution Control Board pursuant to the Illinois Administrative Procedure Act for the administration and enforcement of Section 58.9 of the Environmental Protection Act. For purposes of this
Section, "taxpayer" includes a person whose tax attributes the taxpayer has succeeded to under Section 381 of the Internal Revenue Code and "related party" includes the persons disallowed a deduction for losses by paragraphs (b), (c), and (f)(1) of Section 267 of the Internal Revenue Code by virtue of being a related taxpayer, as well as any of its partners. The credit allowed against the tax imposed by subsections (a) and (b) shall be equal to 25% of the unreimbursed eligible remediation costs in excess of $100,000 per site.

(ii) A credit allowed under this subsection that is unused in the year the credit is earned may be carried forward to each of the 5 taxable years following the year for which the credit is first earned until it is used. This credit shall be applied first to the earliest year for which there is a liability. If there is a credit under this subsection from more than one tax year that is available to offset a liability, the earliest credit arising under this subsection shall be applied first. A credit allowed under this subsection may be sold to a buyer as part of a sale of all or part of the remediation site for which the credit was granted. The purchaser of a remediation site and the tax credit shall succeed to the unused credit and remaining carry-forward period of the seller. To perfect the transfer, the assignor shall record the transfer in the chain of title for the site and provide written notice to
the Director of the Illinois Department of Revenue of the
assignor's intent to sell the remediation site and the
amount of the tax credit to be transferred as a portion of
the sale. In no event may a credit be transferred to any
taxpayer if the taxpayer or a related party would not be
eligible under the provisions of subsection (i).

(iii) For purposes of this Section, the term "site"
shall have the same meaning as under Section 58.2 of the
Environmental Protection Act.

(o) For each of taxable years during the Compassionate Use
of Medical Cannabis Pilot Program, a surcharge is imposed on
all taxpayers on income arising from the sale or exchange of
capital assets, depreciable business property, real property
used in the trade or business, and Section 197 intangibles of
an organization registrant under the Compassionate Use of
Medical Cannabis Pilot Program Act. The amount of the surcharge
is equal to the amount of federal income tax liability for the
taxable year attributable to those sales and exchanges. The
surcharge imposed does not apply if:

(1) the medical cannabis cultivation center
registration, medical cannabis dispensary registration, or
the property of a registration is transferred as a result
of any of the following:

(A) bankruptcy, a receivership, or a debt
adjustment initiated by or against the initial
registration or the substantial owners of the initial
registration;

(B) cancellation, revocation, or termination of any registration by the Illinois Department of Public Health;

(C) a determination by the Illinois Department of Public Health that transfer of the registration is in the best interests of Illinois qualifying patients as defined by the Compassionate Use of Medical Cannabis Pilot Program Act;

(D) the death of an owner of the equity interest in a registrant;

(E) the acquisition of a controlling interest in the stock or substantially all of the assets of a publicly traded company;

(F) a transfer by a parent company to a wholly owned subsidiary; or

(G) the transfer or sale to or by one person to another person where both persons were initial owners of the registration when the registration was issued; or

(2) the cannabis cultivation center registration, medical cannabis dispensary registration, or the controlling interest in a registrant's property is transferred in a transaction to lineal descendants in which no gain or loss is recognized or as a result of a transaction in accordance with Section 351 of the Internal
Revenue Code in which no gain or loss is recognized.
(Source: P.A. 97-2, eff. 5-6-11; 97-636, eff. 6-1-12; 97-905, eff. 8-7-12; 98-109, eff. 7-25-13; 98-122, eff. 1-1-14; 98-756, eff. 7-16-14.)

(35 ILCS 5/202.5)

Sec. 202.5. Net income attributable to the period beginning prior to the first day of a month and ending after the last day of the preceding month January 1 of any year and ending after December 31 of the preceding year.

(a) In general. With respect to the taxable year of a taxpayer beginning prior to the first day of a month and ending after the last day of the preceding month January 1 of any year and ending after December 31 of the preceding year, net income for the period after the last day of the preceding month December 31 of the preceding year, is that amount that bears the same ratio to the taxpayer's net income for the entire taxable year as the number of days in that taxable year after the last day of the preceding month December 31 bears to the total number of days in that taxable year, and the net income for the period prior to the first day of the month January 1 is that amount that bears the same ratio to the taxpayer's net income for the entire taxable year as the number of days in that taxable year prior to the first day of the month January 1 bears to the total number of days in that taxable year.

(b) Election to attribute income and deduction items
specifically to the respective portions of a taxable year prior to the first day of a month and ending after the last day of the preceding month January 1 of any year and after December 31 of the preceding year. In the case of a taxpayer with a taxable year beginning prior to the first day of a month and ending after the last day of the preceding month January 1 of any year and ending after December 31 of the preceding year, the taxpayer may elect, instead of the procedure established in subsection (a) of this Section, to determine net income on a specific accounting basis for the 2 portions of the taxable year:

(1) from the beginning of the taxable year through the last day of that apportionment period December 31; and

(2) from the first day of the next apportionment period January 1 through the end of the taxable year.

The election provided by this subsection must be made in the form and manner that the Department requires by rule, and must be made no later than the due date (including any extensions thereof) for the filing of the return for the taxable year, and is irrevocable.

(c) If the taxpayer elects specific accounting under subsection (b):

(1) there shall be taken into account in computing base income for each of the 2 portions of the taxable year only those items earned, received, paid, incurred or accrued in each such period;
(2) for purposes of apportioning business income of the taxpayer, the provisions in Article 3 shall be applied on the basis of the taxpayer's full taxable year, without regard to this Section;

(3) the exemption provided by Section 204 shall be divided between the respective periods in amounts which bear the same ratio to the total exemption allowable under Section 204 (determined without regard to this Section) as the total number of days in each period bears to the total number of days in the taxable year;

(4) for purposes of this subsection, net income may not be negative for either of the two portions of the taxable year and positive for the other; if net income for one portion of the taxable year would be positive and net income for the other portion would otherwise be negative, the net income for the entire taxable year shall be attributed to the portion of the taxable year with positive net income and the net income for the other portion of the taxable year shall be zero; and

(5) the net loss carryforward deduction for the taxable year under Section 207 may not exceed combined net income of both portions of the taxable year, and shall be used against the net income of the portion of the taxable year from the beginning of the taxable year through the last day of the preceding month December 31 before any remaining amount is used against the net income of the latter portion
of the taxable year.
(Source: P.A. 96-1496, eff. 1-13-11.)

(35 ILCS 5/203) (from Ch. 120, par. 2-203)

Sec. 203. Base income defined.

(a) Individuals.

(1) In general. In the case of an individual, base income means an amount equal to the taxpayer's adjusted gross income for the taxable year as modified by paragraph (2).

(2) Modifications. The adjusted gross income referred to in paragraph (1) shall be modified by adding thereto the sum of the following amounts:

(A) An amount equal to all amounts paid or accrued to the taxpayer as interest or dividends during the taxable year to the extent excluded from gross income in the computation of adjusted gross income, except stock dividends of qualified public utilities described in Section 305(e) of the Internal Revenue Code;

(B) An amount equal to the amount of tax imposed by this Act to the extent deducted from gross income in the computation of adjusted gross income for the taxable year;

(C) An amount equal to the amount received during the taxable year as a recovery or refund of real
property taxes paid with respect to the taxpayer's principal residence under the Revenue Act of 1939 and for which a deduction was previously taken under subparagraph (L) of this paragraph (2) prior to July 1, 1991, the retrospective application date of Article 4 of Public Act 87-17. In the case of multi-unit or multi-use structures and farm dwellings, the taxes on the taxpayer's principal residence shall be that portion of the total taxes for the entire property which is attributable to such principal residence;

(D) An amount equal to the amount of the capital gain deduction allowable under the Internal Revenue Code, to the extent deducted from gross income in the computation of adjusted gross income;

(D-5) An amount, to the extent not included in adjusted gross income, equal to the amount of money withdrawn by the taxpayer in the taxable year from a medical care savings account and the interest earned on the account in the taxable year of a withdrawal pursuant to subsection (b) of Section 20 of the Medical Care Savings Account Act or subsection (b) of Section 20 of the Medical Care Savings Account Act of 2000;

(D-10) For taxable years ending after December 31, 1997, an amount equal to any eligible remediation costs that the individual deducted in computing adjusted gross income and for which the individual claims a
credit under subsection (l) of Section 201;

(D-15) For taxable years 2001 and thereafter, an amount equal to the bonus depreciation deduction taken on the taxpayer's federal income tax return for the taxable year under subsection (k) of Section 168 of the Internal Revenue Code;

(D-16) If the taxpayer sells, transfers, abandons, or otherwise disposes of property for which the taxpayer was required in any taxable year to make an addition modification under subparagraph (D-15), then an amount equal to the aggregate amount of the deductions taken in all taxable years under subparagraph (Z) with respect to that property.

If the taxpayer continues to own property through the last day of the last tax year for which the taxpayer may claim a depreciation deduction for federal income tax purposes and for which the taxpayer was allowed in any taxable year to make a subtraction modification under subparagraph (Z), then an amount equal to that subtraction modification.

The taxpayer is required to make the addition modification under this subparagraph only once with respect to any one piece of property;

(D-17) An amount equal to the amount otherwise allowed as a deduction in computing base income for interest paid, accrued, or incurred, directly or
indirectly, (i) for taxable years ending on or after December 31, 2004, to a foreign person who would be a member of the same unitary business group but for the fact that foreign person's business activity outside the United States is 80% or more of the foreign person's total business activity and (ii) for taxable years ending on or after December 31, 2008, to a person who would be a member of the same unitary business group but for the fact that the person is prohibited under Section 1501(a)(27) from being included in the unitary business group because he or she is ordinarily required to apportion business income under different subsections of Section 304. The addition modification required by this subparagraph shall be reduced to the extent that dividends were included in base income of the unitary group for the same taxable year and received by the taxpayer or by a member of the taxpayer's unitary business group (including amounts included in gross income under Sections 951 through 964 of the Internal Revenue Code and amounts included in gross income under Section 78 of the Internal Revenue Code) with respect to the stock of the same person to whom the interest was paid, accrued, or incurred.

This paragraph shall not apply to the following:

(i) an item of interest paid, accrued, or incurred, directly or indirectly, to a person who
is subject in a foreign country or state, other
than a state which requires mandatory unitary
reporting, to a tax on or measured by net income
with respect to such interest; or

(ii) an item of interest paid, accrued, or
incurred, directly or indirectly, to a person if
the taxpayer can establish, based on a
preponderance of the evidence, both of the
following:

(a) the person, during the same taxable
year, paid, accrued, or incurred, the interest
to a person that is not a related member, and

(b) the transaction giving rise to the
interest expense between the taxpayer and the
person did not have as a principal purpose the
avoidance of Illinois income tax, and is paid
pursuant to a contract or agreement that
reflects an arm's-length interest rate and
terms; or

(iii) the taxpayer can establish, based on
clear and convincing evidence, that the interest
paid, accrued, or incurred relates to a contract or
agreement entered into at arm's-length rates and
terms and the principal purpose for the payment is
not federal or Illinois tax avoidance; or

(iv) an item of interest paid, accrued, or
incurred, directly or indirectly, to a person if the taxpayer establishes by clear and convincing evidence that the adjustments are unreasonable; or if the taxpayer and the Director agree in writing to the application or use of an alternative method of apportionment under Section 304(f).

Nothing in this subsection shall preclude the Director from making any other adjustment otherwise allowed under Section 404 of this Act for any tax year beginning after the effective date of this amendment provided such adjustment is made pursuant to regulation adopted by the Department and such regulations provide methods and standards by which the Department will utilize its authority under Section 404 of this Act;

(D-18) An amount equal to the amount of intangible expenses and costs otherwise allowed as a deduction in computing base income, and that were paid, accrued, or incurred, directly or indirectly, (i) for taxable years ending on or after December 31, 2004, to a foreign person who would be a member of the same unitary business group but for the fact that the foreign person's business activity outside the United States is 80% or more of that person's total business activity and (ii) for taxable years ending on or after December 31, 2008, to a person who would be a member of
the same unitary business group but for the fact that
the person is prohibited under Section 1501(a)(27)
from being included in the unitary business group
because he or she is ordinarily required to apportion
business income under different subsections of Section
304. The addition modification required by this
subparagraph shall be reduced to the extent that
dividends were included in base income of the unitary
group for the same taxable year and received by the
taxpayer or by a member of the taxpayer's unitary
business group (including amounts included in gross
income under Sections 951 through 964 of the Internal
Revenue Code and amounts included in gross income under
Section 78 of the Internal Revenue Code) with respect
to the stock of the same person to whom the intangible
expenses and costs were directly or indirectly paid,
incurred, or accrued. The preceding sentence does not
apply to the extent that the same dividends caused a
reduction to the addition modification required under
Section 203(a)(2)(D-17) of this Act. As used in this
subparagraph, the term "intangible expenses and costs"
includes (1) expenses, losses, and costs for, or
related to, the direct or indirect acquisition, use,
maintenance or management, ownership, sale, exchange,
or any other disposition of intangible property; (2)
losses incurred, directly or indirectly, from
factoring transactions or discounting transactions;
(3) royalty, patent, technical, and copyright fees;
(4) licensing fees; and (5) other similar expenses and
costs. For purposes of this subparagraph, "intangible
property" includes patents, patent applications, trade
names, trademarks, service marks, copyrights, mask
works, trade secrets, and similar types of intangible
assets.

This paragraph shall not apply to the following:

(i) any item of intangible expenses or costs
paid, accrued, or incurred, directly or
indirectly, from a transaction with a person who is
subject in a foreign country or state, other than a
state which requires mandatory unitary reporting,
to a tax on or measured by net income with respect
to such item; or

(ii) any item of intangible expense or cost
paid, accrued, or incurred, directly or
indirectly, if the taxpayer can establish, based
on a preponderance of the evidence, both of the
following:

(a) the person during the same taxable
year paid, accrued, or incurred, the
intangible expense or cost to a person that is
not a related member, and

(b) the transaction giving rise to the
intangible expense or cost between the taxpayer and the person did not have as a principal purpose the avoidance of Illinois income tax, and is paid pursuant to a contract or agreement that reflects arm's-length terms; or

(iii) any item of intangible expense or cost paid, accrued, or incurred, directly or indirectly, from a transaction with a person if the taxpayer establishes by clear and convincing evidence, that the adjustments are unreasonable; or if the taxpayer and the Director agree in writing to the application or use of an alternative method of apportionment under Section 304(f);

Nothing in this subsection shall preclude the Director from making any other adjustment otherwise allowed under Section 404 of this Act for any tax year beginning after the effective date of this amendment provided such adjustment is made pursuant to regulation adopted by the Department and such regulations provide methods and standards by which the Department will utilize its authority under Section 404 of this Act;

(D-19) For taxable years ending on or after December 31, 2008, an amount equal to the amount of insurance premium expenses and costs otherwise allowed
as a deduction in computing base income, and that were paid, accrued, or incurred, directly or indirectly, to a person who would be a member of the same unitary business group but for the fact that the person is prohibited under Section 1501(a)(27) from being included in the unitary business group because he or she is ordinarily required to apportion business income under different subsections of Section 304. The addition modification required by this subparagraph shall be reduced to the extent that dividends were included in base income of the unitary group for the same taxable year and received by the taxpayer or by a member of the taxpayer's unitary business group (including amounts included in gross income under Sections 951 through 964 of the Internal Revenue Code and amounts included in gross income under Section 78 of the Internal Revenue Code) with respect to the stock of the same person to whom the premiums and costs were directly or indirectly paid, incurred, or accrued. The preceding sentence does not apply to the extent that the same dividends caused a reduction to the addition modification required under Section 203(a)(2)(D-17) or Section 203(a)(2)(D-18) of this Act.

(D-20) For taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2002 and ending on or before December 31, 2006, in the case of a distribution from a qualified
tuition program under Section 529 of the Internal Revenue Code, other than (i) a distribution from a College Savings Pool created under Section 16.5 of the State Treasurer Act or (ii) a distribution from the Illinois Prepaid Tuition Trust Fund, an amount equal to the amount excluded from gross income under Section 529(c)(3)(B). For taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2007, in the case of a distribution from a qualified tuition program under Section 529 of the Internal Revenue Code, other than (i) a distribution from a College Savings Pool created under Section 16.5 of the State Treasurer Act, (ii) a distribution from the Illinois Prepaid Tuition Trust Fund, or (iii) a distribution from a qualified tuition program under Section 529 of the Internal Revenue Code that (I) adopts and determines that its offering materials comply with the College Savings Plans Network's disclosure principles and (II) has made reasonable efforts to inform in-state residents of the existence of in-state qualified tuition programs by informing Illinois residents directly and, where applicable, to inform financial intermediaries distributing the program to inform in-state residents of the existence of in-state qualified tuition programs at least annually, an amount equal to the amount excluded from gross income under Section 529(c)(3)(B).
For the purposes of this subparagraph (D-20), a qualified tuition program has made reasonable efforts if it makes disclosures (which may use the term "in-state program" or "in-state plan" and need not specifically refer to Illinois or its qualified programs by name) (i) directly to prospective participants in its offering materials or makes a public disclosure, such as a website posting; and (ii) where applicable, to intermediaries selling the out-of-state program in the same manner that the out-of-state program distributes its offering materials;

(D-21) For taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2007, in the case of transfer of moneys from a qualified tuition program under Section 529 of the Internal Revenue Code that is administered by the State to an out-of-state program, an amount equal to the amount of moneys previously deducted from base income under subsection (a)(2)(Y) of this Section;

(D-22) For taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2009, in the case of a nonqualified withdrawal or refund of moneys from a qualified tuition program under Section 529 of the Internal Revenue Code administered by the State that is not used for qualified expenses at an eligible education institution, an amount equal to the contribution
component of the nonqualified withdrawal or refund that was previously deducted from base income under subsection (a)(2)(y) of this Section, provided that the withdrawal or refund did not result from the beneficiary's death or disability;

(D-23) An amount equal to the credit allowable to the taxpayer under Section 218(a) of this Act, determined without regard to Section 218(c) of this Act;

(D-24) For taxable years ending on or after December 31, 2017, an amount equal to the deduction allowed under Section 199 of the Internal Revenue Code for the taxable year;

and by deducting from the total so obtained the sum of the following amounts:

(E) For taxable years ending before December 31, 2001, any amount included in such total in respect of any compensation (including but not limited to any compensation paid or accrued to a serviceman while a prisoner of war or missing in action) paid to a resident by reason of being on active duty in the Armed Forces of the United States and in respect of any compensation paid or accrued to a resident who as a governmental employee was a prisoner of war or missing in action, and in respect of any compensation paid to a resident in 1971 or thereafter for annual training
performed pursuant to Sections 502 and 503, Title 32, United States Code as a member of the Illinois National Guard or, beginning with taxable years ending on or after December 31, 2007, the National Guard of any other state. For taxable years ending on or after December 31, 2001, any amount included in such total in respect of any compensation (including but not limited to any compensation paid or accrued to a serviceman while a prisoner of war or missing in action) paid to a resident by reason of being a member of any component of the Armed Forces of the United States and in respect of any compensation paid or accrued to a resident who as a governmental employee was a prisoner of war or missing in action, and in respect of any compensation paid to a resident in 2001 or thereafter by reason of being a member of the Illinois National Guard or, beginning with taxable years ending on or after December 31, 2007, the National Guard of any other state. The provisions of this subparagraph (E) are exempt from the provisions of Section 250;

(F) An amount equal to all amounts included in such total pursuant to the provisions of Sections 402(a), 402(c), 403(a), 403(b), 406(a), 407(a), and 408 of the Internal Revenue Code, or included in such total as distributions under the provisions of any retirement or disability plan for employees of any governmental
agency or unit, or retirement payments to retired
partners, which payments are excluded in computing net
earnings from self employment by Section 1402 of the
Internal Revenue Code and regulations adopted pursuant
thereto;

(G) The valuation limitation amount;

(H) An amount equal to the amount of any tax
imposed by this Act which was refunded to the taxpayer
and included in such total for the taxable year;

(I) An amount equal to all amounts included in such
total pursuant to the provisions of Section 111 of the
Internal Revenue Code as a recovery of items previously
deducted from adjusted gross income in the computation
of taxable income;

(J) An amount equal to those dividends included in
such total which were paid by a corporation which
conducts business operations in a River Edge
Redevelopment Zone or zones created under the River
Edge Redevelopment Zone Act, and conducts
substantially all of its operations in a River Edge
Redevelopment Zone or zones. This subparagraph (J) is
exempt from the provisions of Section 250;

(K) An amount equal to those dividends included in
such total that were paid by a corporation that
conducts business operations in a federally designated
Foreign Trade Zone or Sub-Zone and that is designated a
High Impact Business located in Illinois; provided that dividends eligible for the deduction provided in subparagraph (J) of paragraph (2) of this subsection shall not be eligible for the deduction provided under this subparagraph (K);

(L) For taxable years ending after December 31, 1983, an amount equal to all social security benefits and railroad retirement benefits included in such total pursuant to Sections 72(r) and 86 of the Internal Revenue Code;

(M) With the exception of any amounts subtracted under subparagraph (N), an amount equal to the sum of all amounts disallowed as deductions by (i) Sections 171(a) (2), and 265(2) of the Internal Revenue Code, and all amounts of expenses allocable to interest and disallowed as deductions by Section 265(1) of the Internal Revenue Code; and (ii) for taxable years ending on or after August 13, 1999, Sections 171(a)(2), 265, 280C, and 832(b)(5)(B)(i) of the Internal Revenue Code, plus, for taxable years ending on or after December 31, 2011, Section 45G(e)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code and, for taxable years ending on or after December 31, 2008, any amount included in gross income under Section 87 of the Internal Revenue Code; the provisions of this subparagraph are exempt from the provisions of Section 250;
(N) An amount equal to all amounts included in such total which are exempt from taxation by this State either by reason of its statutes or Constitution or by reason of the Constitution, treaties or statutes of the United States; provided that, in the case of any statute of this State that exempts income derived from bonds or other obligations from the tax imposed under this Act, the amount exempted shall be the interest net of bond premium amortization;

(O) An amount equal to any contribution made to a job training project established pursuant to the Tax Increment Allocation Redevelopment Act;

(P) An amount equal to the amount of the deduction used to compute the federal income tax credit for restoration of substantial amounts held under claim of right for the taxable year pursuant to Section 1341 of the Internal Revenue Code or of any itemized deduction taken from adjusted gross income in the computation of taxable income for restoration of substantial amounts held under claim of right for the taxable year;

(Q) An amount equal to any amounts included in such total, received by the taxpayer as an acceleration in the payment of life, endowment or annuity benefits in advance of the time they would otherwise be payable as an indemnity for a terminal illness;

(R) An amount equal to the amount of any federal or
State bonus paid to veterans of the Persian Gulf War;

(S) An amount, to the extent included in adjusted gross income, equal to the amount of a contribution made in the taxable year on behalf of the taxpayer to a medical care savings account established under the Medical Care Savings Account Act or the Medical Care Savings Account Act of 2000 to the extent the contribution is accepted by the account administrator as provided in that Act;

(T) An amount, to the extent included in adjusted gross income, equal to the amount of interest earned in the taxable year on a medical care savings account established under the Medical Care Savings Account Act or the Medical Care Savings Account Act of 2000 on behalf of the taxpayer, other than interest added pursuant to item (D-5) of this paragraph (2);

(U) For one taxable year beginning on or after January 1, 1994, an amount equal to the total amount of tax imposed and paid under subsections (a) and (b) of Section 201 of this Act on grant amounts received by the taxpayer under the Nursing Home Grant Assistance Act during the taxpayer's taxable years 1992 and 1993;

(V) Beginning with tax years ending on or after December 31, 1995 and ending with tax years ending on or before December 31, 2004, an amount equal to the amount paid by a taxpayer who is a self-employed
taxpayer, a partner of a partnership, or a shareholder in a Subchapter S corporation for health insurance or long-term care insurance for that taxpayer or that taxpayer's spouse or dependents, to the extent that the amount paid for that health insurance or long-term care insurance may be deducted under Section 213 of the Internal Revenue Code, has not been deducted on the federal income tax return of the taxpayer, and does not exceed the taxable income attributable to that taxpayer's income, self-employment income, or Subchapter S corporation income; except that no deduction shall be allowed under this item (V) if the taxpayer is eligible to participate in any health insurance or long-term care insurance plan of an employer of the taxpayer or the taxpayer's spouse. The amount of the health insurance and long-term care insurance subtracted under this item (V) shall be determined by multiplying total health insurance and long-term care insurance premiums paid by the taxpayer times a number that represents the fractional percentage of eligible medical expenses under Section 213 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 not actually deducted on the taxpayer's federal income tax return;

(W) For taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 1998, all amounts included in the taxpayer's federal gross income in the taxable year from amounts converted
from a regular IRA to a Roth IRA. This paragraph is
exempt from the provisions of Section 250;

(X) For taxable year 1999 and thereafter, an amount
equal to the amount of any (i) distributions, to the
extent includible in gross income for federal income
tax purposes, made to the taxpayer because of his or
her status as a victim of persecution for racial or
religious reasons by Nazi Germany or any other Axis
regime or as an heir of the victim and (ii) items of
income, to the extent includible in gross income for
federal income tax purposes, attributable to, derived
from or in any way related to assets stolen from,
hidden from, or otherwise lost to a victim of
persecution for racial or religious reasons by Nazi
Germany or any other Axis regime immediately prior to,
during, and immediately after World War II, including,
but not limited to, interest on the proceeds receivable
as insurance under policies issued to a victim of
persecution for racial or religious reasons by Nazi
Germany or any other Axis regime by European insurance
companies immediately prior to and during World War II;
provided, however, this subtraction from federal
adjusted gross income does not apply to assets acquired
with such assets or with the proceeds from the sale of
such assets; provided, further, this paragraph shall
only apply to a taxpayer who was the first recipient of
such assets after their recovery and who is a victim of persecution for racial or religious reasons by Nazi Germany or any other Axis regime or as an heir of the victim. The amount of and the eligibility for any public assistance, benefit, or similar entitlement is not affected by the inclusion of items (i) and (ii) of this paragraph in gross income for federal income tax purposes. This paragraph is exempt from the provisions of Section 250;

(Y) For taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2002 and ending on or before December 31, 2004, moneys contributed in the taxable year to a College Savings Pool account under Section 16.5 of the State Treasurer Act, except that amounts excluded from gross income under Section 529(c)(3)(C)(i) of the Internal Revenue Code shall not be considered moneys contributed under this subparagraph (Y). For taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2005, a maximum of $10,000 contributed in the taxable year to (i) a College Savings Pool account under Section 16.5 of the State Treasurer Act or (ii) the Illinois Prepaid Tuition Trust Fund, except that amounts excluded from gross income under Section 529(c)(3)(C)(i) of the Internal Revenue Code shall not be considered moneys contributed under this subparagraph (Y). For purposes of this subparagraph, contributions made by an
employer on behalf of an employee, or matching
ccontributions made by an employee, shall be treated as
made by the employee. This subparagraph (Y) is exempt
from the provisions of Section 250;

(Z) For taxable years 2001 and thereafter, for the
taxable year in which the bonus depreciation deduction
is taken on the taxpayer's federal income tax return
under subsection (k) of Section 168 of the Internal
Revenue Code and for each applicable taxable year
thereafter, an amount equal to "x", where:

(1) "y" equals the amount of the depreciation
deduction taken for the taxable year on the
taxpayer's federal income tax return on property
for which the bonus depreciation deduction was
taken in any year under subsection (k) of Section
168 of the Internal Revenue Code, but not including
the bonus depreciation deduction;

(2) for taxable years ending on or before
December 31, 2005, "x" equals "y" multiplied by 30
and then divided by 70 (or "y" multiplied by
0.429); and

(3) for taxable years ending after December
31, 2005:

(i) for property on which a bonus
depreciation deduction of 30% of the adjusted
basis was taken, "x" equals "y" multiplied by
30 and then divided by 70 (or "y" multiplied by 0.429); and

(ii) for property on which a bonus depreciation deduction of 50% of the adjusted basis was taken, "x" equals "y" multiplied by 1.0.

The aggregate amount deducted under this subparagraph in all taxable years for any one piece of property may not exceed the amount of the bonus depreciation deduction taken on that property on the taxpayer's federal income tax return under subsection (k) of Section 168 of the Internal Revenue Code. This subparagraph (Z) is exempt from the provisions of Section 250;

(AA) If the taxpayer sells, transfers, abandons, or otherwise disposes of property for which the taxpayer was required in any taxable year to make an addition modification under subparagraph (D-15), then an amount equal to that addition modification.

If the taxpayer continues to own property through the last day of the last tax year for which the taxpayer may claim a depreciation deduction for federal income tax purposes and for which the taxpayer was required in any taxable year to make an addition modification under subparagraph (D-15), then an amount equal to that addition modification.
The taxpayer is allowed to take the deduction under this subparagraph only once with respect to any one piece of property.

This subparagraph (AA) is exempt from the provisions of Section 250;

(BB) Any amount included in adjusted gross income, other than salary, received by a driver in a ridesharing arrangement using a motor vehicle;

(CC) The amount of (i) any interest income (net of the deductions allocable thereto) taken into account for the taxable year with respect to a transaction with a taxpayer that is required to make an addition modification with respect to such transaction under Section 203(a)(2)(D-17), 203(b)(2)(E-12), 203(c)(2)(G-12), or 203(d)(2)(D-7), but not to exceed the amount of that addition modification, and (ii) any income from intangible property (net of the deductions allocable thereto) taken into account for the taxable year with respect to a transaction with a taxpayer that is required to make an addition modification with respect to such transaction under Section 203(a)(2)(D-18), 203(b)(2)(E-13), 203(c)(2)(G-13), or 203(d)(2)(D-8), but not to exceed the amount of that addition modification. This subparagraph (CC) is exempt from the provisions of Section 250;

/DD) An amount equal to the interest income taken
into account for the taxable year (net of the
deductions allocable thereto) with respect to
transactions with (i) a foreign person who would be a
member of the taxpayer's unitary business group but for
the fact that the foreign person's business activity
outside the United States is 80% or more of that
person's total business activity and (ii) for taxable
years ending on or after December 31, 2008, to a person
who would be a member of the same unitary business
group but for the fact that the person is prohibited
under Section 1501(a)(27) from being included in the
unitary business group because he or she is ordinarily
required to apportion business income under different
subsections of Section 304, but not to exceed the
addition modification required to be made for the same
taxable year under Section 203(a)(2)(D-17) for
interest paid, accrued, or incurred, directly or
indirectly, to the same person. This subparagraph (DD)
is exempt from the provisions of Section 250;

(EE) An amount equal to the income from intangible
property taken into account for the taxable year (net
of the deductions allocable thereto) with respect to
transactions with (i) a foreign person who would be a
member of the taxpayer's unitary business group but for
the fact that the foreign person's business activity
outside the United States is 80% or more of that
person's total business activity and (ii) for taxable years ending on or after December 31, 2008, to a person who would be a member of the same unitary business group but for the fact that the person is prohibited under Section 1501(a)(27) from being included in the unitary business group because he or she is ordinarily required to apportion business income under different subsections of Section 304, but not to exceed the addition modification required to be made for the same taxable year under Section 203(a)(2)(D-18) for intangible expenses and costs paid, accrued, or incurred, directly or indirectly, to the same foreign person. This subparagraph (EE) is exempt from the provisions of Section 250;

(FF) An amount equal to any amount awarded to the taxpayer during the taxable year by the Court of Claims under subsection (c) of Section 8 of the Court of Claims Act for time unjustly served in a State prison. This subparagraph (FF) is exempt from the provisions of Section 250; and

(GG) For taxable years ending on or after December 31, 2011, in the case of a taxpayer who was required to add back any insurance premiums under Section 203(a)(2)(D-19), such taxpayer may elect to subtract that part of a reimbursement received from the insurance company equal to the amount of the expense or
loss (including expenses incurred by the insurance company) that would have been taken into account as a deduction for federal income tax purposes if the expense or loss had been uninsured. If a taxpayer makes the election provided for by this subparagraph (GG), the insurer to which the premiums were paid must add back to income the amount subtracted by the taxpayer pursuant to this subparagraph (GG). This subparagraph (GG) is exempt from the provisions of Section 250.

(b) Corporations.

(1) In general. In the case of a corporation, base income means an amount equal to the taxpayer's taxable income for the taxable year as modified by paragraph (2).

(2) Modifications. The taxable income referred to in paragraph (1) shall be modified by adding thereto the sum of the following amounts:

(A) An amount equal to all amounts paid or accrued to the taxpayer as interest and all distributions received from regulated investment companies during the taxable year to the extent excluded from gross income in the computation of taxable income;

(B) An amount equal to the amount of tax imposed by this Act to the extent deducted from gross income in the computation of taxable income for the taxable year;

(C) In the case of a regulated investment company,
an amount equal to the excess of (i) the net long-term capital gain for the taxable year, over (ii) the amount of the capital gain dividends designated as such in accordance with Section 852(b)(3)(C) of the Internal Revenue Code and any amount designated under Section 852(b)(3)(D) of the Internal Revenue Code, attributable to the taxable year (this amendatory Act of 1995 (Public Act 89-89) is declarative of existing law and is not a new enactment);

(D) The amount of any net operating loss deduction taken in arriving at taxable income, other than a net operating loss carried forward from a taxable year ending prior to December 31, 1986;

(E) For taxable years in which a net operating loss carryback or carryforward from a taxable year ending prior to December 31, 1986 is an element of taxable income under paragraph (1) of subsection (e) or subparagraph (E) of paragraph (2) of subsection (e), the amount by which addition modifications other than those provided by this subparagraph (E) exceeded subtraction modifications in such earlier taxable year, with the following limitations applied in the order that they are listed:

(i) the addition modification relating to the net operating loss carried back or forward to the taxable year from any taxable year ending prior to
December 31, 1986 shall be reduced by the amount of addition modification under this subparagraph (E) which related to that net operating loss and which was taken into account in calculating the base income of an earlier taxable year, and

(ii) the addition modification relating to the net operating loss carried back or forward to the taxable year from any taxable year ending prior to December 31, 1986 shall not exceed the amount of such carryback or carryforward;

For taxable years in which there is a net operating loss carryback or carryforward from more than one other taxable year ending prior to December 31, 1986, the addition modification provided in this subparagraph (E) shall be the sum of the amounts computed independently under the preceding provisions of this subparagraph (E) for each such taxable year;

(E-5) For taxable years ending after December 31, 1997, an amount equal to any eligible remediation costs that the corporation deducted in computing adjusted gross income and for which the corporation claims a credit under subsection (l) of Section 201;

(E-10) For taxable years 2001 and thereafter, an amount equal to the bonus depreciation deduction taken on the taxpayer's federal income tax return for the taxable year under subsection (k) of Section 168 of the
Internal Revenue Code;

  (E-11) If the taxpayer sells, transfers, abandons, or otherwise disposes of property for which the taxpayer was required in any taxable year to make an addition modification under subparagraph (E-10), then an amount equal to the aggregate amount of the deductions taken in all taxable years under subparagraph (T) with respect to that property.

  If the taxpayer continues to own property through the last day of the last tax year for which the taxpayer may claim a depreciation deduction for federal income tax purposes and for which the taxpayer was allowed in any taxable year to make a subtraction modification under subparagraph (T), then an amount equal to that subtraction modification.

  The taxpayer is required to make the addition modification under this subparagraph only once with respect to any one piece of property;

  (E-12) An amount equal to the amount otherwise allowed as a deduction in computing base income for interest paid, accrued, or incurred, directly or indirectly, (i) for taxable years ending on or after December 31, 2004, to a foreign person who would be a member of the same unitary business group but for the fact the foreign person's business activity outside the United States is 80% or more of the foreign
person's total business activity and (ii) for taxable years ending on or after December 31, 2008, to a person who would be a member of the same unitary business group but for the fact that the person is prohibited under Section 1501(a)(27) from being included in the unitary business group because he or she is ordinarily required to apportion business income under different subsections of Section 304. The addition modification required by this subparagraph shall be reduced to the extent that dividends were included in base income of the unitary group for the same taxable year and received by the taxpayer or by a member of the taxpayer's unitary business group (including amounts included in gross income pursuant to Sections 951 through 964 of the Internal Revenue Code and amounts included in gross income under Section 78 of the Internal Revenue Code) with respect to the stock of the same person to whom the interest was paid, accrued, or incurred.

This paragraph shall not apply to the following:

(i) an item of interest paid, accrued, or incurred, directly or indirectly, to a person who is subject in a foreign country or state, other than a state which requires mandatory unitary reporting, to a tax on or measured by net income with respect to such interest; or
(ii) an item of interest paid, accrued, or incurred, directly or indirectly, to a person if the taxpayer can establish, based on a preponderance of the evidence, both of the following:

(a) the person, during the same taxable year, paid, accrued, or incurred, the interest to a person that is not a related member, and

(b) the transaction giving rise to the interest expense between the taxpayer and the person did not have as a principal purpose the avoidance of Illinois income tax, and is paid pursuant to a contract or agreement that reflects an arm's-length interest rate and terms; or

(iii) the taxpayer can establish, based on clear and convincing evidence, that the interest paid, accrued, or incurred relates to a contract or agreement entered into at arm's-length rates and terms and the principal purpose for the payment is not federal or Illinois tax avoidance; or

(iv) an item of interest paid, accrued, or incurred, directly or indirectly, to a person if the taxpayer establishes by clear and convincing evidence that the adjustments are unreasonable; or

if the taxpayer and the Director agree in writing
to the application or use of an alternative method of apportionment under Section 304(f).

