

103RD GENERAL ASSEMBLY State of Illinois 2023 and 2024 HB2507

Introduced 2/15/2023, by

SYNOPSIS AS INTRODUCED:

35 ILCS 120/4 from Ch. 120, par. 443
35 ILCS 128/1-45
35 ILCS 130/9a from Ch. 120, par. 453.9a
35 ILCS 135/13 from Ch. 120, par. 453.43
235 ILCS 5/8-5 from Ch. 43, par. 163a

Amends the Retailers' Occupation Tax Act, the Cigarette Machine Operators' Occupation Tax Act, the Cigarette Tax Act, the Cigarette Use Tax Act, and the Liquor Control Act of 1934. Provides that amounts paid as taxes under those Acts shall be deemed assessed upon the date of receipt of payment. Effective January 1, 2024.

LRB103 29028 HLH 55414 b

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1 AN ACT concerning revenue.

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

Section 5. The Retailers' Occupation Tax Act is amended by changing Section 4 as follows:

6 (35 ILCS 120/4) (from Ch. 120, par. 443)

Sec. 4. As soon as practicable after any return is filed, the Department shall examine such return and shall, if necessary, correct such return according to its best judgment and information. If the correction of a return results in an amount of tax that is understated on the taxpayer's return due to a mathematical error, the Department shall notify the taxpayer that the amount of tax in excess of that shown on the return is due and has been assessed. The term "mathematical error" means arithmetic errors or incorrect computations on the return or supporting schedules. No such notice of additional tax due shall be issued on and after each July 1 and January 1 covering gross receipts received during any month or period of time more than 3 years prior to such July 1 and January 1, respectively. Such notice of additional tax due shall not be considered a notice of tax liability nor shall the taxpayer have any right of protest. In the event that the return is corrected for any reason other than a mathematical

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error, any return so corrected 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 therein. In correcting transaction by transaction reporting returns provided for in Section 3 of this Act, it shall be permissible for the Department to show a single corrected return figure for any given period of a calendar month instead of having to each transaction by transaction return correct individually and having to show a corrected return figure for each of such transaction by transaction return forms. In making a correction of transaction by transaction, monthly or quarterly returns covering a period of 6 months or more, it shall be permissible for the Department to show a single corrected return figure for any given 6-month period.

Instead of requiring the person filing such return to file an amended return, the Department may simply notify him of the correction or corrections it has made.

Proof of such correction by the Department may be made at any hearing before the Department or the Illinois Independent Tax Tribunal or in any legal proceeding by a reproduced copy or computer print-out of the Department's record relating thereto in the name of the Department under the certificate of the Director of Revenue. If reproduced copies of the Department's records are offered as proof of such correction, the Director must certify that those copies are true and exact copies of records on file with the Department. If computer print-outs of

the Department's records are offered as proof of such correction, the Director must certify that those computer print-outs are true and exact representations of records properly entered into standard electronic computing equipment, in the regular course of the Department's business, at or reasonably near the time of the occurrence of the facts recorded, from trustworthy and reliable information. Such certified reproduced copy or certified computer print-out shall without further proof, be admitted into evidence before the Department or in any legal proceeding and shall be prima facie proof of the correctness of the amount of tax due, as shown therein.

If the tax computed upon the basis of the gross receipts as fixed by the Department is greater than the amount of tax due under the return or returns as filed, the Department shall (or if the tax or any part thereof that is admitted to be due by a return or returns, whether filed on time or not, is not paid, the Department may) issue the taxpayer a notice of tax liability for the amount of tax claimed by the Department to be due, together with a penalty in an amount determined in accordance with Section 3-3 of the Uniform Penalty and Interest Act. Provided, that if the incorrectness of any return or returns as determined by the Department is due to negligence or fraud, said penalty shall be in an amount determined in accordance with Section 3-5 or Section 3-6 of the Uniform Penalty and Interest Act, as the case may be. If

the notice of tax liability is not based on a correction of the taxpayer's return or returns, but is based on the taxpayer's failure to pay all or a part of the tax admitted by his return or returns (whether filed on time or not) to be due, such notice of tax liability shall be prima facie correct and shall be prima facie evidence of the correctness of the amount of tax due, as shown therein.

Proof of such notice of tax liability by the Department may be made at any hearing before the Department or the Illinois Independent Tax Tribunal or in any legal proceeding by a reproduced copy of the Department's record relating thereto in the name of the Department under the certificate of the Director of Revenue. Such reproduced copy shall without further proof, be admitted into evidence before the Department or in any legal proceeding and shall be prima facie proof of the correctness of the amount of tax due, as shown therein.

If the person filing any return dies or becomes a person under legal disability at any time before the Department issues its notice of tax liability, such notice shall be issued to the administrator, executor or other legal representative, as such, of such person.