Nothing in this subsection shall preclude the Director from making any other adjustment otherwise allowed under Section 404 of this Act for any tax year beginning after the effective date of this amendment provided such adjustment is made pursuant to regulation adopted by the Department and such regulations provide methods and standards by which the Department will utilize its authority under Section 404 of this Act;

(E-13) An amount equal to the amount of intangible expenses and costs otherwise allowed as a deduction in computing base income, and that were paid, accrued, or incurred, directly or indirectly, (i) for taxable years ending on or after December 31, 2004, to a foreign person who would be a member of the same unitary business group but for the fact that the foreign person's business activity outside the United States is 80% or more of that person's total business activity and (ii) for taxable years ending on or after December 31, 2008, to a person who would be a member of the same unitary business group but for the fact that the person is prohibited under Section 1501(a)(27) from being included in the unitary business group because he or she is ordinarily required to apportion
business income under different subsections of Section 304. The addition modification required by this subparagraph shall be reduced to the extent that dividends were included in base income of the unitary group for the same taxable year and received by the taxpayer or by a member of the taxpayer's unitary business group (including amounts included in gross income pursuant to Sections 951 through 964 of the Internal Revenue Code and amounts included in gross income under Section 78 of the Internal Revenue Code) with respect to the stock of the same person to whom the intangible expenses and costs were directly or indirectly paid, incurred, or accrued. The preceding sentence shall not apply to the extent that the same dividends caused a reduction to the addition modification required under Section 203(b)(2)(E-12) of this Act. As used in this subparagraph, the term "intangible expenses and costs" includes (1) expenses, losses, and costs for, or related to, the direct or indirect acquisition, use, maintenance or management, ownership, sale, exchange, or any other disposition of intangible property; (2) losses incurred, directly or indirectly, from factoring transactions or discounting transactions; (3) royalty, patent, technical, and copyright fees; (4) licensing fees; and (5) other similar expenses and costs. For purposes of this
subparagraph, "intangible property" includes patents, patent applications, trade names, trademarks, service marks, copyrights, mask works, trade secrets, and similar types of intangible assets.

This paragraph shall not apply to the following:

(i) any item of intangible expenses or costs paid, accrued, or incurred, directly or indirectly, from a transaction with a person who is subject in a foreign country or state, other than a state which requires mandatory unitary reporting, to a tax on or measured by net income with respect to such item; or

(ii) any item of intangible expense or cost paid, accrued, or incurred, directly or indirectly, if the taxpayer can establish, based on a preponderance of the evidence, both of the following:

   (a) the person during the same taxable year paid, accrued, or incurred, the intangible expense or cost to a person that is not a related member, and

   (b) the transaction giving rise to the intangible expense or cost between the taxpayer and the person did not have as a principal purpose the avoidance of Illinois income tax, and is paid pursuant to a contract
or agreement that reflects arm's-length terms;

or

(iii) any item of intangible expense or cost paid, accrued, or incurred, directly or indirectly, from a transaction with a person if the taxpayer establishes by clear and convincing evidence, that the adjustments are unreasonable; or if the taxpayer and the Director agree in writing to the application or use of an alternative method of apportionment under Section 304(f);

Nothing in this subsection shall preclude the Director from making any other adjustment otherwise allowed under Section 404 of this Act for any tax year beginning after the effective date of this amendment provided such adjustment is made pursuant to regulation adopted by the Department and such regulations provide methods and standards by which the Department will utilize its authority under Section 404 of this Act;

(E-14) For taxable years ending on or after December 31, 2008, an amount equal to the amount of insurance premium expenses and costs otherwise allowed as a deduction in computing base income, and that were paid, accrued, or incurred, directly or indirectly, to a person who would be a member of the same unitary business group but for the fact that the person is
prohibited under Section 1501(a)(27) from being
included in the unitary business group because he or
she is ordinarily required to apportion business
income under different subsections of Section 304. The
addition modification required by this subparagraph
shall be reduced to the extent that dividends were
included in base income of the unitary group for the
same taxable year and received by the taxpayer or by a
member of the taxpayer's unitary business group
(including amounts included in gross income under
Sections 951 through 964 of the Internal Revenue Code
and amounts included in gross income under Section 78
of the Internal Revenue Code) with respect to the stock
of the same person to whom the premiums and costs were
directly or indirectly paid, incurred, or accrued. The
preceding sentence does not apply to the extent that
the same dividends caused a reduction to the addition
modification required under Section 203(b)(2)(E-12) or
Section 203(b)(2)(E-13) of this Act;

(E-15) For taxable years beginning after December
31, 2008, any deduction for dividends paid by a captive
real estate investment trust that is allowed to a real
estate investment trust under Section 857(b)(2)(B) of
the Internal Revenue Code for dividends paid;

(E-16) An amount equal to the credit allowable to
the taxpayer under Section 218(a) of this Act,
determined without regard to Section 218(c) of this Act;

(E-17) For taxable years ending on or after December 31, 2017, an amount equal to the deduction allowed under Section 199 of the Internal Revenue Code for the taxable year;

and by deducting from the total so obtained the sum of the following amounts:

(F) An amount equal to the amount of any tax imposed by this Act which was refunded to the taxpayer and included in such total for the taxable year;

(G) An amount equal to any amount included in such total under Section 78 of the Internal Revenue Code;

(H) In the case of a regulated investment company, an amount equal to the amount of exempt interest dividends as defined in subsection (b) (5) of Section 852 of the Internal Revenue Code, paid to shareholders for the taxable year;

(I) With the exception of any amounts subtracted under subparagraph (J), an amount equal to the sum of all amounts disallowed as deductions by (i) Sections 171(a) (2), and 265(a)(2) and amounts disallowed as interest expense by Section 291(a)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code, and all amounts of expenses allocable to interest and disallowed as deductions by Section 265(a)(1) of the Internal Revenue Code; and (ii) for
taxable years ending on or after August 13, 1999, Sections 171(a)(2), 265, 280C, 291(a)(3), and 832(b)(5)(B)(i) of the Internal Revenue Code, plus, for tax years ending on or after December 31, 2011, amounts disallowed as deductions by Section 45G(e)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code and, for taxable years ending on or after December 31, 2008, any amount included in gross income under Section 87 of the Internal Revenue Code and the policyholders' share of tax-exempt interest of a life insurance company under Section 807(a)(2)(B) of the Internal Revenue Code (in the case of a life insurance company with gross income from a decrease in reserves for the tax year) or Section 807(b)(1)(B) of the Internal Revenue Code (in the case of a life insurance company allowed a deduction for an increase in reserves for the tax year); the provisions of this subparagraph are exempt from the provisions of Section 250;

(J) An amount equal to all amounts included in such total which are exempt from taxation by this State either by reason of its statutes or Constitution or by reason of the Constitution, treaties or statutes of the United States; provided that, in the case of any statute of this State that exempts income derived from bonds or other obligations from the tax imposed under this Act, the amount exempted shall be the interest net
of bond premium amortization;

(K) An amount equal to those dividends included in such total which were paid by a corporation which conducts business operations in a River Edge Redevelopment Zone or zones created under the River Edge Redevelopment Zone Act and conducts substantially all of its operations in a River Edge Redevelopment Zone or zones. This subparagraph (K) is exempt from the provisions of Section 250;

(L) An amount equal to those dividends included in such total that were paid by a corporation that conducts business operations in a federally designated Foreign Trade Zone or Sub-Zone and that is designated a High Impact Business located in Illinois; provided that dividends eligible for the deduction provided in subparagraph (K) of paragraph 2 of this subsection shall not be eligible for the deduction provided under this subparagraph (L);

(M) For any taxpayer that is a financial organization within the meaning of Section 304(c) of this Act, an amount included in such total as interest income from a loan or loans made by such taxpayer to a borrower, to the extent that such a loan is secured by property which is eligible for the River Edge Redevelopment Zone Investment Credit. To determine the portion of a loan or loans that is secured by property
eligible for a Section 201(f) investment credit to the borrower, the entire principal amount of the loan or loans between the taxpayer and the borrower should be divided into the basis of the Section 201(f) investment credit property which secures the loan or loans, using for this purpose the original basis of such property on the date that it was placed in service in the River Edge Redevelopment Zone. The subtraction modification available to taxpayer in any year under this subsection shall be that portion of the total interest paid by the borrower with respect to such loan attributable to the eligible property as calculated under the previous sentence. This subparagraph (M) is exempt from the provisions of Section 250;

(M-1) For any taxpayer that is a financial organization within the meaning of Section 304(c) of this Act, an amount included in such total as interest income from a loan or loans made by such taxpayer to a borrower, to the extent that such a loan is secured by property which is eligible for the High Impact Business Investment Credit. To determine the portion of a loan or loans that is secured by property eligible for a Section 201(h) investment credit to the borrower, the entire principal amount of the loan or loans between the taxpayer and the borrower should be divided into the basis of the Section 201(h) investment credit
property which secures the loan or loans, using for 
this purpose the original basis of such property on the 
date that it was placed in service in a federally 
designated Foreign Trade Zone or Sub-Zone located in 
Illinois. No taxpayer that is eligible for the 
deduction provided in subparagraph (M) of paragraph 
(2) of this subsection shall be eligible for the 
deduction provided under this subparagraph (M-1). The 
subtraction modification available to taxpayers in any 
year under this subsection shall be that portion of the 
total interest paid by the borrower with respect to 
such loan attributable to the eligible property as 
calculated under the previous sentence;

(N) Two times any contribution made during the 
taxable year to a designated zone organization to the 
extent that the contribution (i) qualifies as a 
charitable contribution under subsection (c) of 
Section 170 of the Internal Revenue Code and (ii) must, 
by its terms, be used for a project approved by the 
Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity under 
Section 11 of the Illinois Enterprise Zone Act or under 
Section 10-10 of the River Edge Redevelopment Zone Act. 
This subparagraph (N) is exempt from the provisions of 
Section 250;

(O) An amount equal to: (i) 85% for taxable years 
ending on or before December 31, 1992, or, a percentage
equal to the percentage allowable under Section 243(a)(1) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 for taxable years ending after December 31, 1992, of the amount by which dividends included in taxable income and received from a corporation that is not created or organized under the laws of the United States or any state or political subdivision thereof, including, for taxable years ending on or after December 31, 1988, dividends received or deemed received or paid or deemed paid under Sections 951 through 965 of the Internal Revenue Code, exceed the amount of the modification provided under subparagraph (G) of paragraph (2) of this subsection (b) which is related to such dividends, and including, for taxable years ending on or after December 31, 2008, dividends received from a captive real estate investment trust; plus (ii) 100% of the amount by which dividends, included in taxable income and received, including, for taxable years ending on or after December 31, 1988, dividends received or deemed received or paid or deemed paid under Sections 951 through 964 of the Internal Revenue Code and including, for taxable years ending on or after December 31, 2008, dividends received from a captive real estate investment trust, from any such corporation specified in clause (i) that would but for the provisions of Section 1504 (b) (3) of the Internal Revenue Code be
treated as a member of the affiliated group which
includes the dividend recipient, exceed the amount of
the modification provided under subparagraph (G) of
paragraph (2) of this subsection (b) which is related
to such dividends. This subparagraph (O) is exempt from
the provisions of Section 250 of this Act;

(P) An amount equal to any contribution made to a
job training project established pursuant to the Tax
Increment Allocation Redevelopment Act;

(Q) An amount equal to the amount of the deduction
used to compute the federal income tax credit for
restoration of substantial amounts held under claim of
right for the taxable year pursuant to Section 1341 of
the Internal Revenue Code;

(R) On and after July 20, 1999, in the case of an
attorney-in-fact with respect to whom an interinsurer
or a reciprocal insurer has made the election under
Section 835 of the Internal Revenue Code, 26 U.S.C.
835, an amount equal to the excess, if any, of the
amounts paid or incurred by that interinsurer or
reciprocal insurer in the taxable year to the
attorney-in-fact over the deduction allowed to that
interinsurer or reciprocal insurer with respect to the
attorney-in-fact under Section 835(b) of the Internal
Revenue Code for the taxable year; the provisions of
this subparagraph are exempt from the provisions of
Section 250;

(S) For taxable years ending on or after December 31, 1997, in the case of a Subchapter S corporation, an amount equal to all amounts of income allocable to a shareholder subject to the Personal Property Tax Replacement Income Tax imposed by subsections (c) and (d) of Section 201 of this Act, including amounts allocable to organizations exempt from federal income tax by reason of Section 501(a) of the Internal Revenue Code. This subparagraph (S) is exempt from the provisions of Section 250;

(T) For taxable years 2001 and thereafter, for the taxable year in which the bonus depreciation deduction is taken on the taxpayer's federal income tax return under subsection (k) of Section 168 of the Internal Revenue Code and for each applicable taxable year thereafter, an amount equal to "x", where:

(1) "y" equals the amount of the depreciation deduction taken for the taxable year on the taxpayer's federal income tax return on property for which the bonus depreciation deduction was taken in any year under subsection (k) of Section 168 of the Internal Revenue Code, but not including the bonus depreciation deduction;

(2) for taxable years ending on or before December 31, 2005, "x" equals "y" multiplied by 30
and then divided by 70 (or "y" multiplied by 0.429); and

(3) for taxable years ending after December 31, 2005:

(i) for property on which a bonus depreciation deduction of 30% of the adjusted basis was taken, "x" equals "y" multiplied by 30 and then divided by 70 (or "y" multiplied by 0.429); and

(ii) for property on which a bonus depreciation deduction of 50% of the adjusted basis was taken, "x" equals "y" multiplied by 1.0.

The aggregate amount deducted under this subparagraph in all taxable years for any one piece of property may not exceed the amount of the bonus depreciation deduction taken on that property on the taxpayer's federal income tax return under subsection (k) of Section 168 of the Internal Revenue Code. This subparagraph (T) is exempt from the provisions of Section 250;

(U) If the taxpayer sells, transfers, abandons, or otherwise disposes of property for which the taxpayer was required in any taxable year to make an addition modification under subparagraph (E-10), then an amount equal to that addition modification.
If the taxpayer continues to own property through the last day of the last tax year for which the taxpayer may claim a depreciation deduction for federal income tax purposes and for which the taxpayer was required in any taxable year to make an addition modification under subparagraph (E-10), then an amount equal to that addition modification.

The taxpayer is allowed to take the deduction under this subparagraph only once with respect to any one piece of property.

This subparagraph (U) is exempt from the provisions of Section 250;

(V) The amount of: (i) any interest income (net of the deductions allocable thereto) taken into account for the taxable year with respect to a transaction with a taxpayer that is required to make an addition modification with respect to such transaction under Section 203(a)(2)(D-17), 203(b)(2)(E-12), 203(c)(2)(G-12), or 203(d)(2)(D-7), but not to exceed the amount of such addition modification, (ii) any income from intangible property (net of the deductions allocable thereto) taken into account for the taxable year with respect to a transaction with a taxpayer that is required to make an addition modification with respect to such transaction under Section 203(a)(2)(D-18), 203(b)(2)(E-13), 203(c)(2)(G-13), or
203(d)(2)(D-8), but not to exceed the amount of such addition modification, and (iii) any insurance premium income (net of deductions allocable thereto) taken into account for the taxable year with respect to a transaction with a taxpayer that is required to make an addition modification with respect to such transaction under Section 203(a)(2)(D-19), Section 203(b)(2)(E-14), Section 203(c)(2)(G-14), or Section 203(d)(2)(D-9), but not to exceed the amount of that addition modification. This subparagraph (V) is exempt from the provisions of Section 250;

(W) An amount equal to the interest income taken into account for the taxable year (net of the deductions allocable thereto) with respect to transactions with (i) a foreign person who would be a member of the taxpayer's unitary business group but for the fact that the foreign person's business activity outside the United States is 80% or more of that person's total business activity and (ii) for taxable years ending on or after December 31, 2008, to a person who would be a member of the same unitary business group but for the fact that the person is prohibited under Section 1501(a)(27) from being included in the unitary business group because he or she is ordinarily required to apportion business income under different subsections of Section 304, but not to exceed the
addition modification required to be made for the same taxable year under Section 203(b)(2)(E-12) for interest paid, accrued, or incurred, directly or indirectly, to the same person. This subparagraph (W) is exempt from the provisions of Section 250;

(X) An amount equal to the income from intangible property taken into account for the taxable year (net of the deductions allocable thereto) with respect to transactions with (i) a foreign person who would be a member of the taxpayer's unitary business group but for the fact that the foreign person's business activity outside the United States is 80% or more of that person's total business activity and (ii) for taxable years ending on or after December 31, 2008, to a person who would be a member of the same unitary business group but for the fact that the person is prohibited under Section 1501(a)(27) from being included in the unitary business group because he or she is ordinarily required to apportion business income under different subsections of Section 304, but not to exceed the addition modification required to be made for the same taxable year under Section 203(b)(2)(E-13) for intangible expenses and costs paid, accrued, or incurred, directly or indirectly, to the same foreign person. This subparagraph (X) is exempt from the provisions of Section 250;
For taxable years ending on or after December 31, 2011, in the case of a taxpayer who was required to add back any insurance premiums under Section 203(b)(2)(E-14), such taxpayer may elect to subtract that part of a reimbursement received from the insurance company equal to the amount of the expense or loss (including expenses incurred by the insurance company) that would have been taken into account as a deduction for federal income tax purposes if the expense or loss had been uninsured. If a taxpayer makes the election provided for by this subparagraph (Y), the insurer to which the premiums were paid must add back to income the amount subtracted by the taxpayer pursuant to this subparagraph (Y). This subparagraph (Y) is exempt from the provisions of Section 250; and

(Z) The difference between the nondeductible controlled foreign corporation dividends under Section 965(e)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code over the taxable income of the taxpayer, computed without regard to Section 965(e)(2)(A) of the Internal Revenue Code, and without regard to any net operating loss deduction. This subparagraph (Z) is exempt from the provisions of Section 250.

(3) Special rule. For purposes of paragraph (2) (A), "gross income" in the case of a life insurance company, for tax years ending on and after December 31, 1994, and prior
to December 31, 2011, shall mean the gross investment income for the taxable year and, for tax years ending on or after December 31, 2011, shall mean all amounts included in life insurance gross income under Section 803(a)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code.

(c) Trusts and estates.

(1) In general. In the case of a trust or estate, base income means an amount equal to the taxpayer's taxable income for the taxable year as modified by paragraph (2).

(2) Modifications. Subject to the provisions of paragraph (3), the taxable income referred to in paragraph (1) shall be modified by adding thereto the sum of the following amounts:

(A) An amount equal to all amounts paid or accrued to the taxpayer as interest or dividends during the taxable year to the extent excluded from gross income in the computation of taxable income;

(B) In the case of (i) an estate, $600; (ii) a trust which, under its governing instrument, is required to distribute all of its income currently, $300; and (iii) any other trust, $100, but in each such case, only to the extent such amount was deducted in the computation of taxable income;

(C) An amount equal to the amount of tax imposed by this Act to the extent deducted from gross income in
the computation of taxable income for the taxable year;

(D) The amount of any net operating loss deduction taken in arriving at taxable income, other than a net operating loss carried forward from a taxable year ending prior to December 31, 1986;

(E) For taxable years in which a net operating loss carryback or carryforward from a taxable year ending prior to December 31, 1986 is an element of taxable income under paragraph (1) of subsection (e) or subparagraph (E) of paragraph (2) of subsection (e), the amount by which addition modifications other than those provided by this subparagraph (E) exceeded subtraction modifications in such taxable year, with the following limitations applied in the order that they are listed:

(i) the addition modification relating to the net operating loss carried back or forward to the taxable year from any taxable year ending prior to December 31, 1986 shall be reduced by the amount of addition modification under this subparagraph (E) which related to that net operating loss and which was taken into account in calculating the base income of an earlier taxable year, and

(ii) the addition modification relating to the net operating loss carried back or forward to the taxable year from any taxable year ending prior to
December 31, 1986 shall not exceed the amount of such carryback or carryforward;

For taxable years in which there is a net operating loss carryback or carryforward from more than one other taxable year ending prior to December 31, 1986, the addition modification provided in this subparagraph (E) shall be the sum of the amounts computed independently under the preceding provisions of this subparagraph (E) for each such taxable year;

(F) For taxable years ending on or after January 1, 1989, an amount equal to the tax deducted pursuant to Section 164 of the Internal Revenue Code if the trust or estate is claiming the same tax for purposes of the Illinois foreign tax credit under Section 601 of this Act;

(G) An amount equal to the amount of the capital gain deduction allowable under the Internal Revenue Code, to the extent deducted from gross income in the computation of taxable income;

(G-5) For taxable years ending after December 31, 1997, an amount equal to any eligible remediation costs that the trust or estate deducted in computing adjusted gross income and for which the trust or estate claims a credit under subsection (l) of Section 201;

(G-10) For taxable years 2001 and thereafter, an amount equal to the bonus depreciation deduction taken
on the taxpayer's federal income tax return for the taxable year under subsection (k) of Section 168 of the Internal Revenue Code; and

(G-11) If the taxpayer sells, transfers, abandons, or otherwise disposes of property for which the taxpayer was required in any taxable year to make an addition modification under subparagraph (G-10), then an amount equal to the aggregate amount of the deductions taken in all taxable years under subparagraph (R) with respect to that property.

If the taxpayer continues to own property through the last day of the last tax year for which the taxpayer may claim a depreciation deduction for federal income tax purposes and for which the taxpayer was allowed in any taxable year to make a subtraction modification under subparagraph (R), then an amount equal to that subtraction modification.

The taxpayer is required to make the addition modification under this subparagraph only once with respect to any one piece of property;

(G-12) An amount equal to the amount otherwise allowed as a deduction in computing base income for interest paid, accrued, or incurred, directly or indirectly, (i) for taxable years ending on or after December 31, 2004, to a foreign person who would be a member of the same unitary business group but for the
fact that the foreign person's business activity outside the United States is 80% or more of the foreign person's total business activity and (ii) for taxable years ending on or after December 31, 2008, to a person who would be a member of the same unitary business group but for the fact that the person is prohibited under Section 1501(a)(27) from being included in the unitary business group because he or she is ordinarily required to apportion business income under different subsections of Section 304. The addition modification required by this subparagraph shall be reduced to the extent that dividends were included in base income of the unitary group for the same taxable year and received by the taxpayer or by a member of the taxpayer's unitary business group (including amounts included in gross income pursuant to Sections 951 through 964 of the Internal Revenue Code and amounts included in gross income under Section 78 of the Internal Revenue Code) with respect to the stock of the same person to whom the interest was paid, accrued, or incurred.

This paragraph shall not apply to the following:

(i) an item of interest paid, accrued, or incurred, directly or indirectly, to a person who is subject in a foreign country or state, other than a state which requires mandatory unitary
reporting, to a tax on or measured by net income
with respect to such interest; or

(ii) an item of interest paid, accrued, or
incurred, directly or indirectly, to a person if
the taxpayer can establish, based on a
preponderance of the evidence, both of the
following:

(a) the person, during the same taxable
year, paid, accrued, or incurred, the interest
to a person that is not a related member, and

(b) the transaction giving rise to the
interest expense between the taxpayer and the
person did not have as a principal purpose the
avoidance of Illinois income tax, and is paid
pursuant to a contract or agreement that
reflects an arm's-length interest rate and
terms; or

(iii) the taxpayer can establish, based on
clear and convincing evidence, that the interest
paid, accrued, or incurred relates to a contract or
agreement entered into at arm's-length rates and
terms and the principal purpose for the payment is
not federal or Illinois tax avoidance; or

(iv) an item of interest paid, accrued, or
incurred, directly or indirectly, to a person if
the taxpayer establishes by clear and convincing
evidence that the adjustments are unreasonable; or
if the taxpayer and the Director agree in writing
to the application or use of an alternative method
of apportionment under Section 304(f).

Nothing in this subsection shall preclude the
Director from making any other adjustment
otherwise allowed under Section 404 of this Act for
any tax year beginning after the effective date of
this amendment provided such adjustment is made
pursuant to regulation adopted by the Department
and such regulations provide methods and standards
by which the Department will utilize its authority
under Section 404 of this Act;

(G-13) An amount equal to the amount of intangible
expenses and costs otherwise allowed as a deduction in
computing base income, and that were paid, accrued, or
incurred, directly or indirectly, (i) for taxable
years ending on or after December 31, 2004, to a
foreign person who would be a member of the same
unitary business group but for the fact that the
foreign person's business activity outside the United
States is 80% or more of that person's total business
activity and (ii) for taxable years ending on or after
December 31, 2008, to a person who would be a member of
the same unitary business group but for the fact that
the person is prohibited under Section 1501(a)(27)
from being included in the unitary business group because he or she is ordinarily required to apportion business income under different subsections of Section 304. The addition modification required by this subparagraph shall be reduced to the extent that dividends were included in base income of the unitary group for the same taxable year and received by the taxpayer or by a member of the taxpayer's unitary business group (including amounts included in gross income pursuant to Sections 951 through 964 of the Internal Revenue Code and amounts included in gross income under Section 78 of the Internal Revenue Code) with respect to the stock of the same person to whom the intangible expenses and costs were directly or indirectly paid, incurred, or accrued. The preceding sentence shall not apply to the extent that the same dividends caused a reduction to the addition modification required under Section 203(c)(2)(G-12) of this Act. As used in this subparagraph, the term "intangible expenses and costs" includes: (1) expenses, losses, and costs for or related to the direct or indirect acquisition, use, maintenance or management, ownership, sale, exchange, or any other disposition of intangible property; (2) losses incurred, directly or indirectly, from factoring transactions or discounting transactions; (3) royalty,
patent, technical, and copyright fees; (4) licensing fees; and (5) other similar expenses and costs. For purposes of this subparagraph, "intangible property" includes patents, patent applications, trade names, trademarks, service marks, copyrights, mask works, trade secrets, and similar types of intangible assets.

This paragraph shall not apply to the following:

(i) any item of intangible expenses or costs paid, accrued, or incurred, directly or indirectly, from a transaction with a person who is subject in a foreign country or state, other than a state which requires mandatory unitary reporting, to a tax on or measured by net income with respect to such item; or

(ii) any item of intangible expense or cost paid, accrued, or incurred, directly or indirectly, if the taxpayer can establish, based on a preponderance of the evidence, both of the following:

(a) the person during the same taxable year paid, accrued, or incurred, the intangible expense or cost to a person that is not a related member, and

(b) the transaction giving rise to the intangible expense or cost between the taxpayer and the person did not have as a
principal purpose the avoidance of Illinois income tax, and is paid pursuant to a contract or agreement that reflects arm's-length terms; or

(iii) any item of intangible expense or cost paid, accrued, or incurred, directly or indirectly, from a transaction with a person if the taxpayer establishes by clear and convincing evidence, that the adjustments are unreasonable; or if the taxpayer and the Director agree in writing to the application or use of an alternative method of apportionment under Section 304(f);

Nothing in this subsection shall preclude the Director from making any other adjustment otherwise allowed under Section 404 of this Act for any tax year beginning after the effective date of this amendment provided such adjustment is made pursuant to regulation adopted by the Department and such regulations provide methods and standards by which the Department will utilize its authority under Section 404 of this Act;

(G-14) For taxable years ending on or after December 31, 2008, an amount equal to the amount of insurance premium expenses and costs otherwise allowed as a deduction in computing base income, and that were paid, accrued, or incurred, directly or indirectly, to
a person who would be a member of the same unitary business group but for the fact that the person is prohibited under Section 1501(a)(27) from being included in the unitary business group because he or she is ordinarily required to apportion business income under different subsections of Section 304. The addition modification required by this subparagraph shall be reduced to the extent that dividends were included in base income of the unitary group for the same taxable year and received by the taxpayer or by a member of the taxpayer's unitary business group (including amounts included in gross income under Sections 951 through 964 of the Internal Revenue Code and amounts included in gross income under Section 78 of the Internal Revenue Code) with respect to the stock of the same person to whom the premiums and costs were directly or indirectly paid, incurred, or accrued. The preceding sentence does not apply to the extent that the same dividends caused a reduction to the addition modification required under Section 203(c)(2)(G-12) or Section 203(c)(2)(G-13) of this Act;

(G-15) An amount equal to the credit allowable to the taxpayer under Section 218(a) of this Act, determined without regard to Section 218(c) of this Act;

(G-16) For taxable years ending on or after
December 31, 2017, an amount equal to the deduction allowed under Section 199 of the Internal Revenue Code for the taxable year;

and by deducting from the total so obtained the sum of the following amounts:

(H) An amount equal to all amounts included in such total pursuant to the provisions of Sections 402(a), 402(c), 403(a), 403(b), 406(a), 407(a) and 408 of the Internal Revenue Code or included in such total as distributions under the provisions of any retirement or disability plan for employees of any governmental agency or unit, or retirement payments to retired partners, which payments are excluded in computing net earnings from self employment by Section 1402 of the Internal Revenue Code and regulations adopted pursuant thereto;

(I) The valuation limitation amount;

(J) An amount equal to the amount of any tax imposed by this Act which was refunded to the taxpayer and included in such total for the taxable year;

(K) An amount equal to all amounts included in taxable income as modified by subparagraphs (A), (B), (C), (D), (E), (F) and (G) which are exempt from taxation by this State either by reason of its statutes or Constitution or by reason of the Constitution, treaties or statutes of the United States; provided
that, in the case of any statute of this State that
exempts income derived from bonds or other obligations
from the tax imposed under this Act, the amount
exempted shall be the interest net of bond premium
amortization;

(L) With the exception of any amounts subtracted
under subparagraph (K), an amount equal to the sum of
all amounts disallowed as deductions by (i) Sections
171(a) (2) and 265(a)(2) of the Internal Revenue Code,
and all amounts of expenses allocable to interest and
disallowed as deductions by Section 265(1) of the
Internal Revenue Code; and (ii) for taxable years
ending on or after August 13, 1999, Sections 171(a)(2),
265, 280C, and 832(b)(5)(B)(i) of the Internal Revenue
Code, plus, (iii) for taxable years ending on or after
December 31, 2011, Section 45G(e)(3) of the Internal
Revenue Code and, for taxable years ending on or after
December 31, 2008, any amount included in gross income
under Section 87 of the Internal Revenue Code; the
provisions of this subparagraph are exempt from the
provisions of Section 250;

(M) An amount equal to those dividends included in
such total which were paid by a corporation which
conducts business operations in a River Edge
Redevelopment Zone or zones created under the River
Edge Redevelopment Zone Act and conducts substantially
all of its operations in a River Edge Redevelopment Zone or zones. This subparagraph (M) is exempt from the provisions of Section 250;

(N) An amount equal to any contribution made to a job training project established pursuant to the Tax Increment Allocation Redevelopment Act;

(O) An amount equal to those dividends included in such total that were paid by a corporation that conducts business operations in a federally designated Foreign Trade Zone or Sub-Zone and that is designated a High Impact Business located in Illinois; provided that dividends eligible for the deduction provided in subparagraph (M) of paragraph (2) of this subsection shall not be eligible for the deduction provided under this subparagraph (O);

(P) An amount equal to the amount of the deduction used to compute the federal income tax credit for restoration of substantial amounts held under claim of right for the taxable year pursuant to Section 1341 of the Internal Revenue Code;

(Q) For taxable year 1999 and thereafter, an amount equal to the amount of any (i) distributions, to the extent includible in gross income for federal income tax purposes, made to the taxpayer because of his or her status as a victim of persecution for racial or religious reasons by Nazi Germany or any other Axis
regime or as an heir of the victim and (ii) items of income, to the extent includible in gross income for federal income tax purposes, attributable to, derived from or in any way related to assets stolen from, hidden from, or otherwise lost to a victim of persecution for racial or religious reasons by Nazi Germany or any other Axis regime immediately prior to, during, and immediately after World War II, including, but not limited to, interest on the proceeds receivable as insurance under policies issued to a victim of persecution for racial or religious reasons by Nazi Germany or any other Axis regime by European insurance companies immediately prior to and during World War II; provided, however, this subtraction from federal adjusted gross income does not apply to assets acquired with such assets or with the proceeds from the sale of such assets; provided, further, this paragraph shall only apply to a taxpayer who was the first recipient of such assets after their recovery and who is a victim of persecution for racial or religious reasons by Nazi Germany or any other Axis regime or as an heir of the victim. The amount of and the eligibility for any public assistance, benefit, or similar entitlement is not affected by the inclusion of items (i) and (ii) of this paragraph in gross income for federal income tax purposes. This paragraph is exempt from the provisions
of Section 250;

(R) For taxable years 2001 and thereafter, for the taxable year in which the bonus depreciation deduction is taken on the taxpayer's federal income tax return under subsection (k) of Section 168 of the Internal Revenue Code and for each applicable taxable year thereafter, an amount equal to "x", where:

(1) "y" equals the amount of the depreciation deduction taken for the taxable year on the taxpayer's federal income tax return on property for which the bonus depreciation deduction was taken in any year under subsection (k) of Section 168 of the Internal Revenue Code, but not including the bonus depreciation deduction;

(2) for taxable years ending on or before December 31, 2005, "x" equals "y" multiplied by 30 and then divided by 70 (or "y" multiplied by 0.429); and

(3) for taxable years ending after December 31, 2005:

(i) for property on which a bonus depreciation deduction of 30% of the adjusted basis was taken, "x" equals "y" multiplied by 30 and then divided by 70 (or "y" multiplied by 0.429); and

(ii) for property on which a bonus
depreciation deduction of 50% of the adjusted basis was taken, "x" equals "y" multiplied by 1.0.

The aggregate amount deducted under this subparagraph in all taxable years for any one piece of property may not exceed the amount of the bonus depreciation deduction taken on that property on the taxpayer's federal income tax return under subsection (k) of Section 168 of the Internal Revenue Code. This subparagraph (R) is exempt from the provisions of Section 250;

(S) If the taxpayer sells, transfers, abandons, or otherwise disposes of property for which the taxpayer was required in any taxable year to make an addition modification under subparagraph (G-10), then an amount equal to that addition modification.

If the taxpayer continues to own property through the last day of the last tax year for which the taxpayer may claim a depreciation deduction for federal income tax purposes and for which the taxpayer was required in any taxable year to make an addition modification under subparagraph (G-10), then an amount equal to that addition modification.

The taxpayer is allowed to take the deduction under this subparagraph only once with respect to any one piece of property.
This subparagraph (S) is exempt from the provisions of Section 250;

(T) The amount of (i) any interest income (net of the deductions allocable thereto) taken into account for the taxable year with respect to a transaction with a taxpayer that is required to make an addition modification with respect to such transaction under Section 203(a)(2)(D-17), 203(b)(2)(E-12), 203(c)(2)(G-12), or 203(d)(2)(D-7), but not to exceed the amount of such addition modification and (ii) any income from intangible property (net of the deductions allocable thereto) taken into account for the taxable year with respect to a transaction with a taxpayer that is required to make an addition modification with respect to such transaction under Section 203(a)(2)(D-18), 203(b)(2)(E-13), 203(c)(2)(G-13), or 203(d)(2)(D-8), but not to exceed the amount of such addition modification. This subparagraph (T) is exempt from the provisions of Section 250;

(U) An amount equal to the interest income taken into account for the taxable year (net of the deductions allocable thereto) with respect to transactions with (i) a foreign person who would be a member of the taxpayer's unitary business group but for the fact the foreign person's business activity outside the United States is 80% or more of that
person's total business activity and (ii) for taxable years ending on or after December 31, 2008, to a person who would be a member of the same unitary business group but for the fact that the person is prohibited under Section 1501(a)(27) from being included in the unitary business group because he or she is ordinarily required to apportion business income under different subsections of Section 304, but not to exceed the addition modification required to be made for the same taxable year under Section 203(c)(2)(G-12) for interest paid, accrued, or incurred, directly or indirectly, to the same person. This subparagraph (U) is exempt from the provisions of Section 250;

(V) An amount equal to the income from intangible property taken into account for the taxable year (net of the deductions allocable thereto) with respect to transactions with (i) a foreign person who would be a member of the taxpayer's unitary business group but for the fact that the foreign person's business activity outside the United States is 80% or more of that person's total business activity and (ii) for taxable years ending on or after December 31, 2008, to a person who would be a member of the same unitary business group but for the fact that the person is prohibited under Section 1501(a)(27) from being included in the unitary business group because he or she is ordinarily
required to apportion business income under different subsections of Section 304, but not to exceed the addition modification required to be made for the same taxable year under Section 203(c)(2)(G-13) for intangible expenses and costs paid, accrued, or incurred, directly or indirectly, to the same foreign person. This subparagraph (V) is exempt from the provisions of Section 250;

(W) in the case of an estate, an amount equal to all amounts included in such total pursuant to the provisions of Section 111 of the Internal Revenue Code as a recovery of items previously deducted by the decedent from adjusted gross income in the computation of taxable income. This subparagraph (W) is exempt from Section 250;

(X) an amount equal to the refund included in such total of any tax deducted for federal income tax purposes, to the extent that deduction was added back under subparagraph (F). This subparagraph (X) is exempt from the provisions of Section 250; and

(Y) For taxable years ending on or after December 31, 2011, in the case of a taxpayer who was required to add back any insurance premiums under Section 203(c)(2)(G-14), such taxpayer may elect to subtract that part of a reimbursement received from the insurance company equal to the amount of the expense or
loss (including expenses incurred by the insurance company) that would have been taken into account as a deduction for federal income tax purposes if the expense or loss had been uninsured. If a taxpayer makes the election provided for by this subparagraph (Y), the insurer to which the premiums were paid must add back to income the amount subtracted by the taxpayer pursuant to this subparagraph (Y). This subparagraph (Y) is exempt from the provisions of Section 250.

(3) Limitation. The amount of any modification otherwise required under this subsection shall, under regulations prescribed by the Department, be adjusted by any amounts included therein which were properly paid, credited, or required to be distributed, or permanently set aside for charitable purposes pursuant to Internal Revenue Code Section 642(c) during the taxable year.

(d) Partnerships.

(1) In general. In the case of a partnership, base income means an amount equal to the taxpayer's taxable income for the taxable year as modified by paragraph (2).

(2) Modifications. The taxable income referred to in paragraph (1) shall be modified by adding thereto the sum of the following amounts:

(A) An amount equal to all amounts paid or accrued to the taxpayer as interest or dividends during the
taxable year to the extent excluded from gross income in the computation of taxable income;

(B) An amount equal to the amount of tax imposed by this Act to the extent deducted from gross income for the taxable year;

(C) The amount of deductions allowed to the partnership pursuant to Section 707 (c) of the Internal Revenue Code in calculating its taxable income;

(D) An amount equal to the amount of the capital gain deduction allowable under the Internal Revenue Code, to the extent deducted from gross income in the computation of taxable income;

(D-5) For taxable years 2001 and thereafter, an amount equal to the bonus depreciation deduction taken on the taxpayer's federal income tax return for the taxable year under subsection (k) of Section 168 of the Internal Revenue Code;

(D-6) If the taxpayer sells, transfers, abandons, or otherwise disposes of property for which the taxpayer was required in any taxable year to make an addition modification under subparagraph (D-5), then an amount equal to the aggregate amount of the deductions taken in all taxable years under subparagraph (O) with respect to that property.

If the taxpayer continues to own property through the last day of the last tax year for which the
taxpayer may claim a depreciation deduction for federal income tax purposes and for which the taxpayer was allowed in any taxable year to make a subtraction modification under subparagraph (O), then an amount equal to that subtraction modification.

The taxpayer is required to make the addition modification under this subparagraph only once with respect to any one piece of property;

(D-7) An amount equal to the amount otherwise allowed as a deduction in computing base income for interest paid, accrued, or incurred, directly or indirectly, (i) for taxable years ending on or after December 31, 2004, to a foreign person who would be a member of the same unitary business group but for the fact the foreign person's business activity outside the United States is 80% or more of the foreign person's total business activity and (ii) for taxable years ending on or after December 31, 2008, to a person who would be a member of the same unitary business group but for the fact that the person is prohibited under Section 1501(a)(27) from being included in the unitary business group because he or she is ordinarily required to apportion business income under different subsections of Section 304. The addition modification required by this subparagraph shall be reduced to the extent that dividends were included in base income of
the unitary group for the same taxable year and
received by the taxpayer or by a member of the
taxpayer's unitary business group (including amounts
included in gross income pursuant to Sections 951
through 964 of the Internal Revenue Code and amounts
included in gross income under Section 78 of the
Internal Revenue Code) with respect to the stock of the
same person to whom the interest was paid, accrued, or
incurred.

This paragraph shall not apply to the following:

(i) an item of interest paid, accrued, or
incurred, directly or indirectly, to a person who
is subject in a foreign country or state, other
than a state which requires mandatory unitary
reporting, to a tax on or measured by net income
with respect to such interest; or

(ii) an item of interest paid, accrued, or
incurred, directly or indirectly, to a person if
the taxpayer can establish, based on a
preponderance of the evidence, both of the
following:

(a) the person, during the same taxable
year, paid, accrued, or incurred, the interest
to a person that is not a related member, and

(b) the transaction giving rise to the
interest expense between the taxpayer and the
person did not have as a principal purpose the avoidance of Illinois income tax, and is paid pursuant to a contract or agreement that reflects an arm's-length interest rate and terms; or

(iii) the taxpayer can establish, based on clear and convincing evidence, that the interest paid, accrued, or incurred relates to a contract or agreement entered into at arm's-length rates and terms and the principal purpose for the payment is not federal or Illinois tax avoidance; or

(iv) an item of interest paid, accrued, or incurred, directly or indirectly, to a person if the taxpayer establishes by clear and convincing evidence that the adjustments are unreasonable; or

if the taxpayer and the Director agree in writing to the application or use of an alternative method of apportionment under Section 304(f).

Nothing in this subsection shall preclude the Director from making any other adjustment otherwise allowed under Section 404 of this Act for any tax year beginning after the effective date of this amendment provided such adjustment is made pursuant to regulation adopted by the Department and such regulations provide methods and standards by which the Department will utilize its authority
under Section 404 of this Act; and

(D-8) An amount equal to the amount of intangible expenses and costs otherwise allowed as a deduction in computing base income, and that were paid, accrued, or incurred, directly or indirectly, (i) for taxable years ending on or after December 31, 2004, to a foreign person who would be a member of the same unitary business group but for the fact that the foreign person's business activity outside the United States is 80% or more of that person's total business activity and (ii) for taxable years ending on or after December 31, 2008, to a person who would be a member of the same unitary business group but for the fact that the person is prohibited under Section 1501(a)(27) from being included in the unitary business group because he or she is ordinarily required to apportion business income under different subsections of Section 304. The addition modification required by this subparagraph shall be reduced to the extent that dividends were included in base income of the unitary group for the same taxable year and received by the taxpayer or by a member of the taxpayer's unitary business group (including amounts included in gross income pursuant to Sections 951 through 964 of the Internal Revenue Code and amounts included in gross income under Section 78 of the Internal Revenue Code)
with respect to the stock of the same person to whom
the intangible expenses and costs were directly or
indirectly paid, incurred or accrued. The preceding
sentence shall not apply to the extent that the same
dividends caused a reduction to the addition
modification required under Section 203(d)(2)(D-7) of
this Act. As used in this subparagraph, the term
"intangible expenses and costs" includes (1) expenses,
losses, and costs for, or related to, the direct or
indirect acquisition, use, maintenance or management,
ownership, sale, exchange, or any other disposition of
intangible property; (2) losses incurred, directly or
indirectly, from factoring transactions or discounting
transactions; (3) royalty, patent, technical, and
copyright fees; (4) licensing fees; and (5) other
similar expenses and costs. For purposes of this
subparagraph, "intangible property" includes patents,
patent applications, trade names, trademarks, service
marks, copyrights, mask works, trade secrets, and
similar types of intangible assets;

This paragraph shall not apply to the following:

(i) any item of intangible expenses or costs
paid, accrued, or incurred, directly or
indirectly, from a transaction with a person who is
subject in a foreign country or state, other than a
state which requires mandatory unitary reporting,
to a tax on or measured by net income with respect
to such item; or

(ii) any item of intangible expense or cost
paid, accrued, or incurred, directly or
indirectly, if the taxpayer can establish, based
on a preponderance of the evidence, both of the
following:

(a) the person during the same taxable
year paid, accrued, or incurred, the
intangible expense or cost to a person that is
not a related member, and

(b) the transaction giving rise to the
intangible expense or cost between the
taxpayer and the person did not have as a
principal purpose the avoidance of Illinois
income tax, and is paid pursuant to a contract
or agreement that reflects arm's-length terms;
or

(iii) any item of intangible expense or cost
paid, accrued, or incurred, directly or
indirectly, from a transaction with a person if the
taxpayer establishes by clear and convincing
evidence, that the adjustments are unreasonable;
or if the taxpayer and the Director agree in
writing to the application or use of an alternative
method of apportionment under Section 304(f);
Nothing in this subsection shall preclude the Director from making any other adjustment otherwise allowed under Section 404 of this Act for any tax year beginning after the effective date of this amendment provided such adjustment is made pursuant to regulation adopted by the Department and such regulations provide methods and standards by which the Department will utilize its authority under Section 404 of this Act;

(D-9) For taxable years ending on or after December 31, 2008, an amount equal to the amount of insurance premium expenses and costs otherwise allowed as a deduction in computing base income, and that were paid, accrued, or incurred, directly or indirectly, to a person who would be a member of the same unitary business group but for the fact that the person is prohibited under Section 1501(a)(27) from being included in the unitary business group because he or she is ordinarily required to apportion business income under different subsections of Section 304. The addition modification required by this subparagraph shall be reduced to the extent that dividends were included in base income of the unitary group for the same taxable year and received by the taxpayer or by a member of the taxpayer's unitary business group (including amounts included in gross income under
Sections 951 through 964 of the Internal Revenue Code
and amounts included in gross income under Section 78
of the Internal Revenue Code) with respect to the stock
of the same person to whom the premiums and costs were
directly or indirectly paid, incurred, or accrued. The
preceeding sentence does not apply to the extent that
the same dividends caused a reduction to the addition
modification required under Section 203(d)(2)(D-7) or
Section 203(d)(2)(D-8) of this Act;

(D-10) An amount equal to the credit allowable to
the taxpayer under Section 218(a) of this Act,
determined without regard to Section 218(c) of this
Act;

(D-11) For taxable years ending on or after
December 31, 2017, an amount equal to the deduction
allowed under Section 199 of the Internal Revenue Code
for the taxable year;

and by deducting from the total so obtained the following
amounts:

(E) The valuation limitation amount;

(F) An amount equal to the amount of any tax
imposed by this Act which was refunded to the taxpayer
and included in such total for the taxable year;

(G) An amount equal to all amounts included in
taxable income as modified by subparagraphs (A), (B),
(C) and (D) which are exempt from taxation by this
State either by reason of its statutes or Constitution
or by reason of the Constitution, treaties or statutes
of the United States; provided that, in the case of any
statute of this State that exempts income derived from
bonds or other obligations from the tax imposed under
this Act, the amount exempted shall be the interest net
of bond premium amortization;

(H) Any income of the partnership which
constitutes personal service income as defined in
Section 1348 (b) (1) of the Internal Revenue Code (as
in effect December 31, 1981) or a reasonable allowance
for compensation paid or accrued for services rendered
by partners to the partnership, whichever is greater;
this subparagraph (H) is exempt from the provisions of
Section 250;

(I) An amount equal to all amounts of income
distributable to an entity subject to the Personal
Property Tax Replacement Income Tax imposed by
subsections (c) and (d) of Section 201 of this Act
including amounts distributable to organizations
exempt from federal income tax by reason of Section
501(a) of the Internal Revenue Code; this subparagraph
(I) is exempt from the provisions of Section 250;

(J) With the exception of any amounts subtracted
under subparagraph (G), an amount equal to the sum of
all amounts disallowed as deductions by (i) Sections
171(a) (2), and 265(2) of the Internal Revenue Code, and all amounts of expenses allocable to interest and
disallowed as deductions by Section 265(1) of the Internal Revenue Code; and (ii) for taxable years
ending on or after August 13, 1999, Sections 171(a)(2), 265, 280C, and 832(b)(5)(B)(i) of the Internal Revenue
Code, plus, (iii) for taxable years ending on or after December 31, 2011, Section 45G(e)(3) of the Internal Revenue
Code and, for taxable years ending on or after December 31, 2008, any amount included in gross income
under Section 87 of the Internal Revenue Code; the provisions of this subparagraph are exempt from the
provisions of Section 250;

(K) An amount equal to those dividends included in such total which were paid by a corporation which
conducts business operations in a River Edge Redevelopment Zone or zones created under the River
Edge Redevelopment Zone Act and conducts substantially all of its operations from a River Edge Redevelopment
Zone or zones. This subparagraph (K) is exempt from the provisions of Section 250;

(L) An amount equal to any contribution made to a job training project established pursuant to the Real
Property Tax Increment Allocation Redevelopment Act;

(M) An amount equal to those dividends included in such total that were paid by a corporation that
conducted business operations in a federally designated Foreign Trade Zone or Sub-Zone and that is designated a High Impact Business located in Illinois; provided that dividends eligible for the deduction provided in subparagraph (K) of paragraph (2) of this subsection shall not be eligible for the deduction provided under this subparagraph (M);

(N) An amount equal to the amount of the deduction used to compute the federal income tax credit for restoration of substantial amounts held under claim of right for the taxable year pursuant to Section 1341 of the Internal Revenue Code;

(O) For taxable years 2001 and thereafter, for the taxable year in which the bonus depreciation deduction is taken on the taxpayer's federal income tax return under subsection (k) of Section 168 of the Internal Revenue Code and for each applicable taxable year thereafter, an amount equal to "x", where:

(1) "y" equals the amount of the depreciation deduction taken for the taxable year on the taxpayer's federal income tax return on property for which the bonus depreciation deduction was taken in any year under subsection (k) of Section 168 of the Internal Revenue Code, but not including the bonus depreciation deduction;

(2) for taxable years ending on or before
December 31, 2005, "x" equals "y" multiplied by 30 and then divided by 70 (or "y" multiplied by 0.429); and

(3) for taxable years ending after December 31, 2005:

(i) for property on which a bonus depreciation deduction of 30% of the adjusted basis was taken, "x" equals "y" multiplied by 30 and then divided by 70 (or "y" multiplied by 0.429); and

(ii) for property on which a bonus depreciation deduction of 50% of the adjusted basis was taken, "x" equals "y" multiplied by 1.0.

The aggregate amount deducted under this subparagraph in all taxable years for any one piece of property may not exceed the amount of the bonus depreciation deduction taken on that property on the taxpayer's federal income tax return under subsection (k) of Section 168 of the Internal Revenue Code. This subparagraph (O) is exempt from the provisions of Section 250;

(P) If the taxpayer sells, transfers, abandons, or otherwise disposes of property for which the taxpayer was required in any taxable year to make an addition modification under subparagraph (D-5), then an amount
equal to that addition modification.

If the taxpayer continues to own property through
the last day of the last tax year for which the
taxpayer may claim a depreciation deduction for
federal income tax purposes and for which the taxpayer
was required in any taxable year to make an addition
modification under subparagraph (D-5), then an amount
equal to that addition modification.

The taxpayer is allowed to take the deduction under
this subparagraph only once with respect to any one
piece of property.

This subparagraph (P) is exempt from the
provisions of Section 250;

(Q) The amount of (i) any interest income (net of
the deductions allocable thereto) taken into account
for the taxable year with respect to a transaction with
a taxpayer that is required to make an addition
modification with respect to such transaction under
Section 203(a)(2)(D-17), 203(b)(2)(E-12),
203(c)(2)(G-12), or 203(d)(2)(D-7), but not to exceed
the amount of such addition modification and (ii) any
income from intangible property (net of the deductions
allocable thereto) taken into account for the taxable
year with respect to a transaction with a taxpayer that
is required to make an addition modification with
respect to such transaction under Section
203(a)(2)(D-18), 203(b)(2)(E-13), 203(c)(2)(G-13), or
203(d)(2)(D-8), but not to exceed the amount of such
addition modification. This subparagraph (Q) is exempt
from Section 250;

(R) An amount equal to the interest income taken
into account for the taxable year (net of the
deductions allocable thereto) with respect to
transactions with (i) a foreign person who would be a
member of the taxpayer's unitary business group but for
the fact that the foreign person's business activity
outside the United States is 80% or more of that
person's total business activity and (ii) for taxable
years ending on or after December 31, 2008, to a person
who would be a member of the same unitary business
group but for the fact that the person is prohibited
under Section 1501(a)(27) from being included in the
unitary business group because he or she is ordinarily
required to apportion business income under different
subsections of Section 304, but not to exceed the
addition modification required to be made for the same
taxable year under Section 203(d)(2)(D-7) for interest
paid, accrued, or incurred, directly or indirectly, to
the same person. This subparagraph (R) is exempt from
Section 250;

(S) An amount equal to the income from intangible
property taken into account for the taxable year (net
of the deductions allocable thereto) with respect to transactions with (i) a foreign person who would be a member of the taxpayer's unitary business group but for the fact that the foreign person's business activity outside the United States is 80% or more of that person's total business activity and (ii) for taxable years ending on or after December 31, 2008, to a person who would be a member of the same unitary business group but for the fact that the person is prohibited under Section 1501(a)(27) from being included in the unitary business group because he or she is ordinarily required to apportion business income under different subsections of Section 304, but not to exceed the addition modification required to be made for the same taxable year under Section 203(d)(2)(D-8) for intangible expenses and costs paid, accrued, or incurred, directly or indirectly, to the same person. This subparagraph (S) is exempt from Section 250; and

(T) For taxable years ending on or after December 31, 2011, in the case of a taxpayer who was required to add back any insurance premiums under Section 203(d)(2)(D-9), such taxpayer may elect to subtract that part of a reimbursement received from the insurance company equal to the amount of the expense or loss (including expenses incurred by the insurance company) that would have been taken into account as a
deduction for federal income tax purposes if the expense or loss had been uninsured. If a taxpayer makes the election provided for by this subparagraph (T), the insurer to which the premiums were paid must add back to income the amount subtracted by the taxpayer pursuant to this subparagraph (T). This subparagraph (T) is exempt from the provisions of Section 250.

(e) Gross income; adjusted gross income; taxable income.

(1) In general. Subject to the provisions of paragraph (2) and subsection (b) (3), for purposes of this Section and Section 803(e), a taxpayer's gross income, adjusted gross income, or taxable income for the taxable year shall mean the amount of gross income, adjusted gross income or taxable income properly reportable for federal income tax purposes for the taxable year under the provisions of the Internal Revenue Code. Taxable income may be less than zero. However, for taxable years ending on or after December 31, 1986, net operating loss carryforwards from taxable years ending prior to December 31, 1986, may not exceed the sum of federal taxable income for the taxable year before net operating loss deduction, plus the excess of addition modifications over subtraction modifications for the taxable year. For taxable years ending prior to December 31, 1986, taxable income may never be an amount in excess of the net operating loss for the taxable year as
defined in subsections (c) and (d) of Section 172 of the Internal Revenue Code, provided that when taxable income of a corporation (other than a Subchapter S corporation), trust, or estate is less than zero and addition modifications, other than those provided by subparagraph (E) of paragraph (2) of subsection (b) for corporations or subparagraph (E) of paragraph (2) of subsection (c) for trusts and estates, exceed subtraction modifications, an addition modification must be made under those subparagraphs for any other taxable year to which the taxable income less than zero (net operating loss) is applied under Section 172 of the Internal Revenue Code or under subparagraph (E) of paragraph (2) of this subsection (e) applied in conjunction with Section 172 of the Internal Revenue Code.

(2) Special rule. For purposes of paragraph (1) of this subsection, the taxable income properly reportable for federal income tax purposes shall mean:

(A) Certain life insurance companies. In the case of a life insurance company subject to the tax imposed by Section 801 of the Internal Revenue Code, life insurance company taxable income, plus the amount of distribution from pre-1984 policyholder surplus accounts as calculated under Section 815a of the Internal Revenue Code;

(B) Certain other insurance companies. In the case
of mutual insurance companies subject to the tax imposed by Section 831 of the Internal Revenue Code, insurance company taxable income;

(C) Regulated investment companies. In the case of a regulated investment company subject to the tax imposed by Section 852 of the Internal Revenue Code, investment company taxable income;

(D) Real estate investment trusts. In the case of a real estate investment trust subject to the tax imposed by Section 857 of the Internal Revenue Code, real estate investment trust taxable income;

(E) Consolidated corporations. In the case of a corporation which is a member of an affiliated group of corporations filing a consolidated income tax return for the taxable year for federal income tax purposes, taxable income determined as if such corporation had filed a separate return for federal income tax purposes for the taxable year and each preceding taxable year for which it was a member of an affiliated group. For purposes of this subparagraph, the taxpayer's separate taxable income shall be determined as if the election provided by Section 243(b) (2) of the Internal Revenue Code had been in effect for all such years;

(F) Cooperatives. In the case of a cooperative corporation or association, the taxable income of such organization determined in accordance with the
provisions of Section 1381 through 1388 of the Internal Revenue Code, but without regard to the prohibition against offsetting losses from patronage activities against income from nonpatronage activities; except that a cooperative corporation or association may make an election to follow its federal income tax treatment of patronage losses and nonpatronage losses. In the event such election is made, such losses shall be computed and carried over in a manner consistent with subsection (a) of Section 207 of this Act and apportioned by the apportionment factor reported by the cooperative on its Illinois income tax return filed for the taxable year in which the losses are incurred. The election shall be effective for all taxable years with original returns due on or after the date of the election. In addition, the cooperative may file an amended return or returns, as allowed under this Act, to provide that the election shall be effective for losses incurred or carried forward for taxable years occurring prior to the date of the election. Once made, the election may only be revoked upon approval of the Director. The Department shall adopt rules setting forth requirements for documenting the elections and any resulting Illinois net loss and the standards to be used by the Director in evaluating requests to revoke elections. Public Act 96-932 is declaratory of
existing law;

(G) Subchapter S corporations. In the case of: (i) a Subchapter S corporation for which there is in effect an election for the taxable year under Section 1362 of the Internal Revenue Code, the taxable income of such corporation determined in accordance with Section 1363(b) of the Internal Revenue Code, except that taxable income shall take into account those items which are required by Section 1363(b)(1) of the Internal Revenue Code to be separately stated; and (ii) a Subchapter S corporation for which there is in effect a federal election to opt out of the provisions of the Subchapter S Revision Act of 1982 and have applied instead the prior federal Subchapter S rules as in effect on July 1, 1982, the taxable income of such corporation determined in accordance with the federal Subchapter S rules as in effect on July 1, 1982; and

(H) Partnerships. In the case of a partnership, taxable income determined in accordance with Section 703 of the Internal Revenue Code, except that taxable income shall take into account those items which are required by Section 703(a)(1) to be separately stated but which would be taken into account by an individual in calculating his taxable income.

(3) Recapture of business expenses on disposition of asset or business. Notwithstanding any other law to the
contrary, if in prior years income from an asset or business has been classified as business income and in a later year is demonstrated to be non-business income, then all expenses, without limitation, deducted in such later year and in the 2 immediately preceding taxable years related to that asset or business that generated the non-business income shall be added back and recaptured as business income in the year of the disposition of the asset or business. Such amount shall be apportioned to Illinois using the greater of the apportionment fraction computed for the business under Section 304 of this Act for the taxable year or the average of the apportionment fractions computed for the business under Section 304 of this Act for the taxable year and for the 2 immediately preceding taxable years.

(f) Valuation limitation amount.

(1) In general. The valuation limitation amount referred to in subsections (a) (2) (G), (c) (2) (I) and (d)(2) (E) is an amount equal to:

(A) The sum of the pre-August 1, 1969 appreciation amounts (to the extent consisting of gain reportable under the provisions of Section 1245 or 1250 of the Internal Revenue Code) for all property in respect of which such gain was reported for the taxable year; plus

(B) The lesser of (i) the sum of the pre-August 1,
1969 appreciation amounts (to the extent consisting of capital gain) for all property in respect of which such gain was reported for federal income tax purposes for the taxable year, or (ii) the net capital gain for the taxable year, reduced in either case by any amount of such gain included in the amount determined under subsection (a) (2) (F) or (c) (2) (H).

(2) Pre-August 1, 1969 appreciation amount.

(A) If the fair market value of property referred to in paragraph (1) was readily ascertainable on August 1, 1969, the pre-August 1, 1969 appreciation amount for such property is the lesser of (i) the excess of such fair market value over the taxpayer's basis (for determining gain) for such property on that date (determined under the Internal Revenue Code as in effect on that date), or (ii) the total gain realized and reportable for federal income tax purposes in respect of the sale, exchange or other disposition of such property.

(B) If the fair market value of property referred to in paragraph (1) was not readily ascertainable on August 1, 1969, the pre-August 1, 1969 appreciation amount for such property is that amount which bears the same ratio to the total gain reported in respect of the property for federal income tax purposes for the taxable year, as the number of full calendar months in
that part of the taxpayer's holding period for the
property ending July 31, 1969 bears to the number of
full calendar months in the taxpayer's entire holding
period for the property.

(C) The Department shall prescribe such
regulations as may be necessary to carry out the
purposes of this paragraph.

(g) Double deductions. Unless specifically provided
otherwise, nothing in this Section shall permit the same item
to be deducted more than once.

(h) Legislative intention. Except as expressly provided by
this Section there shall be no modifications or limitations on
the amounts of income, gain, loss or deduction taken into
account in determining gross income, adjusted gross income or
taxable income for federal income tax purposes for the taxable
year, or in the amount of such items entering into the
computation of base income and net income under this Act for
such taxable year, whether in respect of property values as of
August 1, 1969 or otherwise.

(Source: P.A. 96-45, eff. 7-15-09; 96-120, eff. 8-4-09; 96-198,
eff. 8-10-09; 96-328, eff. 8-11-09; 96-520, eff. 8-14-09;
96-835, eff. 12-16-09; 96-932, eff. 1-1-11; 96-935, eff.
6-21-10; 96-1214, eff. 7-22-10; 97-333, eff. 8-12-11; 97-507,
eff. 8-23-11; 97-905, eff. 8-7-12.)
(35 ILCS 5/204) (from Ch. 120, par. 2-204)

Sec. 204. Standard Exemption.

(a) Allowance of exemption. In computing net income under this Act, there shall be allowed as an exemption the sum of the amounts determined under subsections (b), (c) and (d), multiplied by a fraction the numerator of which is the amount of the taxpayer's base income allocable to this State for the taxable year and the denominator of which is the taxpayer's total base income for the taxable year.

(b) Basic amount. For the purpose of subsection (a) of this Section, except as provided by subsection (a) of Section 205 and in this subsection, each taxpayer shall be allowed a basic amount of $1000, except that for corporations the basic amount shall be zero for tax years ending on or after December 31, 2003, and for individuals the basic amount shall be:

(1) for taxable years ending on or after December 31, 1998 and prior to December 31, 1999, $1,300;
(2) for taxable years ending on or after December 31, 1999 and prior to December 31, 2000, $1,650;
(3) for taxable years ending on or after December 31, 2000 and prior to December 31, 2012, $2,000;
(4) for taxable years ending on or after December 31, 2012 and prior to December 31, 2013, $2,050;
(5) for taxable years ending on or after December 31, 2013, $2,050 plus the cost-of-living adjustment under
subsection (d-5).

For taxable years ending on or after December 31, 1992, a taxpayer whose Illinois base income exceeds the basic amount and who is claimed as a dependent on another person's tax return under the Internal Revenue Code shall not be allowed any basic amount under this subsection.

(c) Additional amount for individuals. In the case of an individual taxpayer, there shall be allowed for the purpose of subsection (a), in addition to the basic amount provided by subsection (b), an additional exemption equal to the basic amount for each exemption in excess of one allowable to such individual taxpayer for the taxable year under Section 151 of the Internal Revenue Code.

(d) Additional exemptions for an individual taxpayer and his or her spouse. In the case of an individual taxpayer and his or her spouse, he or she shall each be allowed additional exemptions as follows:

(1) Additional exemption for taxpayer or spouse 65 years of age or older.

(A) For taxpayer. An additional exemption of $1,000 for the taxpayer if he or she has attained the age of 65 before the end of the taxable year.

(B) For spouse when a joint return is not filed. An additional exemption of $1,000 for the spouse of the taxpayer if a joint return is not made by the taxpayer and his spouse, and if the spouse has attained the age
of 65 before the end of such taxable year, and, for the
calendar year in which the taxable year of the taxpayer
begins, has no gross income and is not the dependent of
another taxpayer.

(2) Additional exemption for blindness of taxpayer or
spouse.

(A) For taxpayer. An additional exemption of
$1,000 for the taxpayer if he or she is blind at the
end of the taxable year.

(B) For spouse when a joint return is not filed. An
additional exemption of $1,000 for the spouse of the
taxpayer if a separate return is made by the taxpayer,
and if the spouse is blind and, for the calendar year
in which the taxable year of the taxpayer begins, has
no gross income and is not the dependent of another
taxpayer. For purposes of this paragraph, the
determination of whether the spouse is blind shall be
made as of the end of the taxable year of the taxpayer;
except that if the spouse dies during such taxable year
such determination shall be made as of the time of such
death.

(C) Blindness defined. For purposes of this
subsection, an individual is blind only if his or her
central visual acuity does not exceed 20/200 in the
better eye with correcting lenses, or if his or her
visual acuity is greater than 20/200 but is accompanied
by a limitation in the fields of vision such that the
widest diameter of the visual fields subtends an angle
no greater than 20 degrees.

(d-5) Cost-of-living adjustment. For purposes of item (5)
of subsection (b), the cost-of-living adjustment for any
calendar year and for taxable years ending prior to the end of
the subsequent calendar year is equal to $2,050 times the
percentage (if any) by which:

1. the Consumer Price Index for the preceding calendar
   year, exceeds
2. the Consumer Price Index for the calendar year
   2011.

The Consumer Price Index for any calendar year is the
average of the Consumer Price Index as of the close of the
12-month period ending on August 31 of that calendar year.

The term "Consumer Price Index" means the last Consumer
Price Index for All Urban Consumers published by the United
States Department of Labor or any successor agency.

If any cost-of-living adjustment is not a multiple of $25,
that adjustment shall be rounded to the next lowest multiple of
$25.

(e) Cross reference. See Article 3 for the manner of
determining base income allocable to this State.

(f) Application of Section 250. Section 250 does not apply
to the amendments to this Section made by Public Act 90-613.

(g) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, for taxable
years beginning on or after January 1, 2017, no taxpayer may claim an exemption under this Section if the taxpayer's adjusted gross income for the taxable year exceeds (i) $500,000, in the case of spouses filing a joint federal tax return or (ii) $250,000, in the case of all other taxpayers. (Source: P.A. 97-507, eff. 8-23-11; 97-652, eff. 6-1-12.)

(35 ILCS 5/208) (from Ch. 120, par. 2-208)

Sec. 208. Tax credit for residential real property taxes. Beginning with tax years ending on or after December 31, 1991, every individual taxpayer shall be entitled to a tax credit equal to 5% of real property taxes paid by such taxpayer during the taxable year on the principal residence of the taxpayer. In the case of multi-unit or multi-use structures and farm dwellings, the taxes on the taxpayer's principal residence shall be that portion of the total taxes which is attributable to such principal residence. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, for taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2017, no taxpayer may claim a credit under this Section if the taxpayer's adjusted gross income for the taxable year exceeds (i) $500,000, in the case of spouses filing a joint federal tax return, or (ii) $250,000, in the case of all other taxpayers. (Source: P.A. 87-17.)

(35 ILCS 5/212)
Sec. 212. Earned income tax credit.

(a) With respect to the federal earned income tax credit allowed for the taxable year under Section 32 of the federal Internal Revenue Code, 26 U.S.C. 32, each individual taxpayer is entitled to a credit against the tax imposed by subsections (a) and (b) of Section 201 in an amount equal to (i) 5% of the federal tax credit for each taxable year beginning on or after January 1, 2000 and ending prior to December 31, 2012, (ii) 7.5% of the federal tax credit for each taxable year beginning on or after January 1, 2012 and ending prior to December 31, 2013, and (iii) 10% of the federal tax credit for each taxable year beginning on or after January 1, 2013 and beginning prior to January 1, 2017, (iv) 14% of the federal tax credit for each taxable year beginning on or after January 1, 2017 and beginning prior to January 1, 2018, and (v) 18% of the federal tax credit for each taxable year beginning on or after January 1, 2018.

For a non-resident or part-year resident, the amount of the credit under this Section shall be in proportion to the amount of income attributable to this State.

(b) For taxable years beginning before January 1, 2003, in no event shall a credit under this Section reduce the taxpayer's liability to less than zero. For each taxable year beginning on or after January 1, 2003, if the amount of the credit exceeds the income tax liability for the applicable tax year, then the excess credit shall be refunded to the taxpayer.
The amount of a refund shall not be included in the taxpayer's income or resources for the purposes of determining eligibility or benefit level in any means-tested benefit program administered by a governmental entity unless required by federal law.

(c) This Section is exempt from the provisions of Section 250.

(Source: P.A. 97-652, eff. 6-1-12.)
available to offset a liability, the earlier credit shall be
applied first.

For purposes of this Section, the term "materials and
supplies" means amounts paid for instructional materials or
supplies that are designated for classroom use in any qualified
school. For purposes of this Section, the term "qualified
school" means a public school or non-public school located in
Illinois.

This Section is exempt from the provisions of Section 250.

(35 ILCS 5/901) (from Ch. 120, par. 9-901)

Sec. 901. Collection authority.

(a) In general.

The Department shall collect the taxes imposed by this Act.
The Department shall collect certified past due child support
amounts under Section 2505-650 of the Department of Revenue Law
(20 ILCS 2505/2505-650). Except as provided in subsections (c),
(e), (f), (g), and (h) of this Section, money collected
pursuant to subsections (a) and (b) of Section 201 of this Act
shall be paid into the General Revenue Fund in the State
treasury; money collected pursuant to subsections (c) and (d)
of Section 201 of this Act shall be paid into the Personal
Property Tax Replacement Fund, a special fund in the State
Treasury; and money collected under Section 2505-650 of the
Department of Revenue Law (20 ILCS 2505/2505-650) shall be paid
into the Child Support Enforcement Trust Fund, a special fund
outside the State Treasury, or to the State Disbursement Unit established under Section 10-26 of the Illinois Public Aid Code, as directed by the Department of Healthcare and Family Services.

(b) Local Government Distributive Fund.

Beginning August 1, 1969, and continuing through June 30, 1994, the Treasurer shall transfer each month from the General Revenue Fund to a special fund in the State treasury, to be known as the "Local Government Distributive Fund", an amount equal to 1/12 of the net revenue realized from the tax imposed by subsections (a) and (b) of Section 201 of this Act during the preceding month. Beginning July 1, 1994, and continuing through June 30, 1995, the Treasurer shall transfer each month from the General Revenue Fund to the Local Government Distributive Fund an amount equal to 1/11 of the net revenue realized from the tax imposed by subsections (a) and (b) of Section 201 of this Act during the preceding month. Beginning July 1, 1995 and continuing through January 31, 2011, the Treasurer shall transfer each month from the General Revenue Fund to the Local Government Distributive Fund an amount equal to the net of (i) 1/10 of the net revenue realized from the tax imposed by subsections (a) and (b) of Section 201 of the Illinois Income Tax Act during the preceding month (ii) minus, beginning July 1, 2003 and ending June 30, 2004, $6,666,666, and beginning July 1, 2004, zero. Beginning February 1, 2011, and continuing through January 31, 2015, the Treasurer shall
transfer each month from the General Revenue Fund to the Local
Government Distributive Fund an amount equal to the sum of (i)
6% (10% of the ratio of the 3% individual income tax rate prior
to 2011 to the 5% individual income tax rate after 2010) of the
net revenue realized from the tax imposed by subsections (a)
and (b) of Section 201 of this Act upon individuals, trusts,
and estates during the preceding month and (ii) 6.86% (10% of
the ratio of the 4.8% corporate income tax rate prior to 2011
to the 7% corporate income tax rate after 2010) of the net
revenue realized from the tax imposed by subsections (a) and
(b) of Section 201 of this Act upon corporations during the
preceding month. Beginning February 1, 2015 and continuing
through July 31, 2017 [January 31, 2025], the Treasurer shall
transfer each month from the General Revenue Fund to the Local
Government Distributive Fund an amount equal to the sum of (i)
8% (10% of the ratio of the 3% individual income tax rate prior
to 2011 to the 3.75% individual income tax rate after 2014) of
the net revenue realized from the tax imposed by subsections
(a) and (b) of Section 201 of this Act upon individuals,
trusts, and estates during the preceding month and (ii) 9.14%
(10% of the ratio of the 4.8% corporate income tax rate prior
to 2011 to the 5.25% corporate income tax rate after 2014) of
the net revenue realized from the tax imposed by subsections
(a) and (b) of Section 201 of this Act upon corporations during
the preceding month. Beginning August 1, 2017 [February 1, 2025],
the Treasurer shall transfer each month from the General
Revenue Fund to the Local Government Distributive Fund an amount equal to the sum of (i) 6.06% (10% of the ratio of the 3% individual income tax rate prior to 2011 to the 4.95% 3.25% individual income tax rate after July 1, 2017 2024) of the net revenue realized from the tax imposed by subsections (a) and (b) of Section 201 of this Act upon individuals, trusts, and estates during the preceding month and (ii) 6.85% (10% of the ratio of the 4.8% corporate income tax rate prior to 2011 to the 7% corporate income tax rate after July 1, 2017) 10% of the net revenue realized from the tax imposed by subsections (a) and (b) of Section 201 of this Act upon corporations during the preceding month. Net revenue realized for a month shall be defined as the revenue from the tax imposed by subsections (a) and (b) of Section 201 of this Act which is deposited in the General Revenue Fund, the Education Assistance Fund, the Income Tax Surcharge Local Government Distributive Fund, the Fund for the Advancement of Education, and the Commitment to Human Services Fund during the month minus the amount paid out of the General Revenue Fund in State warrants during that same month as refunds to taxpayers for overpayment of liability under the tax imposed by subsections (a) and (b) of Section 201 of this Act. Beginning on August 26, 2014 (the effective date of Public Act 98-1052), the Comptroller shall perform the transfers required by this subsection (b) no later than 60 days after he or she receives the certification from the Treasurer as
provided in Section 1 of the State Revenue Sharing Act.

(c) Deposits Into Income Tax Refund Fund.

(1) Beginning on January 1, 1989 and thereafter, the Department shall deposit a percentage of the amounts collected pursuant to subsections (a) and (b)(1), (2), and (3), of Section 201 of this Act into a fund in the State treasury known as the Income Tax Refund Fund. The Department shall deposit 6% of such amounts during the period beginning January 1, 1989 and ending on June 30, 1989. Beginning with State fiscal year 1990 and for each fiscal year thereafter, the percentage deposited into the Income Tax Refund Fund during a fiscal year shall be the Annual Percentage. For fiscal years 1999 through 2001, the Annual Percentage shall be 7.1%. For fiscal year 2003, the Annual Percentage shall be 8%. For fiscal year 2004, the Annual Percentage shall be 11.7%. Upon the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 93rd General Assembly, the Annual Percentage shall be 10% for fiscal year 2005. For fiscal year 2006, the Annual Percentage shall be 9.75%. For fiscal year 2007, the Annual Percentage shall be 9.75%. For fiscal year 2008, the Annual Percentage shall be 7.75%. For fiscal year 2009, the Annual Percentage shall be 9.75%. For fiscal year 2010, the Annual Percentage shall be 9.75%. For fiscal year 2011, the Annual Percentage shall be 8.75%. For fiscal year 2012, the Annual Percentage shall be 8.75%. For fiscal year 2013, the Annual Percentage shall be 9.75%. For
fiscal year 2014, the Annual Percentage shall be 9.5%. For fiscal year 2015, the Annual Percentage shall be 10%. For all other fiscal years, the Annual Percentage shall be calculated as a fraction, the numerator of which shall be the amount of refunds approved for payment by the Department during the preceding fiscal year as a result of overpayment of tax liability under subsections (a) and (b)(1), (2), and (3) of Section 201 of this Act plus the amount of such refunds remaining approved but unpaid at the end of the preceding fiscal year, minus the amounts transferred into the Income Tax Refund Fund from the Tobacco Settlement Recovery Fund, and the denominator of which shall be the amounts which will be collected pursuant to subsections (a) and (b)(1), (2), and (3) of Section 201 of this Act during the preceding fiscal year; except that in State fiscal year 2002, the Annual Percentage shall in no event exceed 7.6%. The Director of Revenue shall certify the Annual Percentage to the Comptroller on the last business day of the fiscal year immediately preceding the fiscal year for which it is to be effective.

(2) Beginning on January 1, 1989 and thereafter, the Department shall deposit a percentage of the amounts collected pursuant to subsections (a) and (b)(6), (7), and (8), (c) and (d) of Section 201 of this Act into a fund in the State treasury known as the Income Tax Refund Fund. The Department shall deposit 18% of such amounts during the
period beginning January 1, 1989 and ending on June 30, 1989. Beginning with State fiscal year 1990 and for each fiscal year thereafter, the percentage deposited into the Income Tax Refund Fund during a fiscal year shall be the Annual Percentage. For fiscal years 1999, 2000, and 2001, the Annual Percentage shall be 19%. For fiscal year 2003, the Annual Percentage shall be 27%. For fiscal year 2004, the Annual Percentage shall be 32%. Upon the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 93rd General Assembly, the Annual Percentage shall be 24% for fiscal year 2005. For fiscal year 2006, the Annual Percentage shall be 20%. For fiscal year 2007, the Annual Percentage shall be 17.5%. For fiscal year 2008, the Annual Percentage shall be 15.5%. For fiscal year 2009, the Annual Percentage shall be 17.5%. For fiscal year 2010, the Annual Percentage shall be 17.5%. For fiscal year 2011, the Annual Percentage shall be 17.5%. For fiscal year 2012, the Annual Percentage shall be 17.5%. For fiscal year 2013, the Annual Percentage shall be 14%. For fiscal year 2014, the Annual Percentage shall be 13.4%. For fiscal year 2015, the Annual Percentage shall be 14%. For all other fiscal years, the Annual Percentage shall be calculated as a fraction, the numerator of which shall be the amount of refunds approved for payment by the Department during the preceding fiscal year as a result of overpayment of tax liability under subsections (a) and (b)(6), (7), and (8), (c) and (d) of Section 201 of this
Act plus the amount of such refunds remaining approved but unpaid at the end of the preceding fiscal year, and the denominator of which shall be the amounts which will be collected pursuant to subsections (a) and (b)(6), (7), and (8), (c) and (d) of Section 201 of this Act during the preceding fiscal year; except that in State fiscal year 2002, the Annual Percentage shall in no event exceed 23%. The Director of Revenue shall certify the Annual Percentage to the Comptroller on the last business day of the fiscal year immediately preceding the fiscal year for which it is to be effective.


(d) Expenditures from Income Tax Refund Fund.

(1) Beginning January 1, 1989, money in the Income Tax Refund Fund shall be expended exclusively for the purpose of paying refunds resulting from overpayment of tax liability under Section 201 of this Act, for paying rebates under Section 208.1 in the event that the amounts in the Homeowners' Tax Relief Fund are insufficient for that purpose, and for making transfers pursuant to this subsection (d).

(2) The Director shall order payment of refunds
resulting from overpayment of tax liability under Section 201 of this Act from the Income Tax Refund Fund only to the extent that amounts collected pursuant to Section 201 of this Act and transfers pursuant to this subsection (d) and item (3) of subsection (c) have been deposited and retained in the Fund.

(3) As soon as possible after the end of each fiscal year, the Director shall order transferred and the State Treasurer and State Comptroller shall transfer from the Income Tax Refund Fund to the Personal Property Tax Replacement Fund an amount, certified by the Director to the Comptroller, equal to the excess of the amount collected pursuant to subsections (c) and (d) of Section 201 of this Act deposited into the Income Tax Refund Fund during the fiscal year over the amount of refunds resulting from overpayment of tax liability under subsections (c) and (d) of Section 201 of this Act paid from the Income Tax Refund Fund during the fiscal year.

(4) As soon as possible after the end of each fiscal year, the Director shall order transferred and the State Treasurer and State Comptroller shall transfer from the Personal Property Tax Replacement Fund to the Income Tax Refund Fund an amount, certified by the Director to the Comptroller, equal to the excess of the amount of refunds resulting from overpayment of tax liability under subsections (c) and (d) of Section 201 of this Act paid
from the Income Tax Refund Fund during the fiscal year over
the amount collected pursuant to subsections (c) and (d) of
Section 201 of this Act deposited into the Income Tax
Refund Fund during the fiscal year.

(4.5) As soon as possible after the end of fiscal year
1999 and of each fiscal year thereafter, the Director shall
order transferred and the State Treasurer and State
Comptroller shall transfer from the Income Tax Refund Fund
to the General Revenue Fund any surplus remaining in the
Income Tax Refund Fund as of the end of such fiscal year;
excluding for fiscal years 2000, 2001, and 2002 amounts
attributable to transfers under item (3) of subsection (c)
less refunds resulting from the earned income tax credit.

(5) This Act shall constitute an irrevocable and
continuing appropriation from the Income Tax Refund Fund
for the purpose of paying refunds upon the order of the
Director in accordance with the provisions of this Section.

(e) Deposits into the Education Assistance Fund and the
Income Tax Surcharge Local Government Distributive Fund.

On July 1, 1991, and thereafter, of the amounts collected
pursuant to subsections (a) and (b) of Section 201 of this Act,
minus deposits into the Income Tax Refund Fund, the Department
shall deposit 7.3% into the Education Assistance Fund in the
State Treasury. Beginning July 1, 1991, and continuing through
January 31, 1993, of the amounts collected pursuant to
subsections (a) and (b) of Section 201 of the Illinois Income
Tax Act, minus deposits into the Income Tax Refund Fund, the Department shall deposit 3.0% into the Income Tax Surcharge Local Government Distributive Fund in the State Treasury. Beginning February 1, 1993 and continuing through June 30, 1993, of the amounts collected pursuant to subsections (a) and (b) of Section 201 of the Illinois Income Tax Act, minus deposits into the Income Tax Refund Fund, the Department shall deposit 4.4% into the Income Tax Surcharge Local Government Distributive Fund in the State Treasury. Beginning July 1, 1993, and continuing through June 30, 1994, of the amounts collected under subsections (a) and (b) of Section 201 of this Act, minus deposits into the Income Tax Refund Fund, the Department shall deposit 1.475% into the Income Tax Surcharge Local Government Distributive Fund in the State Treasury.

(f) Deposits into the Fund for the Advancement of Education. Beginning February 1, 2015, the Department shall deposit the following portions of the revenue realized from the tax imposed upon individuals, trusts, and estates by subsections (a) and (b) of Section 201 of this Act during the preceding month, minus deposits into the Income Tax Refund Fund, into the Fund for the Advancement of Education:

(1) beginning February 1, 2015, and prior to February 1, 2025, 1/30; and

(2) beginning February 1, 2025, 1/26.

If the rate of tax imposed by subsection (a) and (b) of Section 201 is reduced pursuant to Section 201.5 of this Act,
the Department shall not make the deposits required by this subsection (f) on or after the effective date of the reduction.

(g) Deposits into the Commitment to Human Services Fund. Beginning February 1, 2015, the Department shall deposit the following portions of the revenue realized from the tax imposed upon individuals, trusts, and estates by subsections (a) and (b) of Section 201 of this Act during the preceding month, minus deposits into the Income Tax Refund Fund, into the Commitment to Human Services Fund:

(1) beginning February 1, 2015, and prior to February 1, 2025, 1/30; and

(2) beginning February 1, 2025, 1/26.

If the rate of tax imposed by subsection (a) and (b) of Section 201 is reduced pursuant to Section 201.5 of this Act, the Department shall not make the deposits required by this subsection (g) on or after the effective date of the reduction.

(h) Deposits into the Tax Compliance and Administration Fund. Beginning on the first day of the first calendar month to occur on or after August 26, 2014 (the effective date of Public Act 98-1098), each month the Department shall pay into the Tax Compliance and Administration Fund, to be used, subject to appropriation, to fund additional auditors and compliance personnel at the Department, an amount equal to 1/12 of 5% of the cash receipts collected during the preceding fiscal year by the Audit Bureau of the Department from the tax imposed by subsections (a), (b), (c), and (d) of Section 201 of this Act,
net of deposits into the Income Tax Refund Fund made from those
cash receipts.
(Source: P.A. 98-24, eff. 6-19-13; 98-674, eff. 6-30-14;
98-1052, eff. 8-26-14; 98-1098, eff. 8-26-14; 99-78, eff.
7-20-15.)

(35 ILCS 5/1501) (from Ch. 120, par. 15-1501)
Sec. 1501. Definitions.
(a) In general. When used in this Act, where not otherwise
distinctly expressed or manifestly incompatible with the
intent thereof:
   (1) Business income. The term "business income" means
   all income that may be treated as apportionable business
   income under the Constitution of the United States.
   Business income is net of the deductions allocable thereto.
   Such term does not include compensation or the deductions
   allocable thereto. For each taxable year beginning on or
   after January 1, 2003, a taxpayer may elect to treat all
   income other than compensation as business income. This
   election shall be made in accordance with rules adopted by
   the Department and, once made, shall be irrevocable.
   (1.5) Captive real estate investment trust:
   (A) The term "captive real estate investment
   trust" means a corporation, trust, or association:
   (i) that is considered a real estate
Section 856 of the Internal Revenue Code;

(ii) the certificates of beneficial interest
or shares of which are not regularly traded on an
established securities market; and

(iii) of which more than 50% of the voting
power or value of the beneficial interest or
shares, at any time during the last half of the
taxable year, is owned or controlled, directly,
indirectly, or constructively, by a single
corporation.

(B) The term "captive real estate investment
trust" does not include:

(i) a real estate investment trust of which
more than 50% of the voting power or value of the
beneficial interest or shares is owned or
controlled, directly, indirectly, or
constructively, by:

(a) a real estate investment trust, other
than a captive real estate investment trust;

(b) a person who is exempt from taxation
under Section 501 of the Internal Revenue Code,
and who is not required to treat income
received from the real estate investment trust
as unrelated business taxable income under
Section 512 of the Internal Revenue Code;

(c) a listed Australian property trust, if
no more than 50% of the voting power or value of the beneficial interest or shares of that trust, at any time during the last half of the taxable year, is owned or controlled, directly or indirectly, by a single person;

(d) an entity organized as a trust, provided a listed Australian property trust described in subparagraph (c) owns or controls, directly or indirectly, or constructively, 75% or more of the voting power or value of the beneficial interests or shares of such entity; or

(e) an entity that is organized outside of the laws of the United States and that satisfies all of the following criteria:

(1) at least 75% of the entity's total asset value at the close of its taxable year is represented by real estate assets (as defined in Section 856(c)(5)(B) of the Internal Revenue Code, thereby including shares or certificates of beneficial interest in any real estate investment trust), cash and cash equivalents, and U.S. Government securities;

(2) the entity is not subject to tax on amounts that are distributed to its
beneficial owners or is exempt from entity-level taxation;

(3) the entity distributes at least 85% of its taxable income (as computed in the jurisdiction in which it is organized) to the holders of its shares or certificates of beneficial interest on an annual basis;

(4) either (i) the shares or beneficial interests of the entity are regularly traded on an established securities market or (ii) not more than 10% of the voting power or value in the entity is held, directly, indirectly, or constructively, by a single entity or individual; and

(5) the entity is organized in a country that has entered into a tax treaty with the United States; or

(ii) during its first taxable year for which it elects to be treated as a real estate investment trust under Section 856(c)(1) of the Internal Revenue Code, a real estate investment trust the certificates of beneficial interest or shares of which are not regularly traded on an established securities market, but only if the certificates of
beneficial interest or shares of the real estate investment trust are regularly traded on an established securities market prior to the earlier of the due date (including extensions) for filing its return under this Act for that first taxable year or the date it actually files that return.

(C) For the purposes of this subsection (1.5), the constructive ownership rules prescribed under Section 318(a) of the Internal Revenue Code, as modified by Section 856(d)(5) of the Internal Revenue Code, apply in determining the ownership of stock, assets, or net profits of any person.

(D) For the purposes of this item (1.5), for taxable years ending on or after August 16, 2007, the voting power or value of the beneficial interest or shares of a real estate investment trust does not include any voting power or value of beneficial interest or shares in a real estate investment trust held directly or indirectly in a segregated asset account by a life insurance company (as described in Section 817 of the Internal Revenue Code) to the extent such voting power or value is for the benefit of entities or persons who are either immune from taxation or exempt from taxation under subtitle A of the Internal Revenue Code.

(2) Commercial domicile. The term "commercial
domicile" means the principal place from which the trade or
business of the taxpayer is directed or managed.

(3) Compensation. The term "compensation" means wages,
salaries, commissions and any other form of remuneration
paid to employees for personal services.

(4) Corporation. The term "corporation" includes
associations, joint-stock companies, insurance companies
and cooperatives. Any entity, including a limited
liability company formed under the Illinois Limited
Liability Company Act, shall be treated as a corporation if
it is so classified for federal income tax purposes.

(5) Department. The term "Department" means the
Department of Revenue of this State.

(6) Director. The term "Director" means the Director of
Revenue of this State.

(7) Fiduciary. The term "fiduciary" means a guardian,
trustee, executor, administrator, receiver, or any person
acting in any fiduciary capacity for any person.

(8) Financial organization.

(A) The term "financial organization" means any
bank, bank holding company, trust company, savings
bank, industrial bank, land bank, safe deposit
company, private banker, savings and loan association,
building and loan association, credit union, currency
exchange, cooperative bank, small loan company, sales
finance company, investment company, or any person
which is owned by a bank or bank holding company. For
the purpose of this Section a "person" will include
only those persons which a bank holding company may
acquire and hold an interest in, directly or
indirectly, under the provisions of the Bank Holding
where interests in any person must be disposed of
within certain required time limits under the Bank
Holding Company Act of 1956.

(B) For purposes of subparagraph (A) of this
paragraph, the term "bank" includes (i) any entity that
is regulated by the Comptroller of the Currency under
the National Bank Act, or by the Federal Reserve Board,
or by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation and
(ii) any federally or State chartered bank operating as
a credit card bank.

(C) For purposes of subparagraph (A) of this
paragraph, the term "sales finance company" has the
meaning provided in the following item (i) or (ii):

(i) A person primarily engaged in one or more
of the following businesses: the business of
purchasing customer receivables, the business of
making loans upon the security of customer
receivables, the business of making loans for the
express purpose of funding purchases of tangible
personal property or services by the borrower, or
the business of finance leasing. For purposes of this item (i), "customer receivable" means:

(a) a retail installment contract or retail charge agreement within the meaning of the Sales Finance Agency Act, the Retail Installment Sales Act, or the Motor Vehicle Retail Installment Sales Act;

(b) an installment, charge, credit, or similar contract or agreement arising from the sale of tangible personal property or services in a transaction involving a deferred payment price payable in one or more installments subsequent to the sale; or

(c) the outstanding balance of a contract or agreement described in provisions (a) or (b) of this item (i).

A customer receivable need not provide for payment of interest on deferred payments. A sales finance company may purchase a customer receivable from, or make a loan secured by a customer receivable to, the seller in the original transaction or to a person who purchased the customer receivable directly or indirectly from that seller.

(ii) A corporation meeting each of the following criteria:
(a) the corporation must be a member of an "affiliated group" within the meaning of Section 1504(a) of the Internal Revenue Code, determined without regard to Section 1504(b) of the Internal Revenue Code;

(b) more than 50% of the gross income of the corporation for the taxable year must be interest income derived from qualifying loans. A "qualifying loan" is a loan made to a member of the corporation's affiliated group that originates customer receivables (within the meaning of item (i)) or to whom customer receivables originated by a member of the affiliated group have been transferred, to the extent the average outstanding balance of loans from that corporation to members of its affiliated group during the taxable year do not exceed the limitation amount for that corporation. The "limitation amount" for a corporation is the average outstanding balances during the taxable year of customer receivables (within the meaning of item (i)) originated by all members of the affiliated group. If the average outstanding balances of the loans made by a corporation to members of its affiliated group exceed the limitation
amount, the interest income of that corporation from qualifying loans shall be
equal to its interest income from loans to members of its affiliated groups times a
fraction equal to the limitation amount divided by the average outstanding balances of
the loans made by that corporation to members of its affiliated group;

(c) the total of all shareholder's equity (including, without limitation, paid-in
capital on common and preferred stock and retained earnings) of the corporation plus the
total of all of its loans, advances, and other obligations payable or owed to members of its affiliated group may not exceed 20% of the total assets of the corporation at any time during the tax year; and

(d) more than 50% of all interest-bearing obligations of the affiliated group payable to persons outside the group determined in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles must be obligations of the corporation.

This amendatory Act of the 91st General Assembly is declaratory of existing law.

(D) Subparagraphs (B) and (C) of this paragraph are
declaratory of existing law and apply retroactively, for all tax years beginning on or before December 31, 1996, to all original returns, to all amended returns filed no later than 30 days after the effective date of this amendatory Act of 1996, and to all notices issued on or before the effective date of this amendatory Act of 1996 under subsection (a) of Section 903, subsection (a) of Section 904, subsection (e) of Section 909, or Section 912. A taxpayer that is a "financial organization" that engages in any transaction with an affiliate shall be a "financial organization" for all purposes of this Act.

(E) For all tax years beginning on or before December 31, 1996, a taxpayer that falls within the definition of a "financial organization" under subparagraphs (B) or (C) of this paragraph, but who does not fall within the definition of a "financial organization" under the Proposed Regulations issued by the Department of Revenue on July 19, 1996, may irrevocably elect to apply the Proposed Regulations for all of those years as though the Proposed Regulations had been lawfully promulgated, adopted, and in effect for all of those years. For purposes of applying subparagraphs (B) or (C) of this paragraph to all of those years, the election allowed by this subparagraph applies only to the taxpayer making the
election and to those members of the taxpayer's unitary business group who are ordinarily required to apportion business income under the same subsection of Section 304 of this Act as the taxpayer making the election. No election allowed by this subparagraph shall be made under a claim filed under subsection (d) of Section 909 more than 30 days after the effective date of this amendatory Act of 1996.

(F) Finance Leases. For purposes of this subsection, a finance lease shall be treated as a loan or other extension of credit, rather than as a lease, regardless of how the transaction is characterized for any other purpose, including the purposes of any regulatory agency to which the lessor is subject. A finance lease is any transaction in the form of a lease in which the lessee is treated as the owner of the leased asset entitled to any deduction for depreciation allowed under Section 167 of the Internal Revenue Code.

(9) Fiscal year. The term "fiscal year" means an accounting period of 12 months ending on the last day of any month other than December.

(9.5) Fixed place of business. The term "fixed place of business" has the same meaning as that term is given in Section 864 of the Internal Revenue Code and the related Treasury regulations.
(10) Includes and including. The terms "includes" and "including" when used in a definition contained in this Act shall not be deemed to exclude other things otherwise within the meaning of the term defined.

(11) Internal Revenue Code. The term "Internal Revenue Code" means the United States Internal Revenue Code of 1954 or any successor law or laws relating to federal income taxes in effect for the taxable year.

(11.5) Investment partnership.

(A) The term "investment partnership" means any entity that is treated as a partnership for federal income tax purposes that meets the following requirements:

(i) no less than 90% of the partnership's cost of its total assets consists of qualifying investment securities, deposits at banks or other financial institutions, and office space and equipment reasonably necessary to carry on its activities as an investment partnership;

(ii) no less than 90% of its gross income consists of interest, dividends, and gains from the sale or exchange of qualifying investment securities; and

(iii) the partnership is not a dealer in qualifying investment securities.

(B) For purposes of this paragraph (11.5), the term
"qualifying investment securities" includes all of the following:

(i) common stock, including preferred or debt securities convertible into common stock, and preferred stock;

(ii) bonds, debentures, and other debt securities;

(iii) foreign and domestic currency deposits secured by federal, state, or local governmental agencies;

(iv) mortgage or asset-backed securities secured by federal, state, or local governmental agencies;

(v) repurchase agreements and loan participations;

(vi) foreign currency exchange contracts and forward and futures contracts on foreign currencies;

(vii) stock and bond index securities and futures contracts and other similar financial securities and futures contracts on those securities;

(viii) options for the purchase or sale of any of the securities, currencies, contracts, or financial instruments described in items (i) to (vii), inclusive;
(ix) regulated futures contracts;
(x) commodities (not described in Section 1221(a)(1) of the Internal Revenue Code) or futures, forwards, and options with respect to such commodities, provided, however, that any item of a physical commodity to which title is actually acquired in the partnership's capacity as a dealer in such commodity shall not be a qualifying investment security;
(xi) derivatives; and
(xii) a partnership interest in another partnership that is an investment partnership.

(12) Mathematical error. The term "mathematical error" includes the following types of errors, omissions, or defects in a return filed by a taxpayer which prevents acceptance of the return as filed for processing:

(A) arithmetic errors or incorrect computations on the return or supporting schedules;
(B) entries on the wrong lines;
(C) omission of required supporting forms or schedules or the omission of the information in whole or in part called for thereon; and
(D) an attempt to claim, exclude, deduct, or improperly report, in a manner directly contrary to the provisions of the Act and regulations thereunder any item of income, exemption, deduction, or credit.
(13) Nonbusiness income. The term "nonbusiness income" means all income other than business income or compensation.

(14) Nonresident. The term "nonresident" means a person who is not a resident.

(15) Paid, incurred and accrued. The terms "paid", "incurred" and "accrued" shall be construed according to the method of accounting upon the basis of which the person's base income is computed under this Act.

(16) Partnership and partner. The term "partnership" includes a syndicate, group, pool, joint venture or other unincorporated organization, through or by means of which any business, financial operation, or venture is carried on, and which is not, within the meaning of this Act, a trust or estate or a corporation; and the term "partner" includes a member in such syndicate, group, pool, joint venture or organization.

The term "partnership" includes any entity, including a limited liability company formed under the Illinois Limited Liability Company Act, classified as a partnership for federal income tax purposes.

The term "partnership" does not include a syndicate, group, pool, joint venture, or other unincorporated organization established for the sole purpose of playing the Illinois State Lottery.

(17) Part-year resident. The term "part-year resident"
means an individual who became a resident during the taxable year or ceased to be a resident during the taxable year. Under Section 1501(a)(20)(A)(i) residence commences with presence in this State for other than a temporary or transitory purpose and ceases with absence from this State for other than a temporary or transitory purpose. Under Section 1501(a)(20)(A)(ii) residence commences with the establishment of domicile in this State and ceases with the establishment of domicile in another State.

(18) Person. The term "person" shall be construed to mean and include an individual, a trust, estate, partnership, association, firm, company, corporation, limited liability company, or fiduciary. For purposes of Section 1301 and 1302 of this Act, a "person" means (i) an individual, (ii) a corporation, (iii) an officer, agent, or employee of a corporation, (iv) a member, agent or employee of a partnership, or (v) a member, manager, employee, officer, director, or agent of a limited liability company who in such capacity commits an offense specified in Section 1301 and 1302.

(18A) Records. The term "records" includes all data maintained by the taxpayer, whether on paper, microfilm, microfiche, or any type of machine-sensible data compilation.

(19) Regulations. The term "regulations" includes rules promulgated and forms prescribed by the Department.
(20) Resident. The term "resident" means:

(A) an individual (i) who is in this State for other than a temporary or transitory purpose during the taxable year; or (ii) who is domiciled in this State but is absent from the State for a temporary or transitory purpose during the taxable year;

(B) The estate of a decedent who at his or her death was domiciled in this State;

(C) A trust created by a will of a decedent who at his death was domiciled in this State; and

(D) An irrevocable trust, the grantor of which was domiciled in this State at the time such trust became irrevocable. For purpose of this subparagraph, a trust shall be considered irrevocable to the extent that the grantor is not treated as the owner thereof under Sections 671 through 678 of the Internal Revenue Code.

(21) Sales. The term "sales" means all gross receipts of the taxpayer not allocated under Sections 301, 302 and 303.

(22) State. The term "state" when applied to a jurisdiction other than this State means any state of the United States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, any Territory or Possession of the United States, and any foreign country, or any political subdivision of any of the foregoing. For purposes of the foreign tax credit under Section 601, the term "state"
means any state of the United States, the District of
Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and any
territory or possession of the United States, or any
political subdivision of any of the foregoing, effective
for tax years ending on or after December 31, 1989.

(23) Taxable year. The term "taxable year" means the
calendar year, or the fiscal year ending during such
calendar year, upon the basis of which the base income is
computed under this Act. "Taxable year" means, in the case
of a return made for a fractional part of a year under the
provisions of this Act, the period for which such return is
made.

(24) Taxpayer. The term "taxpayer" means any person
subject to the tax imposed by this Act.

(25) International banking facility. The term
international banking facility shall have the same meaning
as is set forth in the Illinois Banking Act or as is set
forth in the laws of the United States or regulations of
the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System.

(26) Income Tax Return Preparer.

(A) The term "income tax return preparer" means any
person who prepares for compensation, or who employs
one or more persons to prepare for compensation, any
return of tax imposed by this Act or any claim for
refund of tax imposed by this Act. The preparation of a
substantial portion of a return or claim for refund
shall be treated as the preparation of that return or claim for refund.

(B) A person is not an income tax return preparer if all he or she does is

(i) furnish typing, reproducing, or other mechanical assistance;

(ii) prepare returns or claims for refunds for the employer by whom he or she is regularly and continuously employed;

(iii) prepare as a fiduciary returns or claims for refunds for any person; or

(iv) prepare claims for refunds for a taxpayer in response to any notice of deficiency issued to that taxpayer or in response to any waiver of restriction after the commencement of an audit of that taxpayer or of another taxpayer if a determination in the audit of the other taxpayer directly or indirectly affects the tax liability of the taxpayer whose claims he or she is preparing.

(27) Unitary business group.

(A) The term "unitary business group" means a group of persons related through common ownership whose business activities are integrated with, dependent upon and contribute to each other. The group will not include those members whose business activity outside
the United States is 80% or more of any such member's
total business activity; for purposes of this
paragraph and clause (a)(3)(B)(ii) of Section 304,
business activity within the United States shall be
measured by means of the factors ordinarily applicable
under subsections (a), (b), (c), (d), or (h) of Section
304 except that, in the case of members ordinarily
required to apportion business income by means of the 3
factor formula of property, payroll and sales
specified in subsection (a) of Section 304, including
the formula as weighted in subsection (h) of Section
304, such members shall not use the sales factor in the
computation and the results of the property and payroll
factor computations of subsection (a) of Section 304
shall be divided by 2 (by one if either the property or
payroll factor has a denominator of zero). The
computation required by the preceding sentence shall,
in each case, involve the division of the member's
property, payroll, or revenue miles in the United
States, insurance premiums on property or risk in the
United States, or financial organization business
income from sources within the United States, as the
case may be, by the respective worldwide figures for
such items. Common ownership in the case of
corporations is the direct or indirect control or
ownership of more than 50% of the outstanding voting
stock of the persons carrying on unitary business activity. Unitary business activity can ordinarily be illustrated where the activities of the members are: (1) in the same general line (such as manufacturing, wholesaling, retailing of tangible personal property, insurance, transportation or finance); or (2) are steps in a vertically structured enterprise or process (such as the steps involved in the production of natural resources, which might include exploration, mining, refining, and marketing); and, in either instance, the members are functionally integrated through the exercise of strong centralized management (where, for example, authority over such matters as purchasing, financing, tax compliance, product line, personnel, marketing and capital investment is not left to each member).

(B) In no event, for taxable years ending prior to December 31, 2017, shall any unitary business group include members which are ordinarily required to apportion business income under different subsections of Section 304 except that for tax years ending on or after December 31, 1987 this prohibition shall not apply to a holding company that would otherwise be a member of a unitary business group with taxpayers that apportion business income under any of subsections (b), (c), (c-1), or (d) of Section 304. If a unitary
business group would, but for the preceding sentence, include members that are ordinarily required to apportion business income under different subsections of Section 304, then for each subsection of Section 304 for which there are two or more members, there shall be a separate unitary business group composed of such members. For purposes of the preceding two sentences, a member is "ordinarily required to apportion business income" under a particular subsection of Section 304 if it would be required to use the apportionment method prescribed by such subsection except for the fact that it derives business income solely from Illinois. As used in this paragraph, for taxable years ending before December 31, 2017, the phrase "United States" means only the 50 states and the District of Columbia, but does not include any territory or possession of the United States or any area over which the United States has asserted jurisdiction or claimed exclusive rights with respect to the exploration for or exploitation of natural resources. For taxable years ending on or after December 31, 2017, the phrase "United States", as used in this paragraph, means only the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and any area over which the United States has asserted jurisdiction or claimed exclusive rights with respect to the exploration for or exploitation of natural resources, but does not
include any territory or possession of the United States.

(C) Holding companies.

(i) For purposes of this subparagraph, a "holding company" is a corporation (other than a corporation that is a financial organization under paragraph (8) of this subsection (a) of Section 1501 because it is a bank holding company under the provisions of the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956 (12 U.S.C. 1841, et seq.) or because it is owned by a bank or a bank holding company) that owns a controlling interest in one or more other taxpayers ("controlled taxpayers"); that, during the period that includes the taxable year and the 2 immediately preceding taxable years or, if the corporation was formed during the current or immediately preceding taxable year, the taxable years in which the corporation has been in existence, derived substantially all its gross income from dividends, interest, rents, royalties, fees or other charges received from controlled taxpayers for the provision of services, and gains on the sale or other disposition of interests in controlled taxpayers or in property leased or licensed to controlled taxpayers or used by the taxpayer in providing services to controlled
taxpayers; and that incurs no substantial expenses other than expenses (including interest and other costs of borrowing) incurred in connection with the acquisition and holding of interests in controlled taxpayers and in the provision of services to controlled taxpayers or in the leasing or licensing of property to controlled taxpayers.

(ii) The income of a holding company which is a member of more than one unitary business group shall be included in each unitary business group of which it is a member on a pro rata basis, by including in each unitary business group that portion of the base income of the holding company that bears the same proportion to the total base income of the holding company as the gross receipts of the unitary business group bears to the combined gross receipts of all unitary business groups (in both cases without regard to the holding company) or on any other reasonable basis, consistently applied.

(iii) A holding company shall apportion its business income under the subsection of Section 304 used by the other members of its unitary business group. The apportionment factors of a holding company which would be a member of more than one unitary business group shall be included
with the apportionment factors of each unitary business group of which it is a member on a pro rata basis using the same method used in clause (ii).

(iv) The provisions of this subparagraph (C) are intended to clarify existing law.

(D) If including the base income and factors of a holding company in more than one unitary business group under subparagraph (C) does not fairly reflect the degree of integration between the holding company and one or more of the unitary business groups, the dependence of the holding company and one or more of the unitary business groups upon each other, or the contributions between the holding company and one or more of the unitary business groups, the holding company may petition the Director, under the procedures provided under Section 304(f), for permission to include all base income and factors of the holding company only with members of a unitary business group apportioning their business income under one subsection of subsections (a), (b), (c), or (d) of Section 304. If the petition is granted, the holding company shall be included in a unitary business group only with persons apportioning their business income under the selected subsection of Section 304 until the Director grants a petition of the holding
company either to be included in more than one unitary business group under subparagraph (C) or to include its base income and factors only with members of a unitary business group apportioning their business income under a different subsection of Section 304.

(E) If the unitary business group members' accounting periods differ, the common parent's accounting period or, if there is no common parent, the accounting period of the member that is expected to have, on a recurring basis, the greatest Illinois income tax liability must be used to determine whether to use the apportionment method provided in subsection (a) or subsection (h) of Section 304. The prohibition against membership in a unitary business group for taxpayers ordinarily required to apportion income under different subsections of Section 304 does not apply to taxpayers required to apportion income under subsection (a) and subsection (h) of Section 304. The provisions of this amendatory Act of 1998 apply to tax years ending on or after December 31, 1998.

(28) Subchapter S corporation. The term "Subchapter S corporation" means a corporation for which there is in effect an election under Section 1362 of the Internal Revenue Code, or for which there is a federal election to opt out of the provisions of the Subchapter S Revision Act of 1982 and have applied instead the prior federal
Subchapter S rules as in effect on July 1, 1982.

(30) Foreign person. The term "foreign person" means any person who is a nonresident alien individual and any nonindividual entity, regardless of where created or organized, whose business activity outside the United States is 80% or more of the entity's total business activity.

(b) Other definitions.

(1) Words denoting number, gender, and so forth, when used in this Act, where not otherwise distinctly expressed or manifestly incompatible with the intent thereof:

(A) Words importing the singular include and apply to several persons, parties or things;

(B) Words importing the plural include the singular; and

(C) Words importing the masculine gender include the feminine as well.

(2) "Company" or "association" as including successors and assigns. The word "company" or "association", when used in reference to a corporation, shall be deemed to embrace the words "successors and assigns of such company or association", and in like manner as if these last-named words, or words of similar import, were expressed.

(3) Other terms. Any term used in any Section of this Act with respect to the application of, or in connection
with, the provisions of any other Section of this Act shall have the same meaning as in such other Section.

(Source: P.A. 99-213, eff. 7-31-15.)

ARTICLE 25. AMENDATORY PROVISIONS; STATE TAX LIEN REGISTRY

Section 25-5. The Illinois Income Tax Act is amended by changing Sections 1102, 1103, and 1105 as follows:

(35 ILCS 5/1102) (from Ch. 120, par. 11-1102)

Sec. 1102. Jeopardy Assessments.

(a) Jeopardy assessment and lien.

(1) Assessment. If the Department finds that a taxpayer is about to depart from the State, or to conceal himself or his property, or to do any other act tending to prejudice or to render wholly or partly ineffectual proceedings to collect any amount of tax or penalties imposed under this Act unless court proceedings are brought without delay, or if the Department finds that the collection of such amount will be jeopardized by delay, the Department shall give the taxpayer notice of such findings and shall make demand for immediate return and payment of such amount, whereupon such amount shall be deemed assessed and shall become immediately due and payable.

(2) Filing of lien. If the taxpayer, within 5 days after such notice (or within such extension of time as the
Department may grant), does not comply with such notice or show to the Department that the findings in such notice are erroneous, the Department may file a notice of jeopardy assessment lien in the State Tax Lien Registry office of the recorder of the county in which any property of the taxpayer may be located and shall notify the taxpayer of such filing. Such jeopardy assessment lien shall have the same scope and effect as a statutory lien under this Act. The taxpayer is liable for any administrative fee imposed by the Department by rule in connection with the State Tax Lien Registry the filing fee incurred by the Department for filing the lien and the filing fee incurred by the Department to file the release of that lien. The filing fees shall be paid to the Department in addition to payment of the tax, penalty, and interest included in the amount of the lien.

(b) Termination of taxable year. In the case of a tax for a current taxable year, the Director shall declare the taxable period of the taxpayer immediately terminated and his notice and demand for a return and immediate payment of the tax shall relate to the period declared terminated, including therein income accrued and deductions incurred up to the date of termination if not otherwise properly includible or deductible in respect of such taxable year.

(c) Protest. If the taxpayer believes that he does not owe some or all of the amount for which the jeopardy assessment
lien against him has been filed, or that no jeopardy to the
revenue in fact exists, he may protest within 20 days after
being notified by the Department of the filing of such jeopardy
assessment lien and request a hearing, whereupon the Department
shall hold a hearing in conformity with the provisions of
section 908 and, pursuant thereto, shall notify the taxpayer of
its decision as to whether or not such jeopardy assessment lien
will be released.
(Source: P.A. 92-826, eff. 1-1-03.)

(35 ILCS 5/1103) (from Ch. 120, par. 11-1103)
Sec. 1103. Filing and Priority of Liens.
(a) Filing in the State Tax Lien Registry with Recorder.
Nothing in this Article shall be construed to give the
Department a preference over the rights of any bona fide
purchaser, holder of a security interest, mechanics lienor,
mortgagee, or judgment lien creditor arising prior to the
filing of a regular notice of lien or a notice of jeopardy
assessment lien in the State Tax Lien Registry office of the
recorder in the county in which the property subject to the
lien is located. For purposes of this Section section, the term
"bona fide," shall not include any mortgage of real or personal
property or any other credit transaction that results in the
mortgagee or the holder of the security acting as trustee for
unsecured creditors of the taxpayer mentioned in the notice of
lien who executed such chattel or real property mortgage or the
document evidencing such credit transaction. Such lien shall be
inferior to the lien of general taxes, special assessments and
special taxes heretofore or hereafter levied by any political
subdivision of this State.

(b) Filing in the State Tax Lien Registry with Registrar.
In case title to land to be affected by the notice of lien or
notice of jeopardy assessment lien is registered under the
provisions of "An Act concerning land titles," approved May 1,
1897, as amended, such notice shall also be filed in the State
Tax Lien Registry office of the Registrar of Titles of the
county within which the property subject to the lien is
situated and shall be entered upon the register of titles as a
memorial of charge upon each folium of the register of titles
affected by such notice, and the Department shall not have a
preference over the rights of any bona fide purchaser,
mortgagee, judgment creditor or other lien holder arising prior
to the registration of such notice.

(c) Index. The Department of Revenue shall maintain a State
Tax Lien Index of all tax liens filed in the State Tax Lien
Registry as provided for by the State Tax Lien Registration
Act. The recorder of each county shall procure a file labeled
"State Tax Lien Notices" and an index book labeled "State Tax
Lien Index." When notice of any lien or jeopardy assessment
lien is presented to him for filing, he shall file it in
numerical order in the file and shall enter it alphabetically
in the index. The entry shall show the name and last known
address of the person named in the notice, the serial number of
the notice, the date and hour of filing, whether it is a
regular lien or a jeopardy assessment lien, and the amount of
tax and penalty due and unpaid, plus the amount of interest due
at the time when the notice of lien or jeopardy assessment is
filed.

(d) (Blank). No recorder or registrar of titles of any
county shall require that the Department pay any costs or fees
in connection with recordation of any notice or other document
filed by the Department under this Act at the time such notice
or other document is presented for recordation. The recorder or
registrar of each county, in order to receive payment for fees
or costs incurred by the Department, shall present the
Department with monthly statements indicating the amount of
fees and costs incurred by the Department and for which no
payment has been received. This amendatory Act of 1987 applies
to all liens heretofore or hereafter filed.

(e) The taxpayer is liable for any the filing fees imposed
fee incurred by the Department for filing the lien in the State
Tax Lien Registry and any the filing fees imposed fee incurred
by the Department for to file the release of that lien. The
filing fees shall be paid to the Department in addition to
payment of the tax, penalty, and interest included in the
amount of the lien.

(Source: P.A. 92-826, eff. 1-1-03.)
(35 ILCS 5/1105) (from Ch. 120, par. 11-1105)

Sec. 1105. Release of Liens.

(a) In general. Upon payment by the taxpayer to the
Department in cash or by guaranteed remittance of an amount
representing the filing fees and charges for the lien and the
filing fees and charges for the release of that lien, the
Department shall release all or any portion of the property
subject to any lien provided for in this Act and file that
complete or partial release of lien in the State Tax Lien
Registry with the recorder of the county where that lien was
filed if it determines that the release will not endanger or
jeopardize the collection of the amount secured thereby.

(b) Judicial determination. If on judicial review the final
judgment of the court is that the taxpayer does not owe some or
all of the amount secured by the lien against him, or that no
jeopardy to the revenue exists, the Department shall release
its lien to the extent of such finding of nonliability, or to
the extent of such finding of no jeopardy to the revenue. The
taxpayer shall, however, be liable for the filing fee imposed
paid by the Department to file the lien and the filing fee
imposed to release required to file a release of the lien. The
filing fees shall be paid to the Department.

(c) Payment. The Department shall also release its jeopardy
assessment lien against the taxpayer whenever the tax and
penalty covered by such lien, plus any interest which may be
due and an amount representing the filing fee to file the lien
and the filing fee imposed to release required to file a release of that lien, are paid by the taxpayer to the Department in cash or by guaranteed remittance.

(d) Certificate of release. The Department shall issue a certificate of complete or partial release of the lien upon payment by the taxpayer to the Department in cash or by guaranteed remittance of an amount representing the filing fee imposed paid by the Department to file the lien and the filing fee imposed to release required to file the release of that lien:

(1) to the extent that the fair market value of any property subject to the lien exceeds the amount of the lien plus the amount of all prior liens upon such property;

(2) to the extent that such lien shall become unenforceable;

(3) to the extent that the amount of such lien is paid by the person whose property is subject to such lien, together with any interest and penalty which may become due under this Act between the date when the notice of lien is filed and the date when the amount of such lien is paid;

(4) to the extent that there is furnished to the Department on a form to be approved and with a surety or sureties satisfactory to the Department a bond that is conditioned upon the payment of the amount of such lien, together with any interest which may become due under this Act after the notice of lien is filed, but before the
amount thereof is fully paid;

(5) to the extent and under the circumstances specified in this Section.

A certificate of complete or partial release of any lien shall be held conclusive that the lien upon the property covered by the certificate is extinguished to the extent indicated by such certificate.

Such release of lien shall be issued to the person, or his agent, against whom the lien was obtained and shall contain in legible letters a statement as follows:

FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE OWNER, THIS RELEASE SHALL BE FILED IN THE STATE TAX LIEN REGISTRY WITH THE RECORDER OR THE REGISTRAR OF TITLES, IN WHOSE OFFICE, THE LIEN WAS FILED.

(e) Filing. When a certificate of complete or partial release of lien issued by the Department is filed in the State Tax Lien Registry, the Department presented for filing in the office of the recorder or Registrar of Titles where a notice of lien or notice of jeopardy assessment lien was filed:

(1) the recorder, in the case of nonregistered property, shall permanently attach the certificate of release to the notice of lien or notice of jeopardy assessment lien and shall enter the certificate of release and the date in the "State Tax Lien Index" on the line where the notice of lien or notice of jeopardy assessment lien is entered.
(2) in the case of registered property, the Registrar of Titles shall file and enter upon each folium of the register of titles affected thereby a memorial of the certificate of release which memorial when so entered shall act as a release pro tanto of any memorial of such notice of lien or notice of jeopardy assessment lien previously filed and registered.

(Source: P.A. 92-826, eff. 1-1-03.)

Section 25-10. The Retailers' Occupation Tax Act is amended by changing Sections 5a, 5b, and 5c as follows:

(35 ILCS 120/5a) (from Ch. 120, par. 444a)

Sec. 5a. The Department shall have a lien for the tax herein imposed or any portion thereof, or for any penalty provided for in this Act, or for any amount of interest which may be due as provided for in Section 5 of this Act, upon all the real and personal property of any person to whom a final assessment or revised final assessment has been issued as provided in this Act, or whenever a return is filed without payment of the tax or penalty shown therein to be due, including all such property of such persons acquired after receipt of such assessment or filing of such return. The taxpayer is liable for the filing fee imposed incurred by the Department for filing the lien and the filing fee imposed incurred by the Department to file the release of that
lien. The filing fees shall be paid to the Department in
addition to payment of the tax, penalty, and interest included
in the amount of the lien.

However, where the lien arises because of the issuance of a
final assessment or revised final assessment by the Department,
such lien shall not attach and the notice hereinafter referred
to in this Section shall not be filed until all proceedings in
court for review of such final assessment or revised final
assessment have terminated or the time for the taking thereof
has expired without such proceedings being instituted.

Upon the granting of a rehearing or departmental review
pursuant to Section 4 or Section 5 of this Act after a lien has
attached, such lien shall remain in full force except to the
extent to which the final assessment may be reduced by a
revised final assessment following such rehearing or review.

The lien created by the issuance of a final assessment
shall terminate unless a notice of lien is filed, as provided
in Section 5b hereof, within 3 years from the date all
proceedings in court for the review of such final assessment
have terminated or the time for the taking thereof has expired
without such proceedings being instituted, or (in the case of a
revised final assessment issued pursuant to a rehearing or
departmental review) within 3 years from the date all
proceedings in court for the review of such revised final
assessment have terminated or the time for the taking thereof
has expired without such proceedings being instituted; and
where the lien results from the filing of a return without
payment of the tax or penalty shown therein to be due, the lien
shall terminate unless a notice of lien is filed, as provided
in Section 5b hereof, within 3 years from the date when such
return is filed with the Department: Provided that the time
limitation period on the Department's right to file a notice of
lien shall not run (1) during any period of time in which the
order of any court has the effect of enjoining or restraining
the Department from filing such notice of lien, or (2) during
the term of a repayment plan that taxpayer has entered into
with the Department, as long as taxpayer remains in compliance
with the terms of the repayment plan.

If the Department finds that a taxpayer is about to depart
from the State, or to conceal himself or his property, or to do
any other act tending to prejudice or to render wholly or
partly ineffectual proceedings to collect such tax unless such
proceedings are brought without delay, or if the Department
finds that the collection of the amount due from any taxpayer
will be jeopardized by delay, the Department shall give the
taxpayer notice of such findings and shall make demand for
immediate return and payment of such tax, whereupon such tax
shall become immediately due and payable. If the taxpayer,
within 5 days after such notice (or within such extension of
time as the Department may grant), does not comply with such
notice or show to the Department that the findings in such
notice are erroneous, the Department may file a notice of
The jeopardy assessment lien in the State Tax Lien Registry office of the recorder of the county in which any property of the taxpayer may be located and shall notify the taxpayer of such filing. Such jeopardy assessment lien shall have the same scope and effect as the statutory lien hereinbefore provided for in this Section.

If the taxpayer believes that he does not owe some or all of the tax for which the jeopardy assessment lien against him has been filed, or that no jeopardy to the revenue in fact exists, he may protest within 20 days after being notified by the Department of the filing of such jeopardy assessment lien and request a hearing, whereupon the Department shall hold a hearing in conformity with the provisions of this Act and, pursuant thereto, shall notify the taxpayer of its findings as to whether or not such jeopardy assessment lien will be released. If not, and if the taxpayer is aggrieved by this decision, he may file an action for judicial review of such final determination of the Department in accordance with Section 12 of this Act and the Administrative Review Law.

On and after July 1, 2013, protests concerning matters that are subject to the jurisdiction of the Illinois Independent Tax Tribunal shall be filed with the Tribunal, and hearings on those matters shall be held before the Tribunal in accordance with the Illinois Independent Tax Tribunal Act of 2012. The Tribunal shall notify the taxpayer of its findings as to whether or not such jeopardy assessment lien will be released.
If not, and if the taxpayer is aggrieved by this decision, he may file an action for judicial review of such final determination of the Department in accordance with Section 12 of this Act and the Illinois Independent Tax Tribunal Act of 2012.

With respect to protests filed with the Department prior to July 1, 2013 that would otherwise be subject to the jurisdiction of the Illinois Independent Tax Tribunal, the taxpayer may elect to be subject to the provisions of the Illinois Independent Tax Tribunal Act of 2012 at any time on or after July 1, 2013, but not later than 30 days after the date on which the protest was filed. If made, the election shall be irrevocable.

If, pursuant to such hearing (or after an independent determination of the facts by the Department without a hearing), the Department or the Tribunal determines that some or all of the tax covered by the jeopardy assessment lien is not owed by the taxpayer, or that no jeopardy to the revenue exists, or if on judicial review the final judgment of the court is that the taxpayer does not owe some or all of the tax covered by the jeopardy assessment lien against him, or that no jeopardy to the revenue exists, the Department shall release its jeopardy assessment lien to the extent of such finding of nonliability for the tax, or to the extent of such finding of no jeopardy to the revenue.

The Department shall also release its jeopardy assessment
lien against the taxpayer whenever the tax and penalty covered
by such lien, plus any interest which may be due, are paid and
the taxpayer has paid the Department in cash or by guaranteed
remittance an amount representing the filing fee for the lien
and the filing fee for the release of that lien. The Department
shall file that release of lien in the State Tax Lien Registry
with the recorder of the county where that lien was filed.

Nothing in this Section shall be construed to give the
Department a preference over the rights of any bona fide
purchaser, holder of a security interest, mechanics
lienholder, mortgagee, or judgment lien creditor arising prior
to the filing of a regular notice of lien or a notice of
jeopardy assessment lien in the State Tax Lien Registry office
of the recorder in the county in which the property subject to
the lien is located: Provided, however, that the word "bona
fide", as used in this Section shall not include any mortgage
of real or personal property or any other credit transaction
that results in the mortgagee or the holder of the security
acting as trustee for unsecured creditors of the taxpayer
mentioned in the notice of lien who executed such chattel or
real property mortgage or the document evidencing such credit
transaction. Such lien shall be inferior to the lien of general
taxes, special assessments and special taxes heretofore or
hereafter levied by any political subdivision of this State.

In case title to land to be affected by the notice of lien
or notice of jeopardy assessment lien is registered under the
provisions of "An Act concerning land titles", approved May 1, 1897, as amended, such notice shall also be filed in the State Tax Lien Registry office of the Registrar of Titles of the county within which the property subject to the lien is situated and shall be entered upon the register of titles as a memorial or charge upon each folium of the register of titles affected by such notice, and the Department shall not have a preference over the rights of any bona fide purchaser, mortgagee, judgment creditor or other lien holder arising prior to the registration of such notice: Provided, however, that the word "bona fide" shall not include any mortgage of real or personal property or any other credit transaction that results in the mortgagee or the holder of the security acting as trustee for unsecured creditors of the taxpayer mentioned in the notice of lien who executed such chattel or real property mortgage or the document evidencing such credit transaction.

Such regular lien or jeopardy assessment lien shall not be effective against any purchaser with respect to any item in a retailer's stock in trade purchased from the retailer in the usual course of such retailer's business.

(Source: P.A. 97-1129, eff. 8-28-12; 98-446, eff. 8-16-13.)

(35 ILCS 120/5b) (from Ch. 120, par. 444b)

Sec. 5b. State Tax Lien Index. The Department of Revenue shall maintain a State Tax Lien Index of all tax liens filed in the State Tax Lien Registry as provided for by the State Tax
Lien Registration Act. The recorder of each county shall procure a file labeled "State Tax Lien Notices" and an index book labeled "State Tax Lien Index". When notice of any lien or jeopardy assessment lien is presented to him for filing, he shall file it in numerical order in the file and shall enter it alphabetically in the index. The entry shall show the name and last known business address of the person named in the notice, the serial number of the notice, the date and hour of filing, whether it is a regular lien or a jeopardy assessment lien, and the amount of tax and penalty due and unpaid, plus the amount of interest due under Section 5 of this Act at the time when the notice of lien or jeopardy assessment lien is filed.

No recorder or registrar of titles of any county shall require that the Department pay any costs or fees in connection with recordation of any notice or other document filed by the Department under this Act at the time such notice or other document is presented for recordation. The recorder or registrar of each county, in order to receive payment for fees or costs incurred by the Department, shall present the Department with monthly statements indicating the amount of fees and costs incurred by the Department and for which no payment has been received.

A notice of lien may be filed after the issuance of a revised final assessment pursuant to a rehearing or departmental review under Section 4 or Section 5 of this Act.

When the lien obtained pursuant to this Act has been
satisfied and the taxpayer has paid the Department in cash or by guaranteed remittance an amount representing the filing fee for the lien and the filing fee for the release of that lien, the Department shall issue a release of lien and file that release of lien in the State Tax Lien Registry with the recorder of the county where that lien was filed. The release of lien shall contain in legible letters a statement as follows:

FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE OWNER, THIS RELEASE SHALL BE FILED IN THE STATE TAX LIEN REGISTRY WITH THE RECORDER OR THE REGISTRAR OF TITLES, IN WHOSE OFFICE, THE LIEN WAS FILED.

When a certificate of complete or partial release of lien issued by the Department is filed in the State Tax Lien Registry, the Department of Revenue presented for filing in the office of the recorder or Registrar of Titles where a notice of lien or notice of jeopardy assessment lien was filed, the recorder, in the case of nonregistered property, shall permanently attach the certificate of release to the notice of lien or notice of jeopardy assessment lien and shall enter the certificate of release and the date in the "State Tax Lien Index" on the line where the notice of lien or notice of jeopardy assessment lien is entered.

In the case of registered property, the Registrar of Titles shall file and enter upon each folium of the register of titles affected thereby a memorial of the certificate of release which
memorial when so entered shall act as a release pro tante of
any memorial of such notice of lien or notice of jeopardy
assessment lien previously filed and registered.
(Source: P.A. 92-826, eff. 1-1-03.)

(35 ILCS 120/5c) (from Ch. 120, par. 444c)
Sec. 5c. Upon payment by the taxpayer to the Department in
cash or by guaranteed remittance of an amount representing the
filing fee for the lien and the filing fee for the release of
that lien, the Department shall issue a certificate of complete
or partial release of the lien and file that complete or
partial release of lien in the State Tax Lien Registry with the
recorder of the county where the lien was filed:
(a) to the extent that the fair market value of any
property subject to the lien exceeds the amount of the lien
plus the amount of all prior liens upon such property;
(b) to the extent that such lien shall become
unenforceable;
(c) to the extent that the amount of such lien is paid
by the retailer whose property is subject to such lien,
together with any interest which may become due under
Section 5 of this Act between the date when the notice of
lien is filed and the date when the amount of such lien is
paid;
(d) to the extent that there is furnished to the
Department on a form to be approved and with a surety or
sureties satisfactory to the Department a bond that is conditioned upon the payment of the amount of such lien, together with any interest which may become due under Section 5 of this Act after the notice of lien is filed, but before the amount thereof is fully paid;

(e) to the extent and under the circumstances specified in Section 5a of this Act in the case of jeopardy assessment liens;

(f) to the extent to which an assessment is reduced pursuant to a rehearing or departmental review under Section 4 or Section 5 of this Act.

A certificate of complete or partial release of any lien shall be held conclusive that the lien upon the property covered by the certificate is extinguished to the extent indicated by such certificate.

(Source: P.A. 92-826, eff. 1-1-03.)

Section 25-15. The Cannabis and Controlled Substances Tax Act is amended by changing Sections 16, 17, and 19 as follows:

(35 ILCS 520/16) (from Ch. 120, par. 2166)

Sec. 16. All assessments are Jeopardy Assessments - lien.

(a) Assessment. An assessment for a dealer not possessing valid stamps or other official indicia showing that the tax has been paid shall be considered a jeopardy assessment or collection, as provided by Section 1102 of the Illinois Income
Tax Act. The Department shall determine and assess a tax and applicable penalties and interest according to the best judgment and information available to the Department, which amount so fixed by the Department shall be prima facie correct and shall be prima facie evidence of the correctness of the amount of tax due, as shown in such determination. When, according to the best judgment and information available to the Department with regard to all real and personal property and rights to property of the dealer, there is no reasonable expectation of collection of the amount of tax and penalty to be assessed, the Department may issue an assessment under this Section for the amount of tax without penalty.

(b) Filing of Lien. Upon issuance of a jeopardy assessment as provided by subsection (a) of this Section, the Department may file a notice of jeopardy assessment lien in the State Tax Lien Registry office of the recorder of the county in which any property of the taxpayer may be located and shall notify the taxpayer of such filing.

(c) Protest. If the taxpayer believes that he does not owe some or all of the amount for which the jeopardy assessment lien against him has been filed, he may protest within 20 days after being notified by the Department of the filing of such jeopardy assessment lien and request a hearing, whereupon the Department shall hold a hearing in conformity with the provisions of Section 908 of the Illinois Income Tax Act and, pursuant thereto, shall notify the taxpayer of its decision as
to whether or not such jeopardy assessment lien will be released.

After the expiration of the period within which the person assessed may file an action for judicial review without such action being filed, a certified copy of the final assessment or revised final assessment of the Department may be filed with the Circuit Court of the county in which the dealer resides, or of Cook County in the case of a dealer who does not reside in this State, or in the county where the violation of this Act took place. The certified copy of the final assessment or revised final assessment shall be accompanied by a certification which recites facts that are sufficient to show that the Department complied with the jurisdictional requirements of the Act in arriving at its final assessment or its revised final assessment and that the dealer had this opportunity for an administrative hearing and for judicial review, whether he availed himself or herself of either or both of these opportunities or not. If the court is satisfied that the Department complied with the jurisdictional requirements of the Act in arriving at its final assessment or its revised final assessment and that the taxpayer had his opportunity for an administrative hearing and for judicial review, whether he availed himself of either or both of these opportunities or not, the court shall render judgment in favor of the Department and against the taxpayer for the amount shown to be due by the final assessment or the revised final assessment, plus any
interest which may be due, and such judgment shall be entered
in the judgment docket of the court. Such judgment shall bear
the same rate of interest and shall have the same effect as
other judgments. The judgment may be enforced, and all laws
applicable to sales for the enforcement of a judgment shall be
applicable to sales made under such judgments. The Department
shall file the certified copy of its assessment, as herein
provided, with the Circuit Court within 2 years after such
assessment becomes final except when the taxpayer consents in
writing to an extension of such filing period, and except that
the time limitation period on the Department's right to file
the certified copy of its assessment with the Circuit Court
shall not run during any period of time in which the order of
any court has the effect of enjoining or restraining the
Department from filing such certified copy of its assessment
with the Circuit Court.

If, when the cause of action for a proceeding in court
accrues against a person, he or she is out of the State, the
action may be commenced within the times herein limited, after
his or her coming into or returning to the State; and if, after
the cause of action accrues, he or she departs from and remains
out of the State, the time of his or her absence from the
State, the time of his or her absence is no part of the time
limited for the commencement of the action; but the foregoing
provisions concerning absence from the State shall not apply to
any case in which, at the time the cause of action accrues, the
party against whom the cause of action accrues is not a resident of this State. The time within which a court action is to be commenced by the Department hereunder shall not run from the date the taxpayer files a petition in bankruptcy under the Federal Bankruptcy Act until 30 days after notice of termination or expiration of the automatic stay imposed by the Federal Bankruptcy Act.

No claim shall be filed against the estate of any deceased person or any person under legal disability for any tax or penalty or part of either, or interest, except in the manner prescribed and within the time limited by the Probate Act of 1975, as amended.

The collection of tax or penalty or interest by any means provided for herein shall not be a bar to any prosecution under this Act.

In addition to any penalty provided for in this Act, any amount of tax which is not paid when due shall bear interest at the rate determined in accordance with the Uniform Penalty and Interest Act, per month or fraction thereof from the date when such tax becomes past due until such tax is paid or a judgment therefor is obtained by the Department. If the time for making or completing an audit of a taxpayer's books and records is extended with the taxpayer's consent, at the request of and for the convenience of the Department, beyond the date on which the statute of limitations upon the issuance of a notice of tax liability by the Department otherwise run, no interest shall
accrue during the period of such extension. Interest shall be
collected in the same manner and as part of the tax.

If the Department determines that an amount of tax or
penalty or interest was incorrectly assessed, whether as the
result of a mistake of fact or an error of law, the Department
shall waive the amount of tax or penalty or interest that
accrued due to the incorrect assessment.

(Source: P.A. 97-1129, eff. 8-28-12.)

(35 ILCS 520/17) (from Ch. 120, par. 2167)

Sec. 17. Filing and Priority of Liens. (a) Filing in the
State Tax Lien Registry with Recorder. Nothing in this Act
shall be construed to give the Department a preference over the
rights of any bona fide purchaser, holder of a security
interest, mechanics lienholder, mortgagee, or judgment lien
creditor arising prior to the filing of a regular notice of
lien or a notice of jeopardy assessment lien in the State Tax
Lien Registry office of the recorder in the county in which the
property subject to the lien is located. For purposes of this
section, the term "bona fide," shall not include any mortgage
of real or personal property or any other credit transaction
that results in the mortgagee or the holder of the security
acting as trustee for unsecured creditors of the taxpayer
mentioned in the notice of lien who executed such chattel or
real property mortgage or the document evidencing such credit
transaction. Such lien shall be inferior to the lien of general
taxes, special assessments and special taxes heretofore or hereafter levied by any political subdivision of this State.

(b) Filing with Registrar. In case title to land to be affected by the notice of lien or notice of jeopardy assessment lien is registered under the provisions of "An Act concerning land titles," approved May 1, 1897, as amended, such notice shall also be filed in the State Tax Lien Registry office of the Registrar of Titles of the county within which the property subject to the lien is situated and shall be entered upon the register of titles as a memorial of charge upon each folium of the register of titles affected by such notice, and the Department shall not have a preference over the rights of any bona fide purchaser, mortgagee, judgment creditor or other lien holder arising prior to the registration of such notice.

(c) (Blank). No recorder or registrar of titles of any county shall require that the Department pay any costs or fees in connection with recordation of any notice or other document filed by the Department under this Act at the time such notice or other document is presented for recordation.

(Source: P.A. 86-905.)

(35 ILCS 520/19) (from Ch. 120, par. 2169)

Sec. 19. Release of Liens.

(a) In general. The Department shall release all or any portion of the property subject to any lien provided for in this Act if it determines that the release will not endanger or
jeopardize the collection of the amount secured thereby. The Department shall release its lien on property which is the subject of forfeiture proceedings under the Narcotics Profit Forfeiture Act, the Criminal Code of 2012, or the Drug Asset Forfeiture Procedure Act until all forfeiture proceedings are concluded. Property forfeited shall not be subject to a lien under this Act.

(b) Judicial determination. If on judicial review the final judgment of the court is that the taxpayer does not owe some or all of the amount secured by the lien against him, or that no jeopardy to the revenue exists, the Department shall release its lien to the extent of such finding of nonliability, or to the extent of such finding of no jeopardy to the revenue.

(c) Payment. The Department shall also release its jeopardy assessment lien against the taxpayer whenever the tax and penalty covered by such lien, plus any interest which may be due, are paid.

(d) Certificate of release. The Department shall issue a certificate of complete or partial release of the lien:

(1) To the extent that the fair market value of any property subject to the lien exceeds the amount of the lien plus the amount of all prior liens upon such property;

(2) To the extent that such lien shall become unenforceable;

(3) To the extent that the amount of such lien is paid by the person whose property is subject to such lien,
together with any interest and penalty which may become due under this Act between the date when the notice of lien is filed and the date when the amount of such lien is paid;

(4) To the extent and under the circumstances specified in this Section. A certificate of complete or partial release of any lien shall be held conclusive that the lien upon the property covered by the certificate is extinguished to the extent indicated by such certificate. Such release of lien shall be issued to the person, or his agent, against whom the lien was obtained and shall contain in legible letters a statement as follows:

FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE OWNER, THIS RELEASE SHALL BE FILED IN THE STATE TAX LIEN REGISTRY WITH THE RECORDER OR THE REGISTRAR OF TITLES, IN WHOSE OFFICE, THE LIEN WAS FILED.

(e) Filing. When a certificate of complete or partial release of lien issued by the Department is filed in the State Tax Lien Registry, the Department presented for filing in the office of the recorder or Registrar of Titles where a notice of lien or notice of jeopardy assessment lien was filed:

(1) The recorder, in the case of nonregistered property, shall permanently attach the certificate of release to the notice of lien or notice of jeopardy assessment lien and shall enter the certificate of release and the date in the "State Tax Lien Index" on the line where the notice of lien or notice of jeopardy assessment
lien is entered. 

(2) In the case of registered property, the Registrar of Titles shall file and enter upon each folium of the register of titles affected thereby a memorial of the certificate of release which memorial when so entered shall act as a release pro tanto of any memorial of such notice of lien or notice of jeopardy assessment lien previously filed and registered.

(Source: P.A. 97-1150, eff. 1-25-13.)

Section 25-20. The Illinois Municipal Code is amended by changing Section 8-3-15 as follows:

(65 ILCS 5/8-3-15) (from Ch. 24, par. 8-3-15)

Sec. 8-3-15. The corporate authorities of each municipality shall have all powers necessary to enforce the collection of any tax imposed and collected by such municipality, whether such tax was imposed pursuant to its home rule powers or statutory authorization, including but not limited to subpoena power and the power to create and enforce liens. No such lien shall affect the rights of bona fide purchasers, mortgagees, judgment creditors or other lienholders who acquire their interests in such property prior to the time a notice of such lien is placed on record in the office of the recorder or the registrar of titles of the county in which the property is located. However, nothing in this
Section shall permit a municipality to place a lien upon property not located or found within its corporate boundaries. A municipality creating a lien may provide that the procedures for its notice and enforcement shall be the same as that provided in the Retailers' Occupation Tax Act, as that Act existed prior to the adoption of the State Tax Lien Registration Act now or hereafter amended, for State tax liens, and any recorder or registrar of titles with whom a notice of such lien is filed shall treat such lien as a State tax lien for recording purposes.
(Source: P.A. 86-680.)

Section 25-25. The Title Insurance Act is amended by changing Section 22 as follows:

(215 ILCS 155/22) (from Ch. 73, par. 1422)

Sec. 22. Tax indemnity; notice. A corporation authorized to do business under this Act shall notify the Director of Revenue of the State of Illinois, by notice directed to his office in the City of Chicago, of each trust account or similar account established which relates to title exceptions due to a judgment lien or any other lien arising under any tax Act administered by the Illinois Department of Revenue, when notice of such lien has been filed with the registrar of titles or recorder or in the State Tax Lien Registry, as the case may be, in the manner prescribed by law. Such notice shall contain the name, address,
and tax identification number of the debtor, the permanent real
estate index numbers, if any, and the address and legal
description of the property, the type of lien claimed by the
Department and identification of any trust fund or similar
account held by such corporation or any agent thereof relating
to such lien. Any trust fund or similar account established by
such corporation or agent relating to any such lien shall
include provisions requiring such corporation or agent to apply
such fund in satisfaction or release of such lien upon written
demand therefor by the Department of Revenue.
(Source: P.A. 94-893, eff. 6-20-06.)

ARTICLE 30. GASOHOL; ETHANOL FUEL

Section 30-5. The Use Tax Act is amended by changing
Section 3-10 as follows:

(35 ILCS 105/3-10)
Sec. 3-10. Rate of tax. Unless otherwise provided in this
Section, the tax imposed by this Act is at the rate of 6.25% of
either the selling price or the fair market value, if any, of
the tangible personal property. In all cases where property
functionally used or consumed is the same as the property that
was purchased at retail, then the tax is imposed on the selling
price of the property. In all cases where property functionally
used or consumed is a by-product or waste product that has been
refined, manufactured, or produced from property purchased at retail, then the tax is imposed on the lower of the fair market value, if any, of the specific property so used in this State or on the selling price of the property purchased at retail. For purposes of this Section "fair market value" means the price at which property would change hands between a willing buyer and a willing seller, neither being under any compulsion to buy or sell and both having reasonable knowledge of the relevant facts. The fair market value shall be established by Illinois sales by the taxpayer of the same property as that functionally used or consumed, or if there are no such sales by the taxpayer, then comparable sales or purchases of property of like kind and character in Illinois.

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%.

Beginning on August 6, 2010 through August 15, 2010, with respect to sales tax holiday items as defined in Section 3-6 of this Act, the tax is imposed at the rate of 1.25%.

With respect to gasohol, 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 July 1, 2017 December 31, 2018, and (iii) 100% of the proceeds of sales made thereafter. If, at any time, however,
the tax under this Act on sales of gasohol 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, 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, 2023 but applies to 100% of the proceeds of sales made thereafter.

With respect to biodiesel blends 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, 2018 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 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 made during that time.

With respect to 100% biodiesel and biodiesel blends 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, 2023 but applies to 100% of the proceeds of sales made thereafter.

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 nonprescription medicines, drugs, medical appliances, products classified as Class III medical devices by the United States Food and Drug Administration that are used for cancer treatment pursuant to a prescription, as well as any accessories and components related to those devices, modifications to a motor vehicle for the purpose of rendering it usable by a person with a disability, 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, until September 1, 2009: the term "soft drinks" means any complete, finished, ready-to-use, non-alcoholic drink, whether 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; but "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, beginning September 1, 2009, "soft drinks" means non-alcoholic beverages that contain natural or artificial sweeteners. "Soft drinks" do not include beverages that contain milk or milk
products, soy, rice or similar milk substitutes, or greater than 50% of vegetable or fruit juice by volume.

Until August 1, 2009, and 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. Beginning August 1, 2009, and 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, candy, and food products that are dispensed hot from a vending machine, regardless of the location of the vending machine.

Notwithstanding any other provisions of this Act, beginning September 1, 2009, "food for human consumption that is to be consumed off the premises where it is sold" does not include candy. For purposes of this Section, "candy" means a preparation of sugar, honey, or other natural or artificial sweeteners in combination with chocolate, fruits, nuts or other ingredients or flavorings in the form of bars, drops, or pieces. "Candy" does not include any preparation that contains flour or requires refrigeration.

Notwithstanding any other provisions of this Act, beginning September 1, 2009, "nonprescription medicines and drugs" does not include grooming and hygiene products. For
purposes of this Section, "grooming and hygiene products" includes, but is not limited to, soaps and cleaning solutions, shampoo, toothpaste, mouthwash, antiperspirants, and sun tan lotions and screens, unless those products are available by prescription only, regardless of whether the products meet the definition of "over-the-counter-drugs". For the purposes of this paragraph, "over-the-counter-drug" means a drug for human use that contains a label that identifies the product as a drug as required by 21 C.F.R. § 201.66. The "over-the-counter-drug" label includes:

(A) A "Drug Facts" panel; or

(B) A statement of the "active ingredient(s)" with a list of those ingredients contained in the compound, substance or preparation.

Beginning on the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 98th General Assembly, "prescription and nonprescription medicines and drugs" includes medical cannabis purchased from a registered dispensing organization under the Compassionate Use of Medical Cannabis Pilot Program Act.

If the property that is purchased at retail from a retailer is acquired outside Illinois and used outside Illinois before being brought to Illinois for use here and is taxable under this Act, the "selling price" on which the tax is computed shall be reduced by an amount that represents a reasonable allowance for depreciation for the period of prior out-of-state use.
Section 30-10. The Service Use Tax Act is amended by changing Section 3-10 as follows:

(35 ILCS 110/3-10) (from Ch. 120, par. 439.33-10)

Sec. 3-10. Rate of tax. Unless otherwise provided in this Section, the tax imposed by this Act is at the rate of 6.25% of the selling price of tangible personal property transferred as an incident to the sale of service, but, for the purpose of computing this tax, in no event shall the selling price be less than the cost price of the property to the serviceman.

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%.

With respect to gasohol, as defined in the Use Tax Act, the tax imposed by this Act applies to (i) 70% of the selling price of property transferred as an incident to the sale of service on or after January 1, 1990, and before July 1, 2003, (ii) 80% of the selling price of property transferred as an incident to the sale of service on or after July 1, 2003 and on or before December 31, 2018, and (iii) 100% of the selling price 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 selling price of property transferred as an incident to the sale of service on or after July 1, 2003 and on or before December 31, 2018 but applies to 100% of the selling price 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 selling price of property transferred as an incident to the sale of service on or after July 1, 2003 and on or before December 31, 2018 and (ii) 100% of the proceeds of the selling price 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 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 the selling price of property transferred as an incident to the sale of service
on or after July 1, 2003 and on or before December 31, 2023
December 31, 2018 but applies to 100% of the selling price thereafter.

At the election of any registered serviceman made for each fiscal year, sales of service in which the aggregate annual cost price of tangible personal property transferred as an incident to the sales of service is less than 35%, or 75% in the case of servicemen transferring prescription drugs or servicemen engaged in graphic arts production, of the aggregate annual total gross receipts from all sales of service, the tax imposed by this Act shall be based on the serviceman's cost price of the tangible personal property transferred as an incident to the sale of those services.

The tax shall be imposed at the rate of 1% on food prepared for immediate consumption and transferred incident to a sale of service subject to this Act or the Service Occupation Tax Act by an entity licensed under the Hospital Licensing Act, the Nursing Home Care Act, the ID/DD Community Care Act, the MC/DD Act, the Specialized Mental Health Rehabilitation Act of 2013, or the Child Care Act of 1969. The tax shall also be imposed at the rate of 1% on 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 is not otherwise included in this paragraph) and prescription and nonprescription medicines, drugs, medical appliances, products
classified as Class III medical devices by the United States Food and Drug Administration that are used for cancer treatment pursuant to a prescription, as well as any accessories and components related to those devices, modifications to a motor vehicle for the purpose of rendering it usable by a person with a disability, and insulin, urine testing materials, syringes, and needles used by diabetics, for human use. For the purposes of this Section, until September 1, 2009: the term "soft drinks" means any complete, finished, ready-to-use, non-alcoholic drink, whether 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; but "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, beginning September 1, 2009, "soft drinks" means non-alcoholic beverages that contain natural or artificial sweeteners. "Soft drinks" do not include beverages that contain milk or milk products, soy, rice or similar milk substitutes, or greater than 50% of vegetable or fruit juice by volume.

Until August 1, 2009, and 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. Beginning August 1, 2009, and 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, candy, and food products that are dispensed hot from a vending machine, regardless of the location of the vending machine.

Notwithstanding any other provisions of this Act, beginning September 1, 2009, "food for human consumption that is to be consumed off the premises where it is sold" does not include candy. For purposes of this Section, "candy" means a preparation of sugar, honey, or other natural or artificial sweeteners in combination with chocolate, fruits, nuts or other ingredients or flavorings in the form of bars, drops, or pieces. "Candy" does not include any preparation that contains flour or requires refrigeration.

Notwithstanding any other provisions of this Act, beginning September 1, 2009, "nonprescription medicines and drugs" does not include grooming and hygiene products. For purposes of this Section, "grooming and hygiene products" includes, but is not limited to, soaps and cleaning solutions, shampoo, toothpaste, mouthwash, antiperspirants, and sun tan
lotions and screens, unless those products are available by
prescription only, regardless of whether the products meet the
definition of "over-the-counter-drugs". For the purposes of
this paragraph, "over-the-counter-drug" means a drug for human
use that contains a label that identifies the product as a drug
as required by 21 C.F.R. § 201.66. The "over-the-counter-drug"
label includes:

(A) A "Drug Facts" panel; or

(B) A statement of the "active ingredient(s)" with a
list of those ingredients contained in the compound,
substance or preparation.

Beginning on January 1, 2014 (the effective date of Public
Act 98-122), "prescription and nonprescription medicines and
drugs" includes medical cannabis purchased from a registered
dispensing organization under the Compassionate Use of Medical
Cannabis Pilot Program Act.

If the property that is acquired from a serviceman is
acquired outside Illinois and used outside Illinois before
being brought to Illinois for use here and is taxable under
this Act, the "selling price" on which the tax is computed
shall be reduced by an amount that represents a reasonable
allowance for depreciation for the period of prior out-of-state
use.

(Source: P.A. 98-104, eff. 7-22-13; 98-122, eff. 1-1-14;
98-756, eff. 7-16-14; 99-143, eff. 7-27-15; 99-180, eff.
7-29-15; 99-642, eff. 7-28-16; 99-858, eff. 8-19-16.)
Section 30-15. The Service Occupation Tax Act is amended by changing Section 3-10 as follows:

(35 ILCS 115/3-10) (from Ch. 120, par. 439.103-10)

Sec. 3-10. Rate of tax. Unless otherwise provided in this Section, the tax imposed by this Act is at the rate of 6.25% of the "selling price", as defined in Section 2 of the Service Use Tax Act, of the tangible personal property. For the purpose of computing this tax, in no event shall the "selling price" be less than the cost price to the serviceman of the tangible personal property transferred. The selling price of each item of tangible personal property transferred as an incident of a sale of service may be shown as a distinct and separate item on the serviceman's billing to the service customer. If the selling price is not so shown, the selling price of the tangible personal property is deemed to be 50% of the serviceman's entire billing to the service customer. When, however, a serviceman contracts to design, develop, and produce special order machinery or equipment, the tax imposed by this Act shall be based on the serviceman's cost price of the tangible personal property transferred incident to the completion of the contract.

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%.

With respect to gasohol, as defined in the Use Tax Act, the tax imposed by this Act shall apply to (i) 70% of the cost price of property transferred as an incident to the sale of service on or after January 1, 1990, and before July 1, 2003, (ii) 80% of the selling price of property transferred as an incident to the sale of service on or after July 1, 2003 and on or before July 1, 2017 December 31, 2018, and (iii) 100% of the cost price 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 selling price of property transferred as an incident to the sale of service on or after July 1, 2003 and on or before December 31, 2023 December 31, 2018 but applies to 100% of the selling price 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 selling price of property transferred as an incident to the sale of service on or after July 1, 2003 and on or before December 31, 2018 and (ii) 100% of the proceeds of the selling price 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 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 material, the tax imposed by this Act does not apply to the proceeds of the selling price of property transferred as an incident to the sale of service on or after July 1, 2003 and on or before December 31, 2018 but applies to 100% of the selling price thereafter.

At the election of any registered serviceman made for each fiscal year, sales of service in which the aggregate annual cost price of tangible personal property transferred as an incident to the sales of service is less than 35%, or 75% in the case of servicemen transferring prescription drugs or servicemen engaged in graphic arts production, of the aggregate annual total gross receipts from all sales of service, the tax imposed by this Act shall be based on the serviceman's cost price of the tangible personal property transferred incident to the sale of those services.

The tax shall be imposed at the rate of 1% on food prepared for immediate consumption and transferred incident to a sale of service subject to this Act or the Service Occupation Tax Act.
by an entity licensed under the Hospital Licensing Act, the
Nursing Home Care Act, the ID/DD Community Care Act, the MC/DD
Act, the Specialized Mental Health Rehabilitation Act of 2013,
or the Child Care Act of 1969. The tax shall also be imposed at
the rate of 1% on 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 is not otherwise
included in this paragraph) and prescription and
nonprescription medicines, drugs, medical appliances, products
classified as Class III medical devices by the United States
Food and Drug Administration that are used for cancer treatment
pursuant to a prescription, as well as any accessories and
components related to those devices, modifications to a motor
vehicle for the purpose of rendering it usable by a person with
a disability, and insulin, urine testing materials, syringes,
and needles used by diabetics, for human use. For the purposes
of this Section, until September 1, 2009: the term "soft
drinks" means any complete, finished, ready-to-use,
non-alcoholic drink, whether 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 can, carton, or container, regardless
of size; but "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, beginning September 1, 2009, "soft drinks" means non-alcoholic beverages that contain natural or artificial sweeteners. "Soft drinks" do not include beverages that contain milk or milk products, soy, rice or similar milk substitutes, or greater than 50% of vegetable or fruit juice by volume.

Until August 1, 2009, and 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. Beginning August 1, 2009, and 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, candy, and food products that are dispensed hot from a vending machine, regardless of the location of the vending machine.

Notwithstanding any other provisions of this Act, beginning September 1, 2009, "food for human consumption that is to be consumed off the premises where it is sold" does not include candy. For purposes of this Section, "candy" means a preparation of sugar, honey, or other natural or artificial
sweeteners in combination with chocolate, fruits, nuts or other ingredients or flavorings in the form of bars, drops, or pieces. "Candy" does not include any preparation that contains flour or requires refrigeration.

Notwithstanding any other provisions of this Act, beginning September 1, 2009, "nonprescription medicines and drugs" does not include grooming and hygiene products. For purposes of this Section, "grooming and hygiene products" includes, but is not limited to, soaps and cleaning solutions, shampoo, toothpaste, mouthwash, antiperspirants, and sun tan lotions and screens, unless those products are available by prescription only, regardless of whether the products meet the definition of "over-the-counter-drugs". For the purposes of this paragraph, "over-the-counter-drug" means a drug for human use that contains a label that identifies the product as a drug as required by 21 C.F.R. § 201.66. The "over-the-counter-drug" label includes:

(A) A "Drug Facts" panel; or

(B) A statement of the "active ingredient(s)" with a list of those ingredients contained in the compound, substance or preparation.

Beginning on January 1, 2014 (the effective date of Public Act 98-122), "prescription and nonprescription medicines and drugs" includes medical cannabis purchased from a registered dispensing organization under the Compassionate Use of Medical Cannabis Pilot Program Act.
Section 30-20. The Retailers' Occupation Tax Act is amended by changing Section 2-10 as follows:

(35 ILCS 120/2-10)

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%.

Beginning on August 6, 2010 through August 15, 2010, with respect to sales tax holiday items as defined in Section 2-8 of this 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 July 1, 2017 December 31, 2018, 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, 2023 December 31, 2018 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, 2018 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 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, 2023 but applies to 100% of the proceeds of sales made thereafter.

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 nonprescription medicines, drugs, medical appliances, products classified as Class III medical devices by the United States Food and Drug Administration that are used for cancer treatment pursuant to a prescription, as well as any accessories and components related to those devices, modifications to a motor vehicle for the purpose of rendering it usable by a person with a disability, 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, until September 1, 2009: the term "soft drinks" means any complete, finished, ready-to-use, non-alcoholic drink, whether 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; but "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, beginning September 1, 2009, "soft drinks" means non-alcoholic beverages that contain natural or artificial sweeteners. "Soft drinks" do not include beverages that contain milk or milk products, soy, rice or similar milk substitutes, or greater than 50% of vegetable or fruit juice by volume.

Until August 1, 2009, and 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. Beginning August 1, 2009, and 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, candy, and food products that are dispensed hot from a vending machine, regardless of the location of the vending machine.

Notwithstanding any other provisions of this Act, beginning September 1, 2009, "food for human consumption that is to be consumed off the premises where it is sold" does not include candy. For purposes of this Section, "candy" means a preparation of sugar, honey, or other natural or artificial sweeteners in combination with chocolate, fruits, nuts or other ingredients or flavorings in the form of bars, drops, or pieces. "Candy" does not include any preparation that contains flour or requires refrigeration.

Notwithstanding any other provisions of this Act, beginning September 1, 2009, "nonprescription medicines and drugs" does not include grooming and hygiene products. For purposes of this Section, "grooming and hygiene products" includes, but is not limited to, soaps and cleaning solutions, shampoo, toothpaste, mouthwash, antiperspirants, and sun tan lotions and screens, unless those products are available by prescription only, regardless of whether the products meet the definition of "over-the-counter-drugs". For the purposes of this paragraph, "over-the-counter-drug" means a drug for human use that contains a label that identifies the product as a drug as required by 21 C.F.R. § 201.66. The "over-the-counter-drug"
label includes:

(A) A "Drug Facts" panel; or

(B) A statement of the "active ingredient(s)" with a list of those ingredients contained in the compound, substance or preparation.

Beginning on the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 98th General Assembly, "prescription and nonprescription medicines and drugs" includes medical cannabis purchased from a registered dispensing organization under the Compassionate Use of Medical Cannabis Pilot Program Act.

(Source: P.A. 98-122, eff. 1-1-14; 99-143, eff. 7-27-15; 99-858, eff. 8-19-16.)

ARTICLE 35. GRAPHIC ARTS

Section 35-5. The Use Tax Act is amended by changing Sections 3-5 and 3-50 as follows:

(35 ILCS 105/3-5)

Sec. 3-5. Exemptions. Use of the following tangible personal property is exempt from the tax imposed by this Act:

(1) Personal property purchased from a corporation, society, association, foundation, institution, or organization, other than a limited liability company, that is organized and operated as a not-for-profit service enterprise for the benefit of persons 65 years of age or older if the
personal property was not purchased by the enterprise for the purpose of resale by the enterprise.

(2) Personal property purchased by a not-for-profit Illinois county fair association for use in conducting, operating, or promoting the county fair.

(3) Personal property purchased by a not-for-profit arts or cultural organization that establishes, by proof required by the Department by rule, that it has received an exemption under Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code and that is organized and operated primarily for the presentation or support of arts or cultural programming, activities, or services. These organizations include, but are not limited to, music and dramatic arts organizations such as symphony orchestras and theatrical groups, arts and cultural service organizations, local arts councils, visual arts organizations, and media arts organizations. On and after the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 92nd General Assembly, however, an entity otherwise eligible for this exemption shall not make tax-free purchases unless it has an active identification number issued by the Department.

(4) Personal property purchased by a governmental body, by a corporation, society, association, foundation, or institution organized and operated exclusively for charitable, religious, or educational purposes, or by a not-for-profit corporation, society, association, foundation, institution, or organization that has no compensated officers or employees and
that is organized and operated primarily for the recreation of persons 55 years of age or older. A limited liability company may qualify for the exemption under this paragraph only if the limited liability company is organized and operated exclusively for educational purposes. On and after July 1, 1987, however, no entity otherwise eligible for this exemption shall make tax-free purchases unless it has an active exemption identification number issued by the Department.

(5) Until July 1, 2003, a passenger car that is a replacement vehicle to the extent that the purchase price of the car is subject to the Replacement Vehicle Tax.

(6) Until July 1, 2003 and beginning again on September 1, 2004 through August 30, 2014, graphic arts machinery and equipment, including repair and replacement parts, both new and used, and including that manufactured on special order, certified by the purchaser to be used primarily for graphic arts production, and including machinery and equipment purchased for lease. Equipment includes chemicals or chemicals acting as catalysts but only if the chemicals or chemicals acting as catalysts effect a direct and immediate change upon a graphic arts product. Beginning on July 1, 2017, graphic arts machinery and equipment is included in the manufacturing and assembling machinery and equipment exemption under paragraph (18).

(7) Farm chemicals.

(8) Legal tender, currency, medallions, or gold or silver
coinage issued by the State of Illinois, the government of the United States of America, or the government of any foreign country, and bullion.

(9) Personal property purchased from a teacher-sponsored student organization affiliated with an elementary or secondary school located in Illinois.

(10) A motor vehicle that is used for automobile renting, as defined in the Automobile Renting Occupation and Use Tax Act.

(11) Farm machinery and equipment, both new and used, including that manufactured on special order, certified by the purchaser to be used primarily for production agriculture or State or federal agricultural programs, including individual replacement parts for the machinery and equipment, including machinery and equipment purchased for lease, and including implements of husbandry defined in Section 1-130 of the Illinois Vehicle Code, farm machinery and agricultural chemical and fertilizer spreaders, and nurse wagons required to be registered under Section 3-809 of the Illinois Vehicle Code, but excluding other motor vehicles required to be registered under the Illinois Vehicle Code. Horticultural polyhouses or hoop houses used for propagating, growing, or overwintering plants shall be considered farm machinery and equipment under this item (11). Agricultural chemical tender tanks and dry boxes shall include units sold separately from a motor vehicle required to be licensed and units sold mounted on a motor...
vehicle required to be licensed if the selling price of the tender is separately stated.

Farm machinery and equipment shall include precision farming equipment that is installed or purchased to be installed on farm machinery and equipment including, but not limited to, tractors, harvesters, sprayers, planters, seeders, or spreaders. Precision farming equipment includes, but is not limited to, soil testing sensors, computers, monitors, software, global positioning and mapping systems, and other such equipment.

Farm machinery and equipment also includes computers, sensors, software, and related equipment used primarily in the computer-assisted operation of production agriculture facilities, equipment, and activities such as, but not limited to, the collection, monitoring, and correlation of animal and crop data for the purpose of formulating animal diets and agricultural chemicals. This item (11) is exempt from the provisions of Section 3-90.

(12) Until June 30, 2013, fuel and petroleum products sold to or used by an air common carrier, certified by the carrier to be used for consumption, shipment, or storage in the conduct of its business as an air common carrier, for a flight destined for or returning from a location or locations outside the United States without regard to previous or subsequent domestic stopovers.

Beginning July 1, 2013, fuel and petroleum products sold to
or used by an air carrier, certified by the carrier to be usedor consumption, shipment, or storage in the conduct of its
business as an air common carrier, for a flight that (i) is
engaged in foreign trade or is engaged in trade between the
United States and any of its possessions and (ii) transports at
least one individual or package for hire from the city of
origination to the city of final destination on the same
aircraft, without regard to a change in the flight number of
that aircraft.

(13) Proceeds of mandatory service charges separately
stated on customers' bills for the purchase and consumption of
food and beverages purchased at retail from a retailer, to the
extent that the proceeds of the service charge are in fact
turned over as tips or as a substitute for tips to the
employees who participate directly in preparing, serving,
hosting or cleaning up the food or beverage function with
respect to which the service charge is imposed.

(14) Until July 1, 2003, oil field exploration, drilling,
and production equipment, including (i) rigs and parts of rigs,
rotary rigs, cable tool rigs, and workover rigs, (ii) pipe and
tubular goods, including casing and drill strings, (iii) pumps
and pump-jack units, (iv) storage tanks and flow lines, (v) any
individual replacement part for oil field exploration,
drilling, and production equipment, and (vi) machinery and
equipment purchased for lease; but excluding motor vehicles
required to be registered under the Illinois Vehicle Code.
(15) Photoprocessing machinery and equipment, including repair and replacement parts, both new and used, including that manufactured on special order, certified by the purchaser to be used primarily for photoprocessing, and including photoprocessing machinery and equipment purchased for lease.

(16) Coal and aggregate exploration, mining, off-highway hauling, processing, maintenance, and reclamation equipment, including replacement parts and equipment, and including equipment purchased for lease, but excluding motor vehicles required to be registered under the Illinois Vehicle Code. The changes made to this Section by Public Act 97-767 apply on and after July 1, 2003, but no claim for credit or refund is allowed on or after August 16, 2013 (the effective date of Public Act 98-456) for such taxes paid during the period beginning July 1, 2003 and ending on August 16, 2013 (the effective date of Public Act 98-456).

(17) Until July 1, 2003, distillation machinery and equipment, sold as a unit or kit, assembled or installed by the retailer, certified by the user to be used only for the production of ethyl alcohol that will be used for consumption as motor fuel or as a component of motor fuel for the personal use of the user, and not subject to sale or resale.

(18) Manufacturing and assembling machinery and equipment used primarily in the process of manufacturing or assembling tangible personal property for wholesale or retail sale or lease, whether that sale or lease is made directly by the
manufacturer or by some other person, whether the materials used in the process are owned by the manufacturer or some other person, or whether that sale or lease is made apart from or as an incident to the seller's engaging in the service occupation of producing machines, tools, dies, jigs, patterns, gauges, or other similar items of no commercial value on special order for a particular purchaser. The exemption provided by this paragraph (18) does not include machinery and equipment used in (i) the generation of electricity for wholesale or retail sale; (ii) the generation or treatment of natural or artificial gas for wholesale or retail sale that is delivered to customers through pipes, pipelines, or mains; or (iii) the treatment of water for wholesale or retail sale that is delivered to customers through pipes, pipelines, or mains. The provisions of Public Act 98-583 are declaratory of existing law as to the meaning and scope of this exemption. Beginning on July 1, 2017, the exemption provided by this paragraph (18) includes, but is not limited to, graphic arts machinery and equipment, as defined in paragraph (6) of this Section.

(19) Personal property delivered to a purchaser or purchaser's donee inside Illinois when the purchase order for that personal property was received by a florist located outside Illinois who has a florist located inside Illinois deliver the personal property.

(20) Semen used for artificial insemination of livestock for direct agricultural production.
(21) Horses, or interests in horses, registered with and meeting the requirements of any of the Arabian Horse Club Registry of America, Appaloosa Horse Club, American Quarter Horse Association, United States Trotting Association, or Jockey Club, as appropriate, used for purposes of breeding or racing for prizes. This item (21) is exempt from the provisions of Section 3-90, and the exemption provided for under this item (21) applies for all periods beginning May 30, 1995, but no claim for credit or refund is allowed on or after January 1, 2008 for such taxes paid during the period beginning May 30, 2000 and ending on January 1, 2008.

(22) Computers and communications equipment utilized for any hospital purpose and equipment used in the diagnosis, analysis, or treatment of hospital patients purchased by a lessor who leases the equipment, under a lease of one year or longer executed or in effect at the time the lessor would otherwise be subject to the tax imposed by this Act, to a hospital that has been issued an active tax exemption identification number by the Department under Section 1g of the Retailers' Occupation Tax Act. If the equipment is leased in a manner that does not qualify for this exemption or is used in any other non-exempt manner, the lessor shall be liable for the tax imposed under this Act or the Service Use Tax Act, as the case may be, based on the fair market value of the property at the time the non-qualifying use occurs. No lessor shall collect or attempt to collect an amount (however designated) that
purports to reimburse that lessor for the tax imposed by this Act or the Service Use Tax Act, as the case may be, if the tax has not been paid by the lessor. If a lessor improperly collects any such amount from the lessee, the lessee shall have a legal right to claim a refund of that amount from the lessor. If, however, that amount is not refunded to the lessee for any reason, the lessor is liable to pay that amount to the Department.

(23) Personal property purchased by a lessor who leases the property, under a lease of one year or longer executed or in effect at the time the lessor would otherwise be subject to the tax imposed by this Act, to a governmental body that has been issued an active sales tax exemption identification number by the Department under Section 1g of the Retailers' Occupation Tax Act. If the property is leased in a manner that does not qualify for this exemption or used in any other non-exempt manner, the lessor shall be liable for the tax imposed under this Act or the Service Use Tax Act, as the case may be, based on the fair market value of the property at the time the non-qualifying use occurs. No lessor shall collect or attempt to collect an amount (however designated) that purports to reimburse that lessor for the tax imposed by this Act or the Service Use Tax Act, as the case may be, if the tax has not been paid by the lessor. If a lessor improperly collects any such amount from the lessee, the lessee shall have a legal right to claim a refund of that amount from the lessor. If, however,
that amount is not refunded to the lessee for any reason, the
lessor is liable to pay that amount to the Department.

(24) Beginning with taxable years ending on or after
December 31, 1995 and ending with taxable years ending on or
before December 31, 2004, personal property that is donated for
disaster relief to be used in a State or federally declared
disaster area in Illinois or bordering Illinois by a
manufacturer or retailer that is registered in this State to a
corporation, society, association, foundation, or institution
that has been issued a sales tax exemption identification
number by the Department that assists victims of the disaster
who reside within the declared disaster area.

(25) Beginning with taxable years ending on or after
December 31, 1995 and ending with taxable years ending on or
before December 31, 2004, personal property that is used in the
performance of infrastructure repairs in this State, including
but not limited to municipal roads and streets, access roads,
bridges, sidewalks, waste disposal systems, water and sewer
line extensions, water distribution and purification
facilities, storm water drainage and retention facilities, and
sewage treatment facilities, resulting from a State or
federally declared disaster in Illinois or bordering Illinois
when such repairs are initiated on facilities located in the
declared disaster area within 6 months after the disaster.

(26) Beginning July 1, 1999, game or game birds purchased
at a "game breeding and hunting preserve area" as that term is
used in the Wildlife Code. This paragraph is exempt from the
provisions of Section 3-90.

(27) A motor vehicle, as that term is defined in Section
1-146 of the Illinois Vehicle Code, that is donated to a
corporation, limited liability company, society, association,
foundation, or institution that is determined by the Department
to be organized and operated exclusively for educational
purposes. For purposes of this exemption, "a corporation,
limited liability company, society, association, foundation,
or institution organized and operated exclusively for
educational purposes" means all tax-supported public schools,
private schools that offer systematic instruction in useful
branches of learning by methods common to public schools and
that compare favorably in their scope and intensity with the
course of study presented in tax-supported schools, and
vocational or technical schools or institutes organized and
operated exclusively to provide a course of study of not less
than 6 weeks duration and designed to prepare individuals to
follow a trade or to pursue a manual, technical, mechanical,
industrial, business, or commercial occupation.

(28) Beginning January 1, 2000, personal property,
including food, purchased through fundraising events for the
benefit of a public or private elementary or secondary school,
a group of those schools, or one or more school districts if
the events are sponsored by an entity recognized by the school
district that consists primarily of volunteers and includes
parents and teachers of the school children. This paragraph does not apply to fundraising events (i) for the benefit of private home instruction or (ii) for which the fundraising entity purchases the personal property sold at the events from another individual or entity that sold the property for the purpose of resale by the fundraising entity and that profits from the sale to the fundraising entity. This paragraph is exempt from the provisions of Section 3-90.

(29) Beginning January 1, 2000 and through December 31, 2001, new or used automatic vending machines that prepare and serve hot food and beverages, including coffee, soup, and other items, and replacement parts for these machines. Beginning January 1, 2002 and through June 30, 2003, machines and parts for machines used in commercial, coin-operated amusement and vending business if a use or occupation tax is paid on the gross receipts derived from the use of the commercial, coin-operated amusement and vending machines. This paragraph is exempt from the provisions of Section 3-90.

(30) Beginning January 1, 2001 and through June 30, 2016, 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 nonprescription medicines, drugs, medical appliances, and insulin, urine testing materials, syringes, and needles used by diabetics, for human use, when purchased for use by a person receiving medical
assistance under Article V of the Illinois Public Aid Code who resides in a licensed long-term care facility, as defined in the Nursing Home Care Act, or in a licensed facility as defined in the ID/DD Community Care Act, the MC/DD Act, or the Specialized Mental Health Rehabilitation Act of 2013.

(31) Beginning on the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 92nd General Assembly, computers and communications equipment utilized for any hospital purpose and equipment used in the diagnosis, analysis, or treatment of hospital patients purchased by a lessor who leases the equipment, under a lease of one year or longer executed or in effect at the time the lessor would otherwise be subject to the tax imposed by this Act, to a hospital that has been issued an active tax exemption identification number by the Department under Section 1g of the Retailers' Occupation Tax Act. If the equipment is leased in a manner that does not qualify for this exemption or is used in any other nonexempt manner, the lessor shall be liable for the tax imposed under this Act or the Service Use Tax Act, as the case may be, based on the fair market value of the property at the time the nonqualifying use occurs. No lessor shall collect or attempt to collect an amount (however designated) that purports to reimburse that lessor for the tax imposed by this Act or the Service Use Tax Act, as the case may be, if the tax has not been paid by the lessor. If a lessor improperly collects any such amount from the lessee, the lessee shall have a legal right to claim a refund of that amount from the lessor.
If, however, that amount is not refunded to the lessee for any reason, the lessor is liable to pay that amount to the Department. This paragraph is exempt from the provisions of Section 3-90.

(32) Beginning on the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 92nd General Assembly, personal property purchased by a lessor who leases the property, under a lease of one year or longer executed or in effect at the time the lessor would otherwise be subject to the tax imposed by this Act, to a governmental body that has been issued an active sales tax exemption identification number by the Department under Section 1g of the Retailers' Occupation Tax Act. If the property is leased in a manner that does not qualify for this exemption or used in any other nonexempt manner, the lessor shall be liable for the tax imposed under this Act or the Service Use Tax Act, as the case may be, based on the fair market value of the property at the time the nonqualifying use occurs. No lessor shall collect or attempt to collect an amount (however designated) that purports to reimburse that lessor for the tax imposed by this Act or the Service Use Tax Act, as the case may be, if the tax has not been paid by the lessor. If a lessor improperly collects any such amount from the lessee, the lessee shall have a legal right to claim a refund of that amount from the lessor. If, however, that amount is not refunded to the lessee for any reason, the lessor is liable to pay that amount to the Department. This paragraph is exempt
from the provisions of Section 3-90.

(33) On and after July 1, 2003 and through June 30, 2004, the use in this State of motor vehicles of the second division with a gross vehicle weight in excess of 8,000 pounds and that are subject to the commercial distribution fee imposed under Section 3-815.1 of the Illinois Vehicle Code. Beginning on July 1, 2004 and through June 30, 2005, the use in this State of motor vehicles of the second division: (i) with a gross vehicle weight rating in excess of 8,000 pounds; (ii) that are subject to the commercial distribution fee imposed under Section 3-815.1 of the Illinois Vehicle Code; and (iii) that are primarily used for commercial purposes. Through June 30, 2005, this exemption applies to repair and replacement parts added after the initial purchase of such a motor vehicle if that motor vehicle is used in a manner that would qualify for the rolling stock exemption otherwise provided for in this Act. For purposes of this paragraph, the term "used for commercial purposes" means the transportation of persons or property in furtherance of any commercial or industrial enterprise, whether for-hire or not.

(34) Beginning January 1, 2008, tangible personal property used in the construction or maintenance of a community water supply, as defined under Section 3.145 of the Environmental Protection Act, that is operated by a not-for-profit corporation that holds a valid water supply permit issued under Title IV of the Environmental Protection Act. This paragraph is
exempt from the provisions of Section 3-90.

(35) Beginning January 1, 2010, materials, parts, equipment, components, and furnishings incorporated into or upon an aircraft as part of the modification, refurbishment, completion, replacement, repair, or maintenance of the aircraft. This exemption includes consumable supplies used in the modification, refurbishment, completion, replacement, repair, and maintenance of aircraft, but excludes any materials, parts, equipment, components, and consumable supplies used in the modification, replacement, repair, and maintenance of aircraft engines or power plants, whether such engines or power plants are installed or uninstalled upon any such aircraft. "Consumable supplies" include, but are not limited to, adhesive, tape, sandpaper, general purpose lubricants, cleaning solution, latex gloves, and protective films. This exemption applies only to the use of qualifying tangible personal property by persons who modify, refurbish, complete, repair, replace, or maintain aircraft and who (i) hold an Air Agency Certificate and are empowered to operate an approved repair station by the Federal Aviation Administration, (ii) have a Class IV Rating, and (iii) conduct operations in accordance with Part 145 of the Federal Aviation Regulations. The exemption does not include aircraft operated by a commercial air carrier providing scheduled passenger air service pursuant to authority issued under Part 121 or Part 129 of the Federal Aviation Regulations. The changes made to this
paragraph (35) by Public Act 98-534 are declarative of existing law.

(36) Tangible personal property purchased by a public-facilities corporation, as described in Section 11-65-10 of the Illinois Municipal Code, for purposes of constructing or furnishing a municipal convention hall, but only if the legal title to the municipal convention hall is transferred to the municipality without any further consideration by or on behalf of the municipality at the time of the completion of the municipal convention hall or upon the retirement or redemption of any bonds or other debt instruments issued by the public-facilities corporation in connection with the development of the municipal convention hall. This exemption includes existing public-facilities corporations as provided in Section 11-65-25 of the Illinois Municipal Code. This paragraph is exempt from the provisions of Section 3-90.

(37) Beginning January 1, 2017, menstrual pads, tampons, and menstrual cups.

(Source: P.A. 98-104, eff. 7-22-13; 98-422, eff. 8-16-13; 98-456, eff. 8-16-13; 98-534, eff. 8-23-13; 98-574, eff. 1-1-14; 98-583, eff. 1-1-14; 98-756, eff. 7-16-14; 99-180, eff. 7-29-15; 99-855, eff. 8-19-16.)

(35 ILCS 105/3-50) (from Ch. 120, par. 439.3-50)

Sec. 3-50. Manufacturing and assembly exemption. The manufacturing and assembling machinery and equipment exemption
includes machinery and equipment that replaces machinery and equipment in an existing manufacturing facility as well as machinery and equipment that are for use in an expanded or new manufacturing facility. The machinery and equipment exemption also includes machinery and equipment used in the general maintenance or repair of exempt machinery and equipment or for in-house manufacture of exempt machinery and equipment. Beginning on July 1, 2017, the manufacturing and assembling machinery and equipment exemption also includes graphic arts machinery and equipment, as defined in paragraph (6) of Section 3-5. The machinery and equipment exemption does not include machinery and equipment used in (i) the generation of electricity for wholesale or retail sale; (ii) the generation or treatment of natural or artificial gas for wholesale or retail sale that is delivered to customers through pipes, pipelines, or mains; or (iii) the treatment of water for wholesale or retail sale that is delivered to customers through pipes, pipelines, or mains. The provisions of this amendatory Act of the 98th General Assembly are declaratory of existing law as to the meaning and scope of this exemption. For the purposes of this exemption, terms have the following meanings:

(1) "Manufacturing process" means the production of an article of tangible personal property, whether the article is a finished product or an article for use in the process of manufacturing or assembling a different article of tangible personal property, by a procedure commonly
regarded as manufacturing, processing, fabricating, or refining that changes some existing material into a material with a different form, use, or name. In relation to a recognized integrated business composed of a series of operations that collectively constitute manufacturing, or individually constitute manufacturing operations, the manufacturing process commences with the first operation or stage of production in the series and does not end until the completion of the final product in the last operation or stage of production in the series. For purposes of this exemption, photoprocessing is a manufacturing process of tangible personal property for wholesale or retail sale.

(2) "Assembling process" means the production of an article of tangible personal property, whether the article is a finished product or an article for use in the process of manufacturing or assembling a different article of tangible personal property, by the combination of existing materials in a manner commonly regarded as assembling that results in an article or material of a different form, use, or name.

(3) "Machinery" means major mechanical machines or major components of those machines contributing to a manufacturing or assembling process.

(4) "Equipment" includes an independent device or tool separate from machinery but essential to an integrated manufacturing or assembly process; including computers
used primarily in a manufacturer's computer assisted
design, computer assisted manufacturing (CAD/CAM) system;
any subunit or assembly comprising a component of any
machinery or auxiliary, adjunct, or attachment parts of
machinery, such as tools, dies, jigs, fixtures, patterns,
and molds; and any parts that require periodic replacement
in the course of normal operation; but does not include
hand tools. Equipment includes chemicals or chemicals
acting as catalysts but only if the chemicals or chemicals
acting as catalysts effect a direct and immediate change
upon a product being manufactured or assembled for
wholesale or retail sale or lease.

(5) "Production related tangible personal property"
means all tangible personal property that is used or
consumed by the purchaser in a manufacturing facility in
which a manufacturing process takes place and includes,
without limitation, tangible personal property that is
purchased for incorporation into real estate within a
manufacturing facility and tangible personal property that
is used or consumed in activities such as research and
development, preproduction material handling, receiving,
quality control, inventory control, storage, staging, and
packaging for shipping and transportation purposes.
"Production related tangible personal property" does not
include (i) tangible personal property that is used, within
or without a manufacturing facility, in sales, purchasing,
accounting, fiscal management, marketing, personnel recruitment or selection, or landscaping or (ii) tangible personal property that is required to be titled or registered with a department, agency, or unit of federal, State, or local government.

The manufacturing and assembling machinery and equipment exemption includes production related tangible personal property that is purchased on or after July 1, 2007 and on or before June 30, 2008. The exemption for production related tangible personal property is subject to both of the following limitations:

(1) The maximum amount of the exemption for any one taxpayer may not exceed 5% of the purchase price of production related tangible personal property that is purchased on or after July 1, 2007 and on or before June 30, 2008. A credit under Section 3-85 of this Act may not be earned by the purchase of production related tangible personal property for which an exemption is received under this Section.

(2) The maximum aggregate amount of the exemptions for production related tangible personal property awarded under this Act and the Retailers' Occupation Tax Act to all taxpayers may not exceed $10,000,000. If the claims for the exemption exceed $10,000,000, then the Department shall reduce the amount of the exemption to each taxpayer on a pro rata basis.
The Department may adopt rules to implement and administer the exemption for production related tangible personal property.

   The manufacturing and assembling machinery and equipment exemption includes the sale of materials to a purchaser who produces exempted types of machinery, equipment, or tools and who rents or leases that machinery, equipment, or tools to a manufacturer of tangible personal property. This exemption also includes the sale of materials to a purchaser who manufactures those materials into an exempted type of machinery, equipment, or tools that the purchaser uses himself or herself in the manufacturing of tangible personal property. This exemption includes the sale of exempted types of machinery or equipment to a purchaser who is not the manufacturer, but who rents or leases the use of the property to a manufacturer. The purchaser of the machinery and equipment who has an active resale registration number shall furnish that number to the seller at the time of purchase. A user of the machinery, equipment, or tools without an active resale registration number shall prepare a certificate of exemption for each transaction stating facts establishing the exemption for that transaction, and that certificate shall be available to the Department for inspection or audit. The Department shall prescribe the form of the certificate. Informal rulings, opinions, or letters issued by the Department in response to an inquiry or request for an opinion from any person regarding the coverage and applicability of this exemption to specific
devices shall be published, maintained as a public record, and made available for public inspection and copying. If the informal ruling, opinion, or letter contains trade secrets or other confidential information, where possible, the Department shall delete that information before publication. Whenever informal rulings, opinions, or letters contain a policy of general applicability, the Department shall formulate and adopt that policy as a rule in accordance with the Illinois Administrative Procedure Act.

The manufacturing and assembling machinery and equipment exemption is exempt from the provisions of Section 3-90. (Source: P.A. 98-583, eff. 1-1-14.)

Section 35-10. The Service Use Tax Act is amended by changing Sections 2 and 3-5 as follows:

(35 ILCS 110/2) (from Ch. 120, par. 439.32)

Sec. 2. Definitions.

"Use" means the exercise by any person of any right or power over tangible personal property incident to the ownership of that property, but does not include the sale or use for demonstration by him of that property in any form as tangible personal property in the regular course of business. "Use" does not mean the interim use of tangible personal property nor the physical incorporation of tangible personal property, as an ingredient or constituent, into other tangible personal
property, (a) which is sold in the regular course of business or (b) which the person incorporating such ingredient or constituent therein has undertaken at the time of such purchase to cause to be transported in interstate commerce to destinations outside the State of Illinois.

"Purchased from a serviceman" means the acquisition of the ownership of, or title to, tangible personal property through a sale of service.

"Purchaser" means any person who, through a sale of service, acquires the ownership of, or title to, any tangible personal property.

"Cost price" means the consideration paid by the serviceman for a purchase valued in money, whether paid in money or otherwise, including cash, credits and services, and shall be determined without any deduction on account of the supplier's cost of the property sold or on account of any other expense incurred by the supplier. When a serviceman contracts out part or all of the services required in his sale of service, it shall be presumed that the cost price to the serviceman of the property transferred to him or her by his or her subcontractor is equal to 50% of the subcontractor's charges to the serviceman in the absence of proof of the consideration paid by the subcontractor for the purchase of such property.

"Selling price" means the consideration for a sale valued in money whether received in money or otherwise, including cash, credits and service, and shall be determined without any
deduction on account of the serviceman's cost of the property sold, the cost of materials used, labor or service cost or any other expense whatsoever, but does not include interest or finance charges which appear as separate items on the bill of sale or sales contract nor charges that are added to prices by sellers on account of the seller's duty to collect, from the purchaser, the tax that is imposed by this Act.

"Department" means the Department of Revenue.

"Person" means any natural individual, firm, partnership, association, joint stock company, joint venture, public or private corporation, limited liability company, and any receiver, executor, trustee, guardian or other representative appointed by order of any court.

"Sale of service" means any transaction except:

(1) a retail sale of tangible personal property taxable under the Retailers' Occupation Tax Act or under the Use Tax Act.

(2) a sale of tangible personal property for the purpose of resale made in compliance with Section 2c of the Retailers' Occupation Tax Act.

(3) except as hereinafter provided, a sale or transfer of tangible personal property as an incident to the rendering of service for or by any governmental body, or for or by any corporation, society, association, foundation or institution organized and operated exclusively for charitable, religious or educational
purposes or any not-for-profit corporation, society, association, foundation, institution or organization which has no compensated officers or employees and which is organized and operated primarily for the recreation of persons 55 years of age or older. A limited liability company may qualify for the exemption under this paragraph only if the limited liability company is organized and operated exclusively for educational purposes.

(4) a sale or transfer of tangible personal property as an incident to the rendering of service for interstate carriers for hire for use as rolling stock moving in interstate commerce or by lessors under a lease of one year or longer, executed or in effect at the time of purchase of personal property, to interstate carriers for hire for use as rolling stock moving in interstate commerce so long as so used by such interstate carriers for hire, and equipment operated by a telecommunications provider, licensed as a common carrier by the Federal Communications Commission, which is permanently installed in or affixed to aircraft moving in interstate commerce.

(4a) a sale or transfer of tangible personal property as an incident to the rendering of service for owners, lessors, or shippers of tangible personal property which is utilized by interstate carriers for hire for use as rolling stock moving in interstate commerce so long as so used by interstate carriers for hire, and equipment operated by a
telecommunications provider, licensed as a common carrier by the Federal Communications Commission, which is permanently installed in or affixed to aircraft moving in interstate commerce.

(4a-5) on and after July 1, 2003 and through June 30, 2004, a sale or transfer of a motor vehicle of the second division with a gross vehicle weight in excess of 8,000 pounds as an incident to the rendering of service if that motor vehicle is subject to the commercial distribution fee imposed under Section 3-815.1 of the Illinois Vehicle Code. Beginning on July 1, 2004 and through June 30, 2005, the use in this State of motor vehicles of the second division: (i) with a gross vehicle weight rating in excess of 8,000 pounds; (ii) that are subject to the commercial distribution fee imposed under Section 3-815.1 of the Illinois Vehicle Code; and (iii) that are primarily used for commercial purposes. Through June 30, 2005, this exemption applies to repair and replacement parts added after the initial purchase of such a motor vehicle if that motor vehicle is used in a manner that would qualify for the rolling stock exemption otherwise provided for in this Act. For purposes of this paragraph, "used for commercial purposes" means the transportation of persons or property in furtherance of any commercial or industrial enterprise whether for-hire or not.

(5) a sale or transfer of machinery and equipment used
primarily in the process of the manufacturing or assembling, either in an existing, an expanded or a new manufacturing facility, of tangible personal property for wholesale or retail sale or lease, whether such sale or lease is made directly by the manufacturer or by some other person, whether the materials used in the process are owned by the manufacturer or some other person, or whether such sale or lease is made apart from or as an incident to the seller's engaging in a service occupation and the applicable tax is a Service Use Tax or Service Occupation Tax, rather than Use Tax or Retailers' Occupation Tax. The exemption provided by this paragraph (5) does not include machinery and equipment used in (i) the generation of electricity for wholesale or retail sale; (ii) the generation or treatment of natural or artificial gas for wholesale or retail sale that is delivered to customers through pipes, pipelines, or mains; or (iii) the treatment of water for wholesale or retail sale that is delivered to customers through pipes, pipelines, or mains. The provisions of this amendatory Act of the 98th General Assembly are declaratory of existing law as to the meaning and scope of this exemption. The exemption under this paragraph (5) is exempt from the provisions of Section 3-75.

(5a) the repairing, reconditioning or remodeling, for a common carrier by rail, of tangible personal property

which belongs to such carrier for hire, and as to which
such carrier receives the physical possession of the
repaired, reconditioned or remodeled item of tangible
personal property in Illinois, and which such carrier
transports, or shares with another common carrier in the
transportation of such property, out of Illinois on a
standard uniform bill of lading showing the person who
repaired, reconditioned or remodeled the property to a
destination outside Illinois, for use outside Illinois.

(5b) a sale or transfer of tangible personal property
which is produced by the seller thereof on special order in
such a way as to have made the applicable tax the Service
Occupation Tax or the Service Use Tax, rather than the
Retailers' Occupation Tax or the Use Tax, for an interstate
carrier by rail which receives the physical possession of
such property in Illinois, and which transports such
property, or shares with another common carrier in the
transportation of such property, out of Illinois on a
standard uniform bill of lading showing the seller of the
property as the shipper or consignor of such property to a
destination outside Illinois, for use outside Illinois.

(6) until July 1, 2003, a sale or transfer of
distillation machinery and equipment, sold as a unit or kit
and assembled or installed by the retailer, which machinery
and equipment is certified by the user to be used only for
the production of ethyl alcohol that will be used for
consumption as motor fuel or as a component of motor fuel for the personal use of such user and not subject to sale or resale.

(7) at the election of any serviceman not required to be otherwise registered as a retailer under Section 2a of the Retailers' Occupation Tax Act, made for each fiscal year sales of service in which the aggregate annual cost price of tangible personal property transferred as an incident to the sales of service is less than 35%, or 75% in the case of servicemen transferring prescription drugs or servicemen engaged in graphic arts production, of the aggregate annual total gross receipts from all sales of service. The purchase of such tangible personal property by the serviceman shall be subject to tax under the Retailers' Occupation Tax Act and the Use Tax Act. However, if a primary serviceman who has made the election described in this paragraph subcontracts service work to a secondary serviceman who has also made the election described in this paragraph, the primary serviceman does not incur a Use Tax liability if the secondary serviceman (i) has paid or will pay Use Tax on his or her cost price of any tangible personal property transferred to the primary serviceman and (ii) certifies that fact in writing to the primary serviceman.

Tangible personal property transferred incident to the completion of a maintenance agreement is exempt from the tax
imposed pursuant to this Act.

Exemption (5) also includes machinery and equipment used in the general maintenance or repair of such exempt machinery and equipment or for in-house manufacture of exempt machinery and equipment. On and after July 1, 2017, exemption (5) also includes graphic arts machinery and equipment, as defined in paragraph (5) of Section 3-5. The machinery and equipment exemption does not include machinery and equipment used in (i) the generation of electricity for wholesale or retail sale; (ii) the generation or treatment of natural or artificial gas for wholesale or retail sale that is delivered to customers through pipes, pipelines, or mains; or (iii) the treatment of water for wholesale or retail sale that is delivered to customers through pipes, pipelines, or mains. The provisions of this amendatory Act of the 98th General Assembly are declaratory of existing law as to the meaning and scope of this exemption. For the purposes of exemption (5), each of these terms shall have the following meanings: (1) "manufacturing process" shall mean the production of any article of tangible personal property, whether such article is a finished product or an article for use in the process of manufacturing or assembling a different article of tangible personal property, by procedures commonly regarded as manufacturing, processing, fabricating, or refining which changes some existing material or materials into a material with a different form, use or name. In relation to a recognized integrated business composed
of a series of operations which collectively constitute manufacturing, or individually constitute manufacturing operations, the manufacturing process shall be deemed to commence with the first operation or stage of production in the series, and shall not be deemed to end until the completion of the final product in the last operation or stage of production in the series; and further, for purposes of exemption (5), photoprocessing is deemed to be a manufacturing process of tangible personal property for wholesale or retail sale; (2) "assembling process" shall mean the production of any article of tangible personal property, whether such article is a finished product or an article for use in the process of manufacturing or assembling a different article of tangible personal property, by the combination of existing materials in a manner commonly regarded as assembling which results in a material of a different form, use or name; (3) "machinery" shall mean major mechanical machines or major components of such machines contributing to a manufacturing or assembling process; and (4) "equipment" shall include any independent device or tool separate from any machinery but essential to an integrated manufacturing or assembly process; including computers used primarily in a manufacturer's computer assisted design, computer assisted manufacturing (CAD/CAM) system; or any subunit or assembly comprising a component of any machinery or auxiliary, adjunct or attachment parts of machinery, such as tools, dies, jigs, fixtures, patterns and molds; or any parts
which require periodic replacement in the course of normal operation; but shall not include hand tools. Equipment includes chemicals or chemicals acting as catalysts but only if the chemicals or chemicals acting as catalysts effect a direct and immediate change upon a product being manufactured or assembled for wholesale or retail sale or lease. The purchaser of such machinery and equipment who has an active resale registration number shall furnish such number to the seller at the time of purchase. The user of such machinery and equipment and tools without an active resale registration number shall prepare a certificate of exemption for each transaction stating facts establishing the exemption for that transaction, which certificate shall be available to the Department for inspection or audit. The Department shall prescribe the form of the certificate.

Any informal rulings, opinions or letters issued by the Department in response to an inquiry or request for any opinion from any person regarding the coverage and applicability of exemption (5) to specific devices shall be published, maintained as a public record, and made available for public inspection and copying. If the informal ruling, opinion or letter contains trade secrets or other confidential information, where possible the Department shall delete such information prior to publication. Whenever such informal rulings, opinions, or letters contain any policy of general applicability, the Department shall formulate and adopt such
policy as a rule in accordance with the provisions of the Illinois Administrative Procedure Act.

On and after July 1, 1987, no entity otherwise eligible under exemption (3) of this Section shall make tax free purchases unless it has an active exemption identification number issued by the Department.

The purchase, employment and transfer of such tangible personal property as newsprint and ink for the primary purpose of conveying news (with or without other information) is not a purchase, use or sale of service or of tangible personal property within the meaning of this Act.

"Serviceman" means any person who is engaged in the occupation of making sales of service.

"Sale at retail" means "sale at retail" as defined in the Retailers' Occupation Tax Act.

"Supplier" means any person who makes sales of tangible personal property to servicemen for the purpose of resale as an incident to a sale of service.

"Serviceman maintaining a place of business in this State", or any like term, means and includes any serviceman:

1. having or maintaining within this State, directly or by a subsidiary, an office, distribution house, sales house, warehouse or other place of business, or any agent or other representative operating within this State under the authority of the serviceman or its subsidiary, irrespective of whether such place of business or agent or
other representative is located here permanently or
temporarily, or whether such serviceman or subsidiary is
licensed to do business in this State;

1.1. having a contract with a person located in this
State under which the person, for a commission or other
consideration based on the sale of service by the
serviceman, directly or indirectly refers potential
customers to the serviceman by providing to the potential
customers a promotional code or other mechanism that allows
the serviceman to track purchases referred by such persons.
Examples of mechanisms that allow the serviceman to track
purchases referred by such persons include but are not
limited to the use of a link on the person's Internet
website, promotional codes distributed through the
person's hand-delivered or mailed material, and
promotional codes distributed by the person through radio
or other broadcast media. The provisions of this paragraph
1.1 shall apply only if the cumulative gross receipts from
sales of service by the serviceman to customers who are
referred to the serviceman by all persons in this State
under such contracts exceed $10,000 during the preceding 4
quarterly periods ending on the last day of March, June,
September, and December; a serviceman meeting the
requirements of this paragraph 1.1 shall be presumed to be
maintaining a place of business in this State but may rebut
this presumption by submitting proof that the referrals or
other activities pursued within this State by such persons were not sufficient to meet the nexus standards of the United States Constitution during the preceding 4 quarterly periods;

1.2. beginning July 1, 2011, having a contract with a person located in this State under which:

   A. the serviceman sells the same or substantially similar line of services as the person located in this State and does so using an identical or substantially similar name, trade name, or trademark as the person located in this State; and

   B. the serviceman provides a commission or other consideration to the person located in this State based upon the sale of services by the serviceman.

The provisions of this paragraph 1.2 shall apply only if the cumulative gross receipts from sales of service by the serviceman to customers in this State under all such contracts exceed $10,000 during the preceding 4 quarterly periods ending on the last day of March, June, September, and December;

2. soliciting orders for tangible personal property by means of a telecommunication or television shopping system (which utilizes toll free numbers) which is intended by the retailer to be broadcast by cable television or other means of broadcasting, to consumers located in this State;

3. pursuant to a contract with a broadcaster or
publisher located in this State, soliciting orders for
tangible personal property by means of advertising which is
disseminated primarily to consumers located in this State
and only secondarily to bordering jurisdictions;

4. soliciting orders for tangible personal property by
mail if the solicitations are substantial and recurring and
if the retailer benefits from any banking, financing, debt
collection, telecommunication, or marketing activities
occurring in this State or benefits from the location in
this State of authorized installation, servicing, or
repair facilities;

5. being owned or controlled by the same interests
which own or control any retailer engaging in business in
the same or similar line of business in this State;

6. having a franchisee or licensee operating under its
trade name if the franchisee or licensee is required to
collect the tax under this Section;

7. pursuant to a contract with a cable television
operator located in this State, soliciting orders for
tangible personal property by means of advertising which is
transmitted or distributed over a cable television system
in this State; or

8. engaging in activities in Illinois, which
activities in the state in which the supply business
engaging in such activities is located would constitute
maintaining a place of business in that state.
Sec. 3-5. Exemptions. Use of the following tangible personal property is exempt from the tax imposed by this Act:

(1) Personal property purchased from a corporation, society, association, foundation, institution, or organization, other than a limited liability company, that is organized and operated as a not-for-profit service enterprise for the benefit of persons 65 years of age or older if the personal property was not purchased by the enterprise for the purpose of resale by the enterprise.

(2) Personal property purchased by a non-profit Illinois county fair association for use in conducting, operating, or promoting the county fair.

(3) Personal property purchased by a not-for-profit arts or cultural organization that establishes, by proof required by the Department by rule, that it has received an exemption under Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code and that is organized and operated primarily for the presentation or support of arts or cultural programming, activities, or services. These organizations include, but are not limited to, music and dramatic arts organizations such as symphony orchestras and theatrical groups, arts and cultural service organizations, local arts councils, visual arts organizations, and media arts organizations. On and after the effective date
of this amendatory Act of the 92nd General Assembly, however, an entity otherwise eligible for this exemption shall not make tax-free purchases unless it has an active identification number issued by the Department.

(4) Legal tender, currency, medallions, or gold or silver coinage issued by the State of Illinois, the government of the United States of America, or the government of any foreign country, and bullion.

(5) Until July 1, 2003 and beginning again on September 1, 2004 through August 30, 2014, graphic arts machinery and equipment, including repair and replacement parts, both new and used, and including that manufactured on special order or purchased for lease, certified by the purchaser to be used primarily for graphic arts production. Equipment includes chemicals or chemicals acting as catalysts but only if the chemicals or chemicals acting as catalysts effect a direct and immediate change upon a graphic arts product. Beginning on July 1, 2017, graphic arts machinery and equipment is included in the manufacturing and assembling machinery and equipment exemption under Section 2 of this Act.

(6) Personal property purchased from a teacher-sponsored student organization affiliated with an elementary or secondary school located in Illinois.

(7) Farm machinery and equipment, both new and used, including that manufactured on special order, certified by the purchaser to be used primarily for production agriculture or
State or federal agricultural programs, including individual replacement parts for the machinery and equipment, including machinery and equipment purchased for lease, and including implements of husbandry defined in Section 1-130 of the Illinois Vehicle Code, farm machinery and agricultural chemical and fertilizer spreaders, and nurse wagons required to be registered under Section 3-809 of the Illinois Vehicle Code, but excluding other motor vehicles required to be registered under the Illinois Vehicle Code. Horticultural polyhouses or hoop houses used for propagating, growing, or overwintering plants shall be considered farm machinery and equipment under this item (7). Agricultural chemical tender tanks and dry boxes shall include units sold separately from a motor vehicle required to be licensed and units sold mounted on a motor vehicle required to be licensed if the selling price of the tender is separately stated.

Farm machinery and equipment shall include precision farming equipment that is installed or purchased to be installed on farm machinery and equipment including, but not limited to, tractors, harvesters, sprayers, planters, seeders, or spreaders. Precision farming equipment includes, but is not limited to, soil testing sensors, computers, monitors, software, global positioning and mapping systems, and other such equipment.

Farm machinery and equipment also includes computers, sensors, software, and related equipment used primarily in the
computer-assisted operation of production agriculture facilities, equipment, and activities such as, but not limited to, the collection, monitoring, and correlation of animal and crop data for the purpose of formulating animal diets and agricultural chemicals. This item (7) is exempt from the provisions of Section 3-75.

(8) Until June 30, 2013, fuel and petroleum products sold to or used by an air common carrier, certified by the carrier to be used for consumption, shipment, or storage in the conduct of its business as an air common carrier, for a flight destined for or returning from a location or locations outside the United States without regard to previous or subsequent domestic stopovers.

Beginning July 1, 2013, fuel and petroleum products sold to or used by an air carrier, certified by the carrier to be used for consumption, shipment, or storage in the conduct of its business as an air common carrier, for a flight that (i) is engaged in foreign trade or is engaged in trade between the United States and any of its possessions and (ii) transports at least one individual or package for hire from the city of origination to the city of final destination on the same aircraft, without regard to a change in the flight number of that aircraft.

(9) Proceeds of mandatory service charges separately stated on customers' bills for the purchase and consumption of food and beverages acquired as an incident to the purchase of a
service from a serviceman, to the extent that the proceeds of the service charge are in fact turned over as tips or as a substitute for tips to the employees who participate directly in preparing, serving, hosting or cleaning up the food or beverage function with respect to which the service charge is imposed.

(10) Until July 1, 2003, oil field exploration, drilling, and production equipment, including (i) rigs and parts of rigs, rotary rigs, cable tool rigs, and workover rigs, (ii) pipe and tubular goods, including casing and drill strings, (iii) pumps and pump-jack units, (iv) storage tanks and flow lines, (v) any individual replacement part for oil field exploration, drilling, and production equipment, and (vi) machinery and equipment purchased for lease; but excluding motor vehicles required to be registered under the Illinois Vehicle Code.

(11) Proceeds from the sale of photoprocessing machinery and equipment, including repair and replacement parts, both new and used, including that manufactured on special order, certified by the purchaser to be used primarily for photoprocessing, and including photoprocessing machinery and equipment purchased for lease.

(12) Coal and aggregate exploration, mining, off-highway hauling, processing, maintenance, and reclamation equipment, including replacement parts and equipment, and including equipment purchased for lease, but excluding motor vehicles required to be registered under the Illinois Vehicle Code. The
changes made to this Section by Public Act 97-767 apply on and after July 1, 2003, but no claim for credit or refund is allowed on or after August 16, 2013 (the effective date of Public Act 98-456) for such taxes paid during the period beginning July 1, 2003 and ending on August 16, 2013 (the effective date of Public Act 98-456).

(13) Semen used for artificial insemination of livestock for direct agricultural production.

(14) Horses, or interests in horses, registered with and meeting the requirements of any of the Arabian Horse Club Registry of America, Appaloosa Horse Club, American Quarter Horse Association, United States Trotting Association, or Jockey Club, as appropriate, used for purposes of breeding or racing for prizes. This item (14) is exempt from the provisions of Section 3-75, and the exemption provided for under this item (14) applies for all periods beginning May 30, 1995, but no claim for credit or refund is allowed on or after the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 95th General Assembly for such taxes paid during the period beginning May 30, 2000 and ending on the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 95th General Assembly.

(15) Computers and communications equipment utilized for any hospital purpose and equipment used in the diagnosis, analysis, or treatment of hospital patients purchased by a lessor who leases the equipment, under a lease of one year or longer executed or in effect at the time the lessor would
otherwise be subject to the tax imposed by this Act, to a
hospital that has been issued an active tax exemption
identification number by the Department under Section 1g of the
Retailers' Occupation Tax Act. If the equipment is leased in a
manner that does not qualify for this exemption or is used in
any other non-exempt manner, the lessor shall be liable for the
tax imposed under this Act or the Use Tax Act, as the case may
be, based on the fair market value of the property at the time
the non-qualifying use occurs. No lessor shall collect or
attempt to collect an amount (however designated) that purports
to reimburse that lessor for the tax imposed by this Act or the
Use Tax Act, as the case may be, if the tax has not been paid by
the lessor. If a lessor improperly collects any such amount
from the lessee, the lessee shall have a legal right to claim a
refund of that amount from the lessor. If, however, that amount
is not refunded to the lessee for any reason, the lessor is
liable to pay that amount to the Department.

(16) Personal property purchased by a lessor who leases the
property, under a lease of one year or longer executed or in
effect at the time the lessor would otherwise be subject to the
tax imposed by this Act, to a governmental body that has been
issued an active tax exemption identification number by the
Department under Section 1g of the Retailers' Occupation Tax
Act. If the property is leased in a manner that does not
qualify for this exemption or is used in any other non-exempt
manner, the lessor shall be liable for the tax imposed under
this Act or the Use Tax Act, as the case may be, based on the
fair market value of the property at the time the
non-qualifying use occurs. No lessor shall collect or attempt
to collect an amount (however designated) that purports to
reimburse that lessor for the tax imposed by this Act or the
Use Tax Act, as the case may be, if the tax has not been paid by
the lessor. If a lessor improperly collects any such amount
from the lessee, the lessee shall have a legal right to claim a
refund of that amount from the lessor. If, however, that amount
is not refunded to the lessee for any reason, the lessor is
liable to pay that amount to the Department.

(17) Beginning with taxable years ending on or after
December 31, 1995 and ending with taxable years ending on or
before December 31, 2004, personal property that is donated for
disaster relief to be used in a State or federally declared
disaster area in Illinois or bordering Illinois by a
manufacturer or retailer that is registered in this State to a
corporation, society, association, foundation, or institution
that has been issued a sales tax exemption identification
number by the Department that assists victims of the disaster
who reside within the declared disaster area.

(18) Beginning with taxable years ending on or after
December 31, 1995 and ending with taxable years ending on or
before December 31, 2004, personal property that is used in the
performance of infrastructure repairs in this State, including
but not limited to municipal roads and streets, access roads,
bridges, sidewalks, waste disposal systems, water and sewer line extensions, water distribution and purification facilities, storm water drainage and retention facilities, and sewage treatment facilities, resulting from a State or federally declared disaster in Illinois or bordering Illinois when such repairs are initiated on facilities located in the declared disaster area within 6 months after the disaster.

(19) Beginning July 1, 1999, game or game birds purchased at a "game breeding and hunting preserve area" as that term is used in the Wildlife Code. This paragraph is exempt from the provisions of Section 3-75.

(20) A motor vehicle, as that term is defined in Section 1-146 of the Illinois Vehicle Code, that is donated to a corporation, limited liability company, society, association, foundation, or institution that is determined by the Department to be organized and operated exclusively for educational purposes. For purposes of this exemption, "a corporation, limited liability company, society, association, foundation, or institution organized and operated exclusively for educational purposes" means all tax-supported public schools, private schools that offer systematic instruction in useful branches of learning by methods common to public schools and that compare favorably in their scope and intensity with the course of study presented in tax-supported schools, and vocational or technical schools or institutes organized and operated exclusively to provide a course of study of not less
than 6 weeks duration and designed to prepare individuals to follow a trade or to pursue a manual, technical, mechanical, industrial, business, or commercial occupation.

(21) Beginning January 1, 2000, personal property, including food, purchased through fundraising events for the benefit of a public or private elementary or secondary school, a group of those schools, or one or more school districts if the events are sponsored by an entity recognized by the school district that consists primarily of volunteers and includes parents and teachers of the school children. This paragraph does not apply to fundraising events (i) for the benefit of private home instruction or (ii) for which the fundraising entity purchases the personal property sold at the events from another individual or entity that sold the property for the purpose of resale by the fundraising entity and that profits from the sale to the fundraising entity. This paragraph is exempt from the provisions of Section 3-75.

(22) Beginning January 1, 2000 and through December 31, 2001, new or used automatic vending machines that prepare and serve hot food and beverages, including coffee, soup, and other items, and replacement parts for these machines. Beginning January 1, 2002 and through June 30, 2003, machines and parts for machines used in commercial, coin-operated amusement and vending business if a use or occupation tax is paid on the gross receipts derived from the use of the commercial, coin-operated amusement and vending machines. This paragraph
is exempt from the provisions of Section 3-75.

(23) Beginning August 23, 2001 and through June 30, 2016, 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 nonprescription medicines, drugs, medical appliances, and insulin, urine testing materials, syringes, and needles used by diabetics, for human use, when purchased for use by a person receiving medical assistance under Article V of the Illinois Public Aid Code who resides in a licensed long-term care facility, as defined in the Nursing Home Care Act, or in a licensed facility as defined in the ID/DD Community Care Act, the MC/DD Act, or the Specialized Mental Health Rehabilitation Act of 2013.

(24) Beginning on the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 92nd General Assembly, computers and communications equipment utilized for any hospital purpose and equipment used in the diagnosis, analysis, or treatment of hospital patients purchased by a lessor who leases the equipment, under a lease of one year or longer executed or in effect at the time the lessor would otherwise be subject to the tax imposed by this Act, to a hospital that has been issued an active tax exemption identification number by the Department under Section 1g of the Retailers' Occupation Tax Act. If the equipment is leased in a manner that does not qualify for this exemption or is used in any other nonexempt manner, the lessor shall be liable for the
(25) Beginning on the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 92nd General Assembly, personal property purchased by a lessor who leases the property, under a lease of one year or longer executed or in effect at the time the lessor would otherwise be subject to the tax imposed by this Act, to a governmental body that has been issued an active tax exemption identification number by the Department under Section 1g of the Retailers' Occupation Tax Act. If the property is leased in a manner that does not qualify for this exemption or is used in any other nonexempt manner, the lessor shall be liable for the tax imposed under this Act or the Use Tax Act, as the case may be, based on the fair market value of the property at the time the nonqualifying use occurs. No lessor shall collect or attempt to collect an amount (however designated) that purports to reimburse that lessor for the tax imposed by this Act or the Use Tax Act, as the case may be, if the tax has not been paid by the lessor. If a lessor improperly collects any such amount from the lessee, the lessee shall have a legal right to claim a refund of that amount from the lessor. If, however, that amount is not refunded to the lessee for any reason, the lessor is liable to pay that amount to the Department. This paragraph is exempt from the provisions of Section 3-75.
to reimburse that lessor for the tax imposed by this Act or the
Use Tax Act, as the case may be, if the tax has not been paid by
the lessor. If a lessor improperly collects any such amount
from the lessee, the lessee shall have a legal right to claim a
refund of that amount from the lessor. If, however, that amount
is not refunded to the lessee for any reason, the lessor is
liable to pay that amount to the Department. This paragraph is
exempt from the provisions of Section 3-75.

(26) Beginning January 1, 2008, tangible personal property
used in the construction or maintenance of a community water
supply, as defined under Section 3.145 of the Environmental
Protection Act, that is operated by a not-for-profit
corporation that holds a valid water supply permit issued under
Title IV of the Environmental Protection Act. This paragraph is
exempt from the provisions of Section 3-75.

(27) Beginning January 1, 2010, materials, parts,
equipment, components, and furnishings incorporated into or
upon an aircraft as part of the modification, refurbishment,
completion, replacement, repair, or maintenance of the
aircraft. This exemption includes consumable supplies used in
the modification, refurbishment, completion, replacement,
repair, and maintenance of aircraft, but excludes any
materials, parts, equipment, components, and consumable
supplies used in the modification, replacement, repair, and
maintenance of aircraft engines or power plants, whether such
engines or power plants are installed or uninstalled upon any
such aircraft. "Consumable supplies" include, but are not limited to, adhesive, tape, sandpaper, general purpose lubricants, cleaning solution, latex gloves, and protective films. This exemption applies only to the use of qualifying tangible personal property transferred incident to the modification, refurbishment, completion, replacement, repair, or maintenance of aircraft by persons who (i) hold an Air Agency Certificate and are empowered to operate an approved repair station by the Federal Aviation Administration, (ii) have a Class IV Rating, and (iii) conduct operations in accordance with Part 145 of the Federal Aviation Regulations. The exemption does not include aircraft operated by a commercial air carrier providing scheduled passenger air service pursuant to authority issued under Part 121 or Part 129 of the Federal Aviation Regulations. The changes made to this paragraph (27) by Public Act 98-534 are declarative of existing law.

(28) Tangible personal property purchased by a public-facilities corporation, as described in Section 11-65-10 of the Illinois Municipal Code, for purposes of constructing or furnishing a municipal convention hall, but only if the legal title to the municipal convention hall is transferred to the municipality without any further consideration by or on behalf of the municipality at the time of the completion of the municipal convention hall or upon the retirement or redemption of any bonds or other debt instruments
issued by the public-facilities corporation in connection with
the development of the municipal convention hall. This
exemption includes existing public-facilities corporations as
This paragraph is exempt from the provisions of Section 3-75.

(29) Beginning January 1, 2017, menstrual pads, tampons,
and menstrual cups.
(Source: P.A. 98-104, eff. 7-22-13; 98-422, eff. 8-16-13;
98-456, eff. 8-16-13; 98-534, eff. 8-23-13; 98-756, eff.
7-16-14; 99-180, eff. 7-29-15; 99-855, eff. 8-19-16.)

Section 35-15. The Service Occupation Tax Act is amended by
changing Sections 2 and 3-5 as follows:

(35 ILCS 115/2) (from Ch. 120, par. 439.102)
Sec. 2. "Transfer" means any transfer of the title to
property or of the ownership of property whether or not the
transferor retains title as security for the payment of amounts
due him from the transferee.
"Cost Price" means the consideration paid by the serviceman
for a purchase valued in money, whether paid in money or
otherwise, including cash, credits and services, and shall be
determined without any deduction on account of the supplier's
cost of the property sold or on account of any other expense
incurred by the supplier. When a serviceman contracts out part
or all of the services required in his sale of service, it
shall be presumed that the cost price to the serviceman of the
property transferred to him by his or her subcontractor is
equal to 50% of the subcontractor's charges to the serviceman
in the absence of proof of the consideration paid by the
subcontractor for the purchase of such property.

"Department" means the Department of Revenue.

"Person" means any natural individual, firm, partnership,
association, joint stock company, joint venture, public or
private corporation, limited liability company, and any
receiver, executor, trustee, guardian or other representative
appointed by order of any court.

"Sale of Service" means any transaction except:

(a) A retail sale of tangible personal property taxable
under the Retailers' Occupation Tax Act or under the Use Tax
Act.

(b) A sale of tangible personal property for the purpose of
resale made in compliance with Section 2c of the Retailers'
Occupation Tax Act.

(c) Except as hereinafter provided, a sale or transfer of
tangible personal property as an incident to the rendering of
service for or by any governmental body or for or by any
corporation, society, association, foundation or institution
organized and operated exclusively for charitable, religious
or educational purposes or any not-for-profit corporation,
society, association, foundation, institution or organization
which has no compensated officers or employees and which is
organized and operated primarily for the recreation of persons 55 years of age or older. A limited liability company may qualify for the exemption under this paragraph only if the limited liability company is organized and operated exclusively for educational purposes.

(d) A sale or transfer of tangible personal property as an incident to the rendering of service for interstate carriers for hire for use as rolling stock moving in interstate commerce or lessors under leases of one year or longer, executed or in effect at the time of purchase, to interstate carriers for hire for use as rolling stock moving in interstate commerce, and equipment operated by a telecommunications provider, licensed as a common carrier by the Federal Communications Commission, which is permanently installed in or affixed to aircraft moving in interstate commerce.

(d-1) A sale or transfer of tangible personal property as an incident to the rendering of service for owners, lessors or shippers of tangible personal property which is utilized by interstate carriers for hire for use as rolling stock moving in interstate commerce, and equipment operated by a telecommunications provider, licensed as a common carrier by the Federal Communications Commission, which is permanently installed in or affixed to aircraft moving in interstate commerce.

(d-1.1) On and after July 1, 2003 and through June 30, 2004, a sale or transfer of a motor vehicle of the second
division with a gross vehicle weight in excess of 8,000 pounds as an incident to the rendering of service if that motor vehicle is subject to the commercial distribution fee imposed under Section 3-815.1 of the Illinois Vehicle Code. Beginning on July 1, 2004 and through June 30, 2005, the use in this State of motor vehicles of the second division: (i) with a gross vehicle weight rating in excess of 8,000 pounds; (ii) that are subject to the commercial distribution fee imposed under Section 3-815.1 of the Illinois Vehicle Code; and (iii) that are primarily used for commercial purposes. Through June 30, 2005, this exemption applies to repair and replacement parts added after the initial purchase of such a motor vehicle if that motor vehicle is used in a manner that would qualify for the rolling stock exemption otherwise provided for in this Act. For purposes of this paragraph, "used for commercial purposes" means the transportation of persons or property in furtherance of any commercial or industrial enterprise whether for-hire or not.

(d-2) The repairing, reconditioning or remodeling, for a common carrier by rail, of tangible personal property which belongs to such carrier for hire, and as to which such carrier receives the physical possession of the repaired, reconditioned or remodeled item of tangible personal property in Illinois, and which such carrier transports, or shares with another common carrier in the transportation of such property, out of Illinois on a standard uniform bill of lading showing
the person who repaired, reconditioned or remodeled the
property as the shipper or consignor of such property to a
destination outside Illinois, for use outside Illinois.

(d-3) A sale or transfer of tangible personal property
which is produced by the seller thereof on special order in
such a way as to have made the applicable tax the Service
Occupation Tax or the Service Use Tax, rather than the
Retailers' Occupation Tax or the Use Tax, for an interstate
carrier by rail which receives the physical possession of such
property in Illinois, and which transports such property, or
shares with another common carrier in the transportation of
such property, out of Illinois on a standard uniform bill of
lading showing the seller of the property as the shipper or
consignor of such property to a destination outside Illinois,
for use outside Illinois.

(d-4) Until January 1, 1997, a sale, by a registered
serviceman paying tax under this Act to the Department, of
special order printed materials delivered outside Illinois and
which are not returned to this State, if delivery is made by
the seller or agent of the seller, including an agent who
causes the product to be delivered outside Illinois by a common
carrier or the U.S. postal service.

(e) A sale or transfer of machinery and equipment used
primarily in the process of the manufacturing or assembling,
either in an existing, an expanded or a new manufacturing
facility, of tangible personal property for wholesale or retail
sale or lease, whether such sale or lease is made directly by
the manufacturer or by some other person, whether the materials
used in the process are owned by the manufacturer or some other
person, or whether such sale or lease is made apart from or as
an incident to the seller's engaging in a service occupation
and the applicable tax is a Service Occupation Tax or Service
Use Tax, rather than Retailers' Occupation Tax or Use Tax. The
exemption provided by this paragraph (e) does not include
machinery and equipment used in (i) the generation of
electricity for wholesale or retail sale; (ii) the generation
or treatment of natural or artificial gas for wholesale or
retail sale that is delivered to customers through pipes,
pipelines, or mains; or (iii) the treatment of water for
wholesale or retail sale that is delivered to customers through
pipes, pipelines, or mains. The provisions of this amendatory
Act of the 98th General Assembly are declaratory of existing
law as to the meaning and scope of this exemption. The
exemption under this subsection (e) is exempt from the
provisions of Section 3-75.

(f) Until July 1, 2003, the sale or transfer of
distillation machinery and equipment, sold as a unit or kit and
assembled or installed by the retailer, which machinery and
equipment is certified by the user to be used only for the
production of ethyl alcohol that will be used for consumption
as motor fuel or as a component of motor fuel for the personal
use of such user and not subject to sale or resale.
(g) At the election of any serviceman not required to be otherwise registered as a retailer under Section 2a of the Retailers' Occupation Tax Act, made for each fiscal year sales of service in which the aggregate annual cost price of tangible personal property transferred as an incident to the sales of service is less than 35% (75% in the case of servicemen transferring prescription drugs or servicemen engaged in graphic arts production) of the aggregate annual total gross receipts from all sales of service. The purchase of such tangible personal property by the serviceman shall be subject to tax under the Retailers' Occupation Tax Act and the Use Tax Act. However, if a primary serviceman who has made the election described in this paragraph subcontracts service work to a secondary serviceman who has also made the election described in this paragraph, the primary serviceman does not incur a Use Tax liability if the secondary serviceman (i) has paid or will pay Use Tax on his or her cost price of any tangible personal property transferred to the primary serviceman and (ii) certifies that fact in writing to the primary serviceman.

Tangible personal property transferred incident to the completion of a maintenance agreement is exempt from the tax imposed pursuant to this Act.

Exemption (e) also includes machinery and equipment used in the general maintenance or repair of such exempt machinery and equipment or for in-house manufacture of exempt machinery and equipment. On and after July 1, 2017, exemption (e) also
includes graphic arts machinery and equipment, as defined in paragraph (5) of Section 3-5. The machinery and equipment exemption does not include machinery and equipment used in (i) the generation of electricity for wholesale or retail sale; (ii) the generation or treatment of natural or artificial gas for wholesale or retail sale that is delivered to customers through pipes, pipelines, or mains; or (iii) the treatment of water for wholesale or retail sale that is delivered to customers through pipes, pipelines, or mains. The provisions of this amendatory Act of the 98th General Assembly are declaratory of existing law as to the meaning and scope of this exemption. For the purposes of exemption (e), each of these terms shall have the following meanings: (1) "manufacturing process" shall mean the production of any article of tangible personal property, whether such article is a finished product or an article for use in the process of manufacturing or assembling a different article of tangible personal property, by procedures commonly regarded as manufacturing, processing, fabricating, or refining which changes some existing material or materials into a material with a different form, use or name. In relation to a recognized integrated business composed of a series of operations which collectively constitute manufacturing, or individually constitute manufacturing operations, the manufacturing process shall be deemed to commence with the first operation or stage of production in the series, and shall not be deemed to end until the completion of
the final product in the last operation or stage of production in the series; and further for purposes of exemption (e), photoprocessing is deemed to be a manufacturing process of tangible personal property for wholesale or retail sale; (2) "assembling process" shall mean the production of any article of tangible personal property, whether such article is a finished product or an article for use in the process of manufacturing or assembling a different article of tangible personal property, by the combination of existing materials in a manner commonly regarded as assembling which results in a material of a different form, use or name; (3) "machinery" shall mean major mechanical machines or major components of such machines contributing to a manufacturing or assembling process; and (4) "equipment" shall include any independent device or tool separate from any machinery but essential to an integrated manufacturing or assembly process; including computers used primarily in a manufacturer's computer assisted design, computer assisted manufacturing (CAD/CAM) system; or any subunit or assembly comprising a component of any machinery or auxiliary, adjunct or attachment parts of machinery, such as tools, dies, jigs, fixtures, patterns and molds; or any parts which require periodic replacement in the course of normal operation; but shall not include hand tools. Equipment includes chemicals or chemicals acting as catalysts but only if the chemicals or chemicals acting as catalysts effect a direct and immediate change upon a product being manufactured or assembled
for wholesale or retail sale or lease. The purchaser of such
machinery and equipment who has an active resale registration
number shall furnish such number to the seller at the time of
purchase. The purchaser of such machinery and equipment and
tools without an active resale registration number shall
furnish to the seller a certificate of exemption for each
transaction stating facts establishing the exemption for that
transaction, which certificate shall be available to the
Department for inspection or audit.

Except as provided in Section 2d of this Act, the rolling
stock exemption applies to rolling stock used by an interstate
carrier for hire, even just between points in Illinois, if such
rolling stock transports, for hire, persons whose journeys or
property whose shipments originate or terminate outside
Illinois.

Any informal rulings, opinions or letters issued by the
Department in response to an inquiry or request for any opinion
from any person regarding the coverage and applicability of
exemption (e) to specific devices shall be published,
maintained as a public record, and made available for public
inspection and copying. If the informal ruling, opinion or
letter contains trade secrets or other confidential
information, where possible the Department shall delete such
information prior to publication. Whenever such informal
rulings, opinions, or letters contain any policy of general
applicability, the Department shall formulate and adopt such
policy as a rule in accordance with the provisions of the Illinois Administrative Procedure Act.

On and after July 1, 1987, no entity otherwise eligible under exemption (c) of this Section shall make tax free purchases unless it has an active exemption identification number issued by the Department.

"Serviceman" means any person who is engaged in the occupation of making sales of service.

"Sale at Retail" means "sale at retail" as defined in the Retailers' Occupation Tax Act.

"Supplier" means any person who makes sales of tangible personal property to servicemen for the purpose of resale as an incident to a sale of service.

(Source: P.A. 98-583, eff. 1-1-14.)

(35 ILCS 115/3-5)

Sec. 3-5. Exemptions. The following tangible personal property is exempt from the tax imposed by this Act:

(1) Personal property sold by a corporation, society, association, foundation, institution, or organization, other than a limited liability company, that is organized and operated as a not-for-profit service enterprise for the benefit of persons 65 years of age or older if the personal property was not purchased by the enterprise for the purpose of resale by the enterprise.

(2) Personal property purchased by a not-for-profit
Illinois county fair association for use in conducting, 
operating, or promoting the county fair.

(3) Personal property purchased by any not-for-profit arts 
or cultural organization that establishes, by proof required by 
the Department by rule, that it has received an exemption under 
Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code and that is 
organized and operated primarily for the presentation or 
support of arts or cultural programming, activities, or 
services. These organizations include, but are not limited to, 
music and dramatic arts organizations such as symphony 
orchestras and theatrical groups, arts and cultural service 
organizations, local arts councils, visual arts organizations, 
and media arts organizations. On and after the effective date 
of this amendatory Act of the 92nd General Assembly, however, 
an entity otherwise eligible for this exemption shall not make 
tax-free purchases unless it has an active identification 
number issued by the Department.

(4) Legal tender, currency, medallions, or gold or silver 
coinage issued by the State of Illinois, the government of the 
United States of America, or the government of any foreign 
country, and bullion.

(5) Until July 1, 2003 and beginning again on September 1, 
2004 through August 30, 2014, graphic arts machinery and 
equipment, including repair and replacement parts, both new and 
used, and including that manufactured on special order or 
purchased for lease, certified by the purchaser to be used
primarily for graphic arts production. Equipment includes chemicals or chemicals acting as catalysts but only if the chemicals or chemicals acting as catalysts effect a direct and immediate change upon a graphic arts product. Beginning on July 1, 2017, graphic arts machinery and equipment is included in the manufacturing and assembling machinery and equipment exemption under Section 2 of this Act.

(6) Personal property sold by a teacher-sponsored student organization affiliated with an elementary or secondary school located in Illinois.

(7) Farm machinery and equipment, both new and used, including that manufactured on special order, certified by the purchaser to be used primarily for production agriculture or State or federal agricultural programs, including individual replacement parts for the machinery and equipment, including machinery and equipment purchased for lease, and including implements of husbandry defined in Section 1-130 of the Illinois Vehicle Code, farm machinery and agricultural chemical and fertilizer spreaders, and nurse wagons required to be registered under Section 3-809 of the Illinois Vehicle Code, but excluding other motor vehicles required to be registered under the Illinois Vehicle Code. Horticultural polyhouses or hoop houses used for propagating, growing, or overwintering plants shall be considered farm machinery and equipment under this item (7). Agricultural chemical tender tanks and dry boxes shall include units sold separately from a motor vehicle.
required to be licensed and units sold mounted on a motor vehicle required to be licensed if the selling price of the tender is separately stated.

Farm machinery and equipment shall include precision farming equipment that is installed or purchased to be installed on farm machinery and equipment including, but not limited to, tractors, harvesters, sprayers, planters, seeders, or spreaders. Precision farming equipment includes, but is not limited to, soil testing sensors, computers, monitors, software, global positioning and mapping systems, and other such equipment.

Farm machinery and equipment also includes computers, sensors, software, and related equipment used primarily in the computer-assisted operation of production agriculture facilities, equipment, and activities such as, but not limited to, the collection, monitoring, and correlation of animal and crop data for the purpose of formulating animal diets and agricultural chemicals. This item (7) is exempt from the provisions of Section 3-55.

(8) Until June 30, 2013, fuel and petroleum products sold to or used by an air common carrier, certified by the carrier to be used for consumption, shipment, or storage in the conduct of its business as an air common carrier, for a flight destined for or returning from a location or locations outside the United States without regard to previous or subsequent domestic stopovers.
Beginning July 1, 2013, fuel and petroleum products sold to
or used by an air carrier, certified by the carrier to be used
for consumption, shipment, or storage in the conduct of its
business as an air common carrier, for a flight that (i) is
engaged in foreign trade or is engaged in trade between the
United States and any of its possessions and (ii) transports at
least one individual or package for hire from the city of
origination to the city of final destination on the same
aircraft, without regard to a change in the flight number of
that aircraft.

(9) Proceeds of mandatory service charges separately
stated on customers' bills for the purchase and consumption of
food and beverages, to the extent that the proceeds of the
service charge are in fact turned over as tips or as a
substitute for tips to the employees who participate directly
in preparing, serving, hosting or cleaning up the food or
beverage function with respect to which the service charge is
imposed.

(10) Until July 1, 2003, oil field exploration, drilling,
and production equipment, including (i) rigs and parts of rigs,
rotary rigs, cable tool rigs, and workover rigs, (ii) pipe and
tubular goods, including casing and drill strings, (iii) pumps
and pump-jack units, (iv) storage tanks and flow lines, (v) any
individual replacement part for oil field exploration,
drilling, and production equipment, and (vi) machinery and
equipment purchased for lease; but excluding motor vehicles
required to be registered under the Illinois Vehicle Code.

(11) Photoprocessing machinery and equipment, including repair and replacement parts, both new and used, including that manufactured on special order, certified by the purchaser to be used primarily for photoprocessing, and including photoprocessing machinery and equipment purchased for lease.

(12) Coal and aggregate exploration, mining, off-highway hauling, processing, maintenance, and reclamation equipment, including replacement parts and equipment, and including equipment purchased for lease, but excluding motor vehicles required to be registered under the Illinois Vehicle Code. The changes made to this Section by Public Act 97-767 apply on and after July 1, 2003, but no claim for credit or refund is allowed on or after August 16, 2013 (the effective date of Public Act 98-456) for such taxes paid during the period beginning July 1, 2003 and ending on August 16, 2013 (the effective date of Public Act 98-456).

(13) Beginning January 1, 1992 and through June 30, 2016, 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 non-prescription medicines, drugs, medical appliances, and insulin, urine testing materials, syringes, and needles used by diabetics, for human use, when purchased for use by a person receiving medical assistance under Article V of the Illinois Public Aid Code who
resides in a licensed long-term care facility, as defined in
the Nursing Home Care Act, or in a licensed facility as defined
in the ID/DD Community Care Act, the MC/DD Act, or the
Specialized Mental Health Rehabilitation Act of 2013.

(14) Semen used for artificial insemination of livestock
for direct agricultural production.

(15) Horses, or interests in horses, registered with and
meeting the requirements of any of the Arabian Horse Club
Registry of America, Appaloosa Horse Club, American Quarter
Horse Association, United States Trotting Association, or
Jockey Club, as appropriate, used for purposes of breeding or
racing for prizes. This item (15) is exempt from the provisions
of Section 3-55, and the exemption provided for under this item
(15) applies for all periods beginning May 30, 1995, but no
claim for credit or refund is allowed on or after January 1,
2008 (the effective date of Public Act 95-88) for such taxes
paid during the period beginning May 30, 2000 and ending on
January 1, 2008 (the effective date of Public Act 95-88).

(16) Computers and communications equipment utilized for
any hospital purpose and equipment used in the diagnosis,
analysis, or treatment of hospital patients sold to a lessor
who leases the equipment, under a lease of one year or longer
executed or in effect at the time of the purchase, to a
hospital that has been issued an active tax exemption
identification number by the Department under Section 1g of the
(17) Personal property sold to a lessor who leases the property, under a lease of one year or longer executed or in effect at the time of the purchase, to a governmental body that has been issued an active tax exemption identification number by the Department under Section 1g of the Retailers' Occupation Tax Act.

(18) Beginning with taxable years ending on or after December 31, 1995 and ending with taxable years ending on or before December 31, 2004, personal property that is donated for disaster relief to be used in a State or federally declared disaster area in Illinois or bordering Illinois by a manufacturer or retailer that is registered in this State to a corporation, society, association, foundation, or institution that has been issued a sales tax exemption identification number by the Department that assists victims of the disaster who reside within the declared disaster area.

(19) Beginning with taxable years ending on or after December 31, 1995 and ending with taxable years ending on or before December 31, 2004, personal property that is used in the performance of infrastructure repairs in this State, including but not limited to municipal roads and streets, access roads, bridges, sidewalks, waste disposal systems, water and sewer line extensions, water distribution and purification facilities, storm water drainage and retention facilities, and sewage treatment facilities, resulting from a State or federally declared disaster in Illinois or bordering Illinois.
when such repairs are initiated on facilities located in the declared disaster area within 6 months after the disaster.

(20) Beginning July 1, 1999, game or game birds sold at a "game breeding and hunting preserve area" as that term is used in the Wildlife Code. This paragraph is exempt from the provisions of Section 3-55.

(21) A motor vehicle, as that term is defined in Section 1-146 of the Illinois Vehicle Code, that is donated to a corporation, limited liability company, society, association, foundation, or institution that is determined by the Department to be organized and operated exclusively for educational purposes. For purposes of this exemption, "a corporation, limited liability company, society, association, foundation, or institution organized and operated exclusively for educational purposes" means all tax-supported public schools, private schools that offer systematic instruction in useful branches of learning by methods common to public schools and that compare favorably in their scope and intensity with the course of study presented in tax-supported schools, and vocational or technical schools or institutes organized and operated exclusively to provide a course of study of not less than 6 weeks duration and designed to prepare individuals to follow a trade or to pursue a manual, technical, mechanical, industrial, business, or commercial occupation.

(22) Beginning January 1, 2000, personal property, including food, purchased through fundraising events for the
benefit of a public or private elementary or secondary school, a group of those schools, or one or more school districts if the events are sponsored by an entity recognized by the school district that consists primarily of volunteers and includes parents and teachers of the school children. This paragraph does not apply to fundraising events (i) for the benefit of private home instruction or (ii) for which the fundraising entity purchases the personal property sold at the events from another individual or entity that sold the property for the purpose of resale by the fundraising entity and that profits from the sale to the fundraising entity. This paragraph is exempt from the provisions of Section 3-55.

(23) Beginning January 1, 2000 and through December 31, 2001, new or used automatic vending machines that prepare and serve hot food and beverages, including coffee, soup, and other items, and replacement parts for these machines. Beginning January 1, 2002 and through June 30, 2003, machines and parts for machines used in commercial, coin-operated amusement and vending business if a use or occupation tax is paid on the gross receipts derived from the use of the commercial, coin-operated amusement and vending machines. This paragraph is exempt from the provisions of Section 3-55.

(24) Beginning on the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 92nd General Assembly, computers and communications equipment utilized for any hospital purpose and equipment used in the diagnosis, analysis, or treatment of hospital patients
sold to a lessor who leases the equipment, under a lease of one
year or longer executed or in effect at the time of the
purchase, to a hospital that has been issued an active tax
exemption identification number by the Department under
Section 1g of the Retailers' Occupation Tax Act. This paragraph
is exempt from the provisions of Section 3-55.

(25) Beginning on the effective date of this amendatory Act
of the 92nd General Assembly, personal property sold to a
lessor who leases the property, under a lease of one year or
longer executed or in effect at the time of the purchase, to a
governmental body that has been issued an active tax exemption
identification number by the Department under Section 1g of the
Retailers' Occupation Tax Act. This paragraph is exempt from
the provisions of Section 3-55.

(26) Beginning on January 1, 2002 and through June 30,
2016, tangible personal property purchased from an Illinois
retailer by a taxpayer engaged in centralized purchasing
activities in Illinois who will, upon receipt of the property
in Illinois, temporarily store the property in Illinois (i) for
the purpose of subsequently transporting it outside this State
for use or consumption thereafter solely outside this State or
(ii) for the purpose of being processed, fabricated, or
manufactured into, attached to, or incorporated into other
tangible personal property to be transported outside this State
and thereafter used or consumed solely outside this State. The
Director of Revenue shall, pursuant to rules adopted in
accordance with the Illinois Administrative Procedure Act, issue a permit to any taxpayer in good standing with the Department who is eligible for the exemption under this paragraph (26). The permit issued under this paragraph (26) shall authorize the holder, to the extent and in the manner specified in the rules adopted under this Act, to purchase tangible personal property from a retailer exempt from the taxes imposed by this Act. Taxpayers shall maintain all necessary books and records to substantiate the use and consumption of all such tangible personal property outside of the State of Illinois.

(27) Beginning January 1, 2008, tangible personal property used in the construction or maintenance of a community water supply, as defined under Section 3.145 of the Environmental Protection Act, that is operated by a not-for-profit corporation that holds a valid water supply permit issued under Title IV of the Environmental Protection Act. This paragraph is exempt from the provisions of Section 3-55.

(28) Tangible personal property sold to a public-facilities corporation, as described in Section 11-65-10 of the Illinois Municipal Code, for purposes of constructing or furnishing a municipal convention hall, but only if the legal title to the municipal convention hall is transferred to the municipality without any further consideration by or on behalf of the municipality at the time of the completion of the municipal convention hall or upon the
retirement or redemption of any bonds or other debt instruments
issued by the public-facilities corporation in connection with
the development of the municipal convention hall. This
exemption includes existing public-facilities corporations as
This paragraph is exempt from the provisions of Section 3-55.

(29) Beginning January 1, 2010, materials, parts,
equipment, components, and furnishings incorporated into or
upon an aircraft as part of the modification, refurbishment,
completion, replacement, repair, or maintenance of the
aircraft. This exemption includes consumable supplies used in
the modification, refurbishment, completion, replacement,
repair, and maintenance of aircraft, but excludes any
materials, parts, equipment, components, and consumable
supplies used in the modification, replacement, repair, and
maintenance of aircraft engines or power plants, whether such
engines or power plants are installed or uninstalled upon any
such aircraft. "Consumable supplies" include, but are not
limited to, adhesive, tape, sandpaper, general purpose
lubricants, cleaning solution, latex gloves, and protective
films. This exemption applies only to the transfer of
qualifying tangible personal property incident to the
modification, refurbishment, completion, replacement, repair,
or maintenance of an aircraft by persons who (i) hold an Air
Agency Certificate and are empowered to operate an approved
repair station by the Federal Aviation Administration, (ii)
have a Class IV Rating, and (iii) conduct operations in accordance with Part 145 of the Federal Aviation Regulations. The exemption does not include aircraft operated by a commercial air carrier providing scheduled passenger air service pursuant to authority issued under Part 121 or Part 129 of the Federal Aviation Regulations. The changes made to this paragraph (29) by Public Act 98-534 are declarative of existing law.

(30) Beginning January 1, 2017, menstrual pads, tampons, and menstrual cups.

(Source: P.A. 98-104, eff. 7-22-13; 98-422, eff. 8-16-13; 98-456, eff. 8-16-13; 98-534, eff. 8-23-13; 98-756, eff. 7-16-14; 99-180, eff. 7-29-15; 99-855, eff. 8-19-16.)

Section 35-20. The Retailers' Occupation Tax Act is amended by changing Sections 2-5 and 2-45 as follows:

(35 ILCS 120/2-5)

Sec. 2-5. Exemptions. Gross receipts from proceeds from the sale of the following tangible personal property are exempt from the tax imposed by this Act:

(1) Farm chemicals.

(2) Farm machinery and equipment, both new and used, including that manufactured on special order, certified by the purchaser to be used primarily for production agriculture or State or federal agricultural programs, including individual
replacement parts for the machinery and equipment, including machinery and equipment purchased for lease, and including implements of husbandry defined in Section 1-130 of the Illinois Vehicle Code, farm machinery and agricultural chemical and fertilizer spreaders, and nurse wagons required to be registered under Section 3-809 of the Illinois Vehicle Code, but excluding other motor vehicles required to be registered under the Illinois Vehicle Code. Horticultural polyhouses or hoop houses used for propagating, growing, or overwintering plants shall be considered farm machinery and equipment under this item (2). Agricultural chemical tender tanks and dry boxes shall include units sold separately from a motor vehicle required to be licensed and units sold mounted on a motor vehicle required to be licensed, if the selling price of the tender is separately stated.

Farm machinery and equipment shall include precision farming equipment that is installed or purchased to be installed on farm machinery and equipment including, but not limited to, tractors, harvesters, sprayers, planters, seeders, or spreaders. Precision farming equipment includes, but is not limited to, soil testing sensors, computers, monitors, software, global positioning and mapping systems, and other such equipment.

Farm machinery and equipment also includes computers, sensors, software, and related equipment used primarily in the computer-assisted operation of production agriculture
facilities, equipment, and activities such as, but not limited
to, the collection, monitoring, and correlation of animal and
crop data for the purpose of formulating animal diets and
agricultural chemicals. This item (2) is exempt from the
provisions of Section 2-70.

(3) Until July 1, 2003, distillation machinery and
equipment, sold as a unit or kit, assembled or installed by the
retailer, certified by the user to be used only for the
production of ethyl alcohol that will be used for consumption
as motor fuel or as a component of motor fuel for the personal
use of the user, and not subject to sale or resale.

(4) Until July 1, 2003 and beginning again September 1,
2004 through August 30, 2014, graphic arts machinery and
equipment, including repair and replacement parts, both new and
used, and including that manufactured on special order or
purchased for lease, certified by the purchaser to be used
primarily for graphic arts production. Equipment includes
chemicals or chemicals acting as catalysts but only if the
chemicals or chemicals acting as catalysts effect a direct and
immediate change upon a graphic arts product. Beginning on July
1, 2017, graphic arts machinery and equipment is included in
the manufacturing and assembling machinery and equipment
exemption under paragraph (14).

(5) A motor vehicle that is used for automobile renting, as
defined in the Automobile Renting Occupation and Use Tax Act.
This paragraph is exempt from the provisions of Section 2-70.
(6) Personal property sold by a teacher-sponsored student organization affiliated with an elementary or secondary school located in Illinois.

(7) Until July 1, 2003, proceeds of that portion of the selling price of a passenger car the sale of which is subject to the Replacement Vehicle Tax.

(8) Personal property sold to an Illinois county fair association for use in conducting, operating, or promoting the county fair.

(9) Personal property sold to a not-for-profit arts or cultural organization that establishes, by proof required by the Department by rule, that it has received an exemption under Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code and that is organized and operated primarily for the presentation or support of arts or cultural programming, activities, or services. These organizations include, but are not limited to, music and dramatic arts organizations such as symphony orchestras and theatrical groups, arts and cultural service organizations, local arts councils, visual arts organizations, and media arts organizations. On and after the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 92nd General Assembly, however, an entity otherwise eligible for this exemption shall not make tax-free purchases unless it has an active identification number issued by the Department.

(10) Personal property sold by a corporation, society, association, foundation, institution, or organization, other
than a limited liability company, that is organized and 
operated as a not-for-profit service enterprise for the benefit 
of persons 65 years of age or older if the personal property 
was not purchased by the enterprise for the purpose of resale 
by the enterprise.

(11) Personal property sold to a governmental body, to a 
corporation, society, association, foundation, or institution 
organized and operated exclusively for charitable, religious, 
or educational purposes, or to a not-for-profit corporation, 
society, association, foundation, institution, or organization 
that has no compensated officers or employees and that is 
organized and operated primarily for the recreation of persons 
55 years of age or older. A limited liability company may 
qualify for the exemption under this paragraph only if the 
limited liability company is organized and operated 
exclusively for educational purposes. On and after July 1, 
1987, however, no entity otherwise eligible for this exemption 
shall make tax-free purchases unless it has an active 
identification number issued by the Department.

(12) Tangible personal property sold to interstate 
carriers for hire for use as rolling stock moving in interstate 
commerce or to lessors under leases of one year or longer 
executed or in effect at the time of purchase by interstate 
carriers for hire for use as rolling stock moving in interstate 
commerce and equipment operated by a telecommunications 
provider, licensed as a common carrier by the Federal
Communications Commission, which is permanently installed in or affixed to aircraft moving in interstate commerce.

(12-5) On and after July 1, 2003 and through June 30, 2004, motor vehicles of the second division with a gross vehicle weight in excess of 8,000 pounds that are subject to the commercial distribution fee imposed under Section 3-815.1 of the Illinois Vehicle Code. Beginning on July 1, 2004 and through June 30, 2005, the use in this State of motor vehicles of the second division: (i) with a gross vehicle weight rating in excess of 8,000 pounds; (ii) that are subject to the commercial distribution fee imposed under Section 3-815.1 of the Illinois Vehicle Code; and (iii) that are primarily used for commercial purposes. Through June 30, 2005, this exemption applies to repair and replacement parts added after the initial purchase of such a motor vehicle if that motor vehicle is used in a manner that would qualify for the rolling stock exemption otherwise provided for in this Act. For purposes of this paragraph, "used for commercial purposes" means the transportation of persons or property in furtherance of any commercial or industrial enterprise whether for-hire or not.

(13) Proceeds from sales to owners, lessors, or shippers of tangible personal property that is utilized by interstate carriers for hire for use as rolling stock moving in interstate commerce and equipment operated by a telecommunications provider, licensed as a common carrier by the Federal Communications Commission, which is permanently installed in
(14) Machinery and equipment that will be used by the purchaser, or a lessee of the purchaser, primarily in the process of manufacturing or assembling tangible personal property for wholesale or retail sale or lease, whether the sale or lease is made directly by the manufacturer or by some other person, whether the materials used in the process are owned by the manufacturer or some other person, or whether the sale or lease is made apart from or as an incident to the seller's engaging in the service occupation of producing machines, tools, dies, jigs, patterns, gauges, or other similar items of no commercial value on special order for a particular purchaser. The exemption provided by this paragraph (14) does not include machinery and equipment used in (i) the generation of electricity for wholesale or retail sale; (ii) the generation or treatment of natural or artificial gas for wholesale or retail sale that is delivered to customers through pipes, pipelines, or mains; or (iii) the treatment of water for wholesale or retail sale that is delivered to customers through pipes, pipelines, or mains. The provisions of Public Act 98-583 are declaratory of existing law as to the meaning and scope of this exemption. Beginning on July 1, 2017, the exemption provided by this paragraph (14) includes, but is not limited to, graphic arts machinery and equipment, as defined in paragraph (4) of this Section.

(15) Proceeds of mandatory service charges separately
stated on customers' bills for purchase and consumption of food and beverages, to the extent that the proceeds of the service charge are in fact turned over as tips or as a substitute for tips to the employees who participate directly in preparing, serving, hosting or cleaning up the food or beverage function with respect to which the service charge is imposed.

(16) Petroleum products sold to a purchaser if the seller is prohibited by federal law from charging tax to the purchaser.

(17) Tangible personal property sold to a common carrier by rail or motor that receives the physical possession of the property in Illinois and that transports the property, or shares with another common carrier in the transportation of the property, out of Illinois on a standard uniform bill of lading showing the seller of the property as the shipper or consignor of the property to a destination outside Illinois, for use outside Illinois.

(18) Legal tender, currency, medallions, or gold or silver coinage issued by the State of Illinois, the government of the United States of America, or the government of any foreign country, and bullion.

(19) Until July 1 2003, oil field exploration, drilling, and production equipment, including (i) rigs and parts of rigs, rotary rigs, cable tool rigs, and workover rigs, (ii) pipe and tubular goods, including casing and drill strings, (iii) pumps and pump-jack units, (iv) storage tanks and flow lines, (v) any
individual replacement part for oil field exploration, drilling, and production equipment, and (vi) machinery and equipment purchased for lease; but excluding motor vehicles required to be registered under the Illinois Vehicle Code.

(20) Photoprocessing machinery and equipment, including repair and replacement parts, both new and used, including that manufactured on special order, certified by the purchaser to be used primarily for photoprocessing, and including photoprocessing machinery and equipment purchased for lease.

(21) Coal and aggregate exploration, mining, off-highway hauling, processing, maintenance, and reclamation equipment, including replacement parts and equipment, and including equipment purchased for lease, but excluding motor vehicles required to be registered under the Illinois Vehicle Code. The changes made to this Section by Public Act 97-767 apply on and after July 1, 2003, but no claim for credit or refund is allowed on or after August 16, 2013 (the effective date of Public Act 98-456) for such taxes paid during the period beginning July 1, 2003 and ending on August 16, 2013 (the effective date of Public Act 98-456).

(22) Until June 30, 2013, fuel and petroleum products sold to or used by an air carrier, certified by the carrier to be used for consumption, shipment, or storage in the conduct of its business as an air common carrier, for a flight destined for or returning from a location or locations outside the United States without regard to previous or subsequent domestic
Beginning July 1, 2013, fuel and petroleum products sold to or used by an air carrier, certified by the carrier to be used for consumption, shipment, or storage in the conduct of its business as an air common carrier, for a flight that (i) is engaged in foreign trade or is engaged in trade between the United States and any of its possessions and (ii) transports at least one individual or package for hire from the city of origination to the city of final destination on the same aircraft, without regard to a change in the flight number of that aircraft.

(23) A transaction in which the purchase order is received by a florist who is located outside Illinois, but who has a florist located in Illinois deliver the property to the purchaser or the purchaser's donee in Illinois.

(24) Fuel consumed or used in the operation of ships, barges, or vessels that are used primarily in or for the transportation of property or the conveyance of persons for hire on rivers bordering on this State if the fuel is delivered by the seller to the purchaser's barge, ship, or vessel while it is afloat upon that bordering river.

(25) Except as provided in item (25-5) of this Section, a motor vehicle sold in this State to a nonresident even though the motor vehicle is delivered to the nonresident in this State, if the motor vehicle is not to be titled in this State, and if a drive-away permit is issued to the motor vehicle as
provided in Section 3-603 of the Illinois Vehicle Code or if the nonresident purchaser has vehicle registration plates to transfer to the motor vehicle upon returning to his or her home state. The issuance of the drive-away permit or having the out-of-state registration plates to be transferred is prima facie evidence that the motor vehicle will not be titled in this State.

(25-5) The exemption under item (25) does not apply if the state in which the motor vehicle will be titled does not allow a reciprocal exemption for a motor vehicle sold and delivered in that state to an Illinois resident but titled in Illinois. The tax collected under this Act on the sale of a motor vehicle in this State to a resident of another state that does not allow a reciprocal exemption shall be imposed at a rate equal to the state's rate of tax on taxable property in the state in which the purchaser is a resident, except that the tax shall not exceed the tax that would otherwise be imposed under this Act. At the time of the sale, the purchaser shall execute a statement, signed under penalty of perjury, of his or her intent to title the vehicle in the state in which the purchaser is a resident within 30 days after the sale and of the fact of the payment to the State of Illinois of tax in an amount equivalent to the state's rate of tax on taxable property in his or her state of residence and shall submit the statement to the appropriate tax collection agency in his or her state of residence. In addition, the retailer must retain a signed copy
of the statement in his or her records. Nothing in this item shall be construed to require the removal of the vehicle from this state following the filing of an intent to title the vehicle in the purchaser's state of residence if the purchaser titles the vehicle in his or her state of residence within 30 days after the date of sale. The tax collected under this Act in accordance with this item (25-5) shall be proportionately distributed as if the tax were collected at the 6.25% general rate imposed under this Act.

(25-7) Beginning on July 1, 2007, no tax is imposed under this Act on the sale of an aircraft, as defined in Section 3 of the Illinois Aeronautics Act, if all of the following conditions are met:

(1) the aircraft leaves this State within 15 days after the later of either the issuance of the final billing for the sale of the aircraft, or the authorized approval for return to service, completion of the maintenance record entry, and completion of the test flight and ground test for inspection, as required by 14 C.F.R. 91.407;

(2) the aircraft is not based or registered in this State after the sale of the aircraft; and

(3) the seller retains in his or her books and records and provides to the Department a signed and dated certification from the purchaser, on a form prescribed by the Department, certifying that the requirements of this item (25-7) are met. The certificate must also include the
name and address of the purchaser, the address of the location where the aircraft is to be titled or registered, the address of the primary physical location of the aircraft, and other information that the Department may reasonably require.

For purposes of this item (25-7):

"Based in this State" means hangared, stored, or otherwise used, excluding post-sale customizations as defined in this Section, for 10 or more days in each 12-month period immediately following the date of the sale of the aircraft.

"Registered in this State" means an aircraft registered with the Department of Transportation, Aeronautics Division, or titled or registered with the Federal Aviation Administration to an address located in this State.

This paragraph (25-7) is exempt from the provisions of Section 2-70.

(26) Semen used for artificial insemination of livestock for direct agricultural production.

(27) Horses, or interests in horses, registered with and meeting the requirements of any of the Arabian Horse Club Registry of America, Appaloosa Horse Club, American Quarter Horse Association, United States Trotting Association, or Jockey Club, as appropriate, used for purposes of breeding or racing for prizes. This item (27) is exempt from the provisions of Section 2-70, and the exemption provided for under this item (27) applies for all periods beginning May 30, 1995, but no
claim for credit or refund is allowed on or after January 1, 2008 (the effective date of Public Act 95-88) for such taxes paid during the period beginning May 30, 2000 and ending on January 1, 2008 (the effective date of Public Act 95-88).

(28) Computers and communications equipment utilized for any hospital purpose and equipment used in the diagnosis, analysis, or treatment of hospital patients sold to a lessor who leases the equipment, under a lease of one year or longer executed or in effect at the time of the purchase, to a hospital that has been issued an active tax exemption identification number by the Department under Section 1g of this Act.

(29) Personal property sold to a lessor who leases the property, under a lease of one year or longer executed or in effect at the time of the purchase, to a governmental body that has been issued an active tax exemption identification number by the Department under Section 1g of this Act.

(30) Beginning with taxable years ending on or after December 31, 1995 and ending with taxable years ending on or before December 31, 2004, personal property that is donated for disaster relief to be used in a State or federally declared disaster area in Illinois or bordering Illinois by a manufacturer or retailer that is registered in this State to a corporation, society, association, foundation, or institution that has been issued a sales tax exemption identification number by the Department that assists victims of the disaster
who reside within the declared disaster area.

(31) Beginning with taxable years ending on or after December 31, 1995 and ending with taxable years ending on or before December 31, 2004, personal property that is used in the performance of infrastructure repairs in this State, including but not limited to municipal roads and streets, access roads, bridges, sidewalks, waste disposal systems, water and sewer line extensions, water distribution and purification facilities, storm water drainage and retention facilities, and sewage treatment facilities, resulting from a State or federally declared disaster in Illinois or bordering Illinois when such repairs are initiated on facilities located in the declared disaster area within 6 months after the disaster.

(32) Beginning July 1, 1999, game or game birds sold at a "game breeding and hunting preserve area" as that term is used in the Wildlife Code. This paragraph is exempt from the provisions of Section 2-70.

(33) A motor vehicle, as that term is defined in Section 1-146 of the Illinois Vehicle Code, that is donated to a corporation, limited liability company, society, association, foundation, or institution that is determined by the Department to be organized and operated exclusively for educational purposes. For purposes of this exemption, "a corporation, limited liability company, society, association, foundation, or institution organized and operated exclusively for educational purposes" means all tax-supported public schools,
private schools that offer systematic instruction in useful branches of learning by methods common to public schools and that compare favorably in their scope and intensity with the course of study presented in tax-supported schools, and vocational or technical schools or institutes organized and operated exclusively to provide a course of study of not less than 6 weeks duration and designed to prepare individuals to follow a trade or to pursue a manual, technical, mechanical, industrial, business, or commercial occupation.

(34) Beginning January 1, 2000, personal property, including food, purchased through fundraising events for the benefit of a public or private elementary or secondary school, a group of those schools, or one or more school districts if the events are sponsored by an entity recognized by the school district that consists primarily of volunteers and includes parents and teachers of the school children. This paragraph does not apply to fundraising events (i) for the benefit of private home instruction or (ii) for which the fundraising entity purchases the personal property sold at the events from another individual or entity that sold the property for the purpose of resale by the fundraising entity and that profits from the sale to the fundraising entity. This paragraph is exempt from the provisions of Section 2-70.

(35) Beginning January 1, 2000 and through December 31, 2001, new or used automatic vending machines that prepare and serve hot food and beverages, including coffee, soup, and other
items, and replacement parts for these machines. Beginning January 1, 2002 and through June 30, 2003, machines and parts for machines used in commercial, coin-operated amusement and vending business if a use or occupation tax is paid on the gross receipts derived from the use of the commercial, coin-operated amusement and vending machines. This paragraph is exempt from the provisions of Section 2-70.

(35-5) Beginning August 23, 2001 and through June 30, 2016, 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 nonprescription medicines, drugs, medical appliances, and insulin, urine testing materials, syringes, and needles used by diabetics, for human use, when purchased for use by a person receiving medical assistance under Article V of the Illinois Public Aid Code who resides in a licensed long-term care facility, as defined in the Nursing Home Care Act, or a licensed facility as defined in the ID/DD Community Care Act, the MC/DD Act, or the Specialized Mental Health Rehabilitation Act of 2013.

(36) Beginning August 2, 2001, computers and communications equipment utilized for any hospital purpose and equipment used in the diagnosis, analysis, or treatment of hospital patients sold to a lessor who leases the equipment, under a lease of one year or longer executed or in effect at the time of the purchase, to a hospital that has been issued an
active tax exemption identification number by the Department under Section 1g of this Act. This paragraph is exempt from the provisions of Section 2-70.

(37) Beginning August 2, 2001, personal property sold to a lessee who leases the property, under a lease of one year or longer executed or in effect at the time of the purchase, to a governmental body that has been issued an active tax exemption identification number by the Department under Section 1g of this Act. This paragraph is exempt from the provisions of Section 2-70.

(38) Beginning on January 1, 2002 and through June 30, 2016, tangible personal property purchased from an Illinois retailer by a taxpayer engaged in centralized purchasing activities in Illinois who will, upon receipt of the property in Illinois, temporarily store the property in Illinois (i) for the purpose of subsequently transporting it outside this State for use or consumption thereafter solely outside this State or (ii) for the purpose of being processed, fabricated, or manufactured into, attached to, or incorporated into other tangible personal property to be transported outside this State and thereafter used or consumed solely outside this State. The Director of Revenue shall, pursuant to rules adopted in accordance with the Illinois Administrative Procedure Act, issue a permit to any taxpayer in good standing with the Department who is eligible for the exemption under this paragraph (38). The permit issued under this paragraph (38)
shall authorize the holder, to the extent and in the manner specified in the rules adopted under this Act, to purchase tangible personal property from a retailer exempt from the taxes imposed by this Act. Taxpayers shall maintain all necessary books and records to substantiate the use and consumption of all such tangible personal property outside of the State of Illinois.

(39) Beginning January 1, 2008, tangible personal property used in the construction or maintenance of a community water supply, as defined under Section 3.145 of the Environmental Protection Act, that is operated by a not-for-profit corporation that holds a valid water supply permit issued under Title IV of the Environmental Protection Act. This paragraph is exempt from the provisions of Section 2-70.

(40) Beginning January 1, 2010, materials, parts, equipment, components, and furnishings incorporated into or upon an aircraft as part of the modification, refurbishment, completion, replacement, repair, or maintenance of the aircraft. This exemption includes consumable supplies used in the modification, refurbishment, completion, replacement, repair, and maintenance of aircraft, but excludes any materials, parts, equipment, components, and consumable supplies used in the modification, replacement, repair, and maintenance of aircraft engines or power plants, whether such engines or power plants are installed or uninstalled upon any such aircraft. "Consumable supplies" include, but are not
limited to, adhesive, tape, sandpaper, general purpose lubricants, cleaning solution, latex gloves, and protective films. This exemption applies only to the sale of qualifying tangible personal property to persons who modify, refurbish, complete, replace, or maintain an aircraft and who (i) hold an Air Agency Certificate and are empowered to operate an approved repair station by the Federal Aviation Administration, (ii) have a Class IV Rating, and (iii) conduct operations in accordance with Part 145 of the Federal Aviation Regulations. The exemption does not include aircraft operated by a commercial air carrier providing scheduled passenger air service pursuant to authority issued under Part 121 or Part 129 of the Federal Aviation Regulations. The changes made to this paragraph (40) by Public Act 98-534 are declarative of existing law.

(41) Tangible personal property sold to a public-facilities corporation, as described in Section 11-65-10 of the Illinois Municipal Code, for purposes of constructing or furnishing a municipal convention hall, but only if the legal title to the municipal convention hall is transferred to the municipality without any further consideration by or on behalf of the municipality at the time of the completion of the municipal convention hall or upon the retirement or redemption of any bonds or other debt instruments issued by the public-facilities corporation in connection with the development of the municipal convention hall. This
exemption includes existing public-facilities corporations as provided in Section 11-65-25 of the Illinois Municipal Code. This paragraph is exempt from the provisions of Section 2-70.

(42) Beginning January 1, 2017, menstrual pads, tampons, and menstrual cups.

(Source: P.A. 98-104, eff. 7-22-13; 98-422, eff. 8-16-13; 98-456, eff. 8-16-13; 98-534, eff. 8-23-13; 98-574, eff. 1-1-14; 98-583, eff. 1-1-14; 98-756, eff. 7-16-14; 99-180, eff. 7-29-15; 99-855, eff. 8-19-16.)

(35 ILCS 120/2-45) (from Ch. 120, par. 441-45)

Sec. 2-45. Manufacturing and assembly exemption. The manufacturing and assembly machinery and equipment exemption includes machinery and equipment that replaces machinery and equipment in an existing manufacturing facility as well as machinery and equipment that are for use in an expanded or new manufacturing facility.

The machinery and equipment exemption also includes machinery and equipment used in the general maintenance or repair of exempt machinery and equipment or for in-house manufacture of exempt machinery and equipment. Beginning on July 1, 2017, the manufacturing and assembling machinery and equipment exemption also includes graphic arts machinery and equipment, as defined in paragraph (4) of Section 2-5. The machinery and equipment exemption does not include machinery and equipment used in (i) the generation of electricity for
wholesale or retail sale; (ii) the generation or treatment of
natural or artificial gas for wholesale or retail sale that is
delivered to customers through pipes, pipelines, or mains; or
(iii) the treatment of water for wholesale or retail sale that
is delivered to customers through pipes, pipelines, or mains.
The provisions of this amendatory Act of the 98th General
Assembly are declaratory of existing law as to the meaning and
scope of this exemption. For the purposes of this exemption,
terms have the following meanings:

(1) "Manufacturing process" means the production of an
article of tangible personal property, whether the article
is a finished product or an article for use in the process
of manufacturing or assembling a different article of
tangible personal property, by a procedure commonly
regarded as manufacturing, processing, fabricating, or
refining that changes some existing material or materials
into a material with a different form, use, or name. In
relation to a recognized integrated business composed of a
series of operations that collectively constitute
manufacturing, or individually constitute manufacturing
operations, the manufacturing process commences with the
first operation or stage of production in the series and
does not end until the completion of the final product in
the last operation or stage of production in the series.
For purposes of this exemption, photoprocessing is a
manufacturing process of tangible personal property for
wholesale or retail sale.

(2) "Assembling process" means the production of an article of tangible personal property, whether the article is a finished product or an article for use in the process of manufacturing or assembling a different article of tangible personal property, by the combination of existing materials in a manner commonly regarded as assembling that results in a material of a different form, use, or name.

(3) "Machinery" means major mechanical machines or major components of those machines contributing to a manufacturing or assembling process.

(4) "Equipment" includes an independent device or tool separate from machinery but essential to an integrated manufacturing or assembly process; including computers used primarily in a manufacturer's computer assisted design, computer assisted manufacturing (CAD/CAM) system; any subunit or assembly comprising a component of any machinery or auxiliary, adjunct, or attachment parts of machinery, such as tools, dies, jigs, fixtures, patterns, and molds; and any parts that require periodic replacement in the course of normal operation; but does not include hand tools. Equipment includes chemicals or chemicals acting as catalysts but only if the chemicals or chemicals acting as catalysts effect a direct and immediate change upon a product being manufactured or assembled for wholesale or retail sale or lease.
(5) "Production related tangible personal property" means all tangible personal property that is used or consumed by the purchaser in a manufacturing facility in which a manufacturing process takes place and includes, without limitation, tangible personal property that is purchased for incorporation into real estate within a manufacturing facility and tangible personal property that is used or consumed in activities such as research and development, preproduction material handling, receiving, quality control, inventory control, storage, staging, and packaging for shipping and transportation purposes. "Production related tangible personal property" does not include (i) tangible personal property that is used, within or without a manufacturing facility, in sales, purchasing, accounting, fiscal management, marketing, personnel recruitment or selection, or landscaping or (ii) tangible personal property that is required to be titled or registered with a department, agency, or unit of federal, State, or local government.

The manufacturing and assembling machinery and equipment exemption includes production related tangible personal property that is purchased on or after July 1, 2007 and on or before June 30, 2008. The exemption for production related tangible personal property is subject to both of the following limitations:

(1) The maximum amount of the exemption for any one
taxpayer may not exceed 5% of the purchase price of production related tangible personal property that is purchased on or after July 1, 2007 and on or before June 30, 2008. A credit under Section 3-85 of this Act may not be earned by the purchase of production related tangible personal property for which an exemption is received under this Section.

(2) The maximum aggregate amount of the exemptions for production related tangible personal property awarded under this Act and the Use Tax Act to all taxpayers may not exceed $10,000,000. If the claims for the exemption exceed $10,000,000, then the Department shall reduce the amount of the exemption to each taxpayer on a pro rata basis.

The Department may adopt rules to implement and administer the exemption for production related tangible personal property.

The manufacturing and assembling machinery and equipment exemption includes the sale of materials to a purchaser who produces exempted types of machinery, equipment, or tools and who rents or leases that machinery, equipment, or tools to a manufacturer of tangible personal property. This exemption also includes the sale of materials to a purchaser who manufactures those materials into an exempted type of machinery, equipment, or tools that the purchaser uses himself or herself in the manufacturing of tangible personal property. The purchaser of the machinery and equipment who has an active resale registration number shall furnish that number to the
seller at the time of purchase. A purchaser of the machinery, equipment, and tools without an active resale registration number shall furnish to the seller a certificate of exemption for each transaction stating facts establishing the exemption for that transaction, and that certificate shall be available to the Department for inspection or audit. Informal rulings, opinions, or letters issued by the Department in response to an inquiry or request for an opinion from any person regarding the coverage and applicability of this exemption to specific devices shall be published, maintained as a public record, and made available for public inspection and copying. If the informal ruling, opinion, or letter contains trade secrets or other confidential information, where possible, the Department shall delete that information before publication. Whenever informal rulings, opinions, or letters contain a policy of general applicability, the Department shall formulate and adopt that policy as a rule in accordance with the Illinois Administrative Procedure Act.

The manufacturing and assembling machinery and equipment exemption is exempt from the provisions of Section 2-70.

(Source: P.A. 98-583, eff. 1-1-14.)

ARTICLE 99. EFFECTIVE DATE

Section 99-999. Effective date. This Act takes effect upon becoming law, except that Articles 1, 15, 17, and 25 take
effect on January 1, 2018."