Except in case of a fraudulent return, or in the case of an amended return (where a notice of tax liability may be issued on or after each January 1 and July 1 for an amended return filed not more than 3 years prior to such January 1 or July 1, respectively), no notice of tax liability shall be issued on

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and after each January 1 and July 1 covering gross receipts received during any month or period of time more than 3 years prior to such January 1 and July 1, respectively. If, before the expiration of the time prescribed in this Section for the issuance of a notice of tax liability, both the Department and the taxpayer have consented in writing to its issuance after such time, such notice may be issued at any time prior to the expiration of the period agreed upon. The period so agreed upon may be extended by subsequent agreements in writing made before the expiration of the period previously agreed upon. The foregoing limitations upon the issuance of a notice of tax liability shall not apply to the issuance of a notice of tax liability with respect to any period of time prior thereto in cases where the Department has, within the period of limitation then provided, notified the person making the return of a notice of tax liability even though such return, with which the tax that was shown by such return to be due was paid when the return was filed, had not been corrected by the Department in the manner required herein prior to the issuance of such notice, but in no case shall the amount of any such notice of tax liability for any period otherwise barred by this Act exceed for such period the amount shown in the notice of tax liability theretofore issued.

If, when a tax or penalty under this Act becomes due and payable, the person alleged to be liable therefor is out of the State, the notice of tax liability may be issued within the

times herein limited after his coming into or return to the State; and if, after the tax or penalty under this Act becomes due and payable, the person alleged to be liable therefor departs from and remains out of the State, the time of his or her absence is no part of the time limited for the issuance of the notice of tax liability; but the foregoing provisions concerning absence from the State shall not apply to any case in which, at the time when a tax or penalty becomes due under this Act, the person allegedly liable therefor is not a resident of this State.

The time limitation period on the Department's right to issue a notice of tax liability 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 issuing the notice of tax liability.

If such person or legal representative shall within 60 days after such notice of tax liability file a protest to said notice of tax liability with the Department and request a hearing thereon, the Department shall give notice to such person or legal representative of the time and place fixed for such hearing and shall hold a hearing in conformity with the provisions of this Act, and pursuant thereto shall issue to such person or legal representative a final assessment for the amount found to be due as a result of such hearing. On or after July 1, 2013, protests concerning matters that are subject to the jurisdiction of the Illinois Independent Tax Tribunal

shall be filed with the Illinois Independent Tax Tribunal in accordance with the Illinois Independent Tax Tribunal Act of 2012, and hearings concerning those matters shall be held before the Tribunal in accordance with that Act. The Tribunal shall give notice to such person of the time and place fixed for such hearing and shall hold a hearing. 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 a protest to the notice of tax liability and a request for a hearing thereon is not filed within 60 days after such notice, such notice of tax liability shall become final without the necessity of a final assessment being issued and shall be deemed to be a final assessment.

Notwithstanding any other provisions of this Act, any amount paid as tax or in respect of tax paid under this Act, other than amounts paid as quarter-monthly payments, shall be deemed assessed upon the date of receipt of payment.

After the issuance of a final assessment, or a notice of tax liability which becomes final without the necessity of actually issuing a final assessment as hereinbefore provided, the Department, at any time before such assessment is reduced

- 1 to judgment, may (subject to rules of the Department) grant a
- 2 rehearing (or grant departmental review and hold an original
- 3 hearing if no previous hearing in the matter has been held)
- 4 upon the application of the person aggrieved. Pursuant to such
- 5 hearing or rehearing, the Department shall issue a revised
- 6 final assessment to such person or his legal representative
- 7 for the amount found to be due as a result of such hearing or
- 8 rehearing.
- 9 (Source: P.A. 97-1129, eff. 8-28-12.)
- 10 Section 10. The Cigarette Machine Operators' Occupation
- 11 Tax Act is amended by changing Section 1-45 as follows:
- 12 (35 ILCS 128/1-45)
- 13 Sec. 1-45. Examination and correction of returns.
- 14 (a) As soon as practicable after any return is filed, the
- 15 Department shall examine that return and shall correct the
- 16 return according to its best judgment and information, which
- 17 return so corrected by the Department shall be prima facie
- 18 correct and shall be prima facie evidence of the correctness
- of the amount of tax due, as shown on the corrected return.
- 20 Instead of requiring the cigarette machine operator to file an
- 21 amended return, the Department may simply notify the cigarette
- 22 machine operator of the correction or corrections it has made.
- 23 Proof of the correction by the Department may be made at any
- 24 hearing before the Department or in any legal proceeding by a

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reproduced copy of the Department's record relating thereto in the name of the Department under the certificate of the Director of Revenue. Such reproduced copy shall, without further proof, be admitted into evidence before the Department or in any legal proceeding and shall be prima facie proof of the correctness of the amount of tax due, as shown on the reproduced copy. If the Department finds that any amount of tax is due from the cigarette machine operator, the Department shall issue the cigarette machine operator a notice of tax liability for the amount of tax claimed by the Department to be due, together with a penalty in an amount determined in accordance with Sections 3-3, 3-5 and 3-6 of the Uniform Penalty and Interest Act. If, in administering the provisions of this Act, comparison of a return or returns of a cigarette machine operator with the books, records, and inventories of such cigarette machine operator discloses a deficiency that cannot be allocated by the Department to a particular month or months, the Department shall issue the cigarette machine operator a notice of tax liability for the amount of tax claimed by the Department to be due for a given period, but without any obligation upon the Department to allocate that deficiency to any particular month or months, together with a penalty in an amount determined in accordance with Sections 3-3, 3-5, and 3-6 of the Uniform Penalty and Interest Act, under which circumstances the aforesaid notice of liability shall be prima facie correct and shall be prima

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facie evidence of the correctness of the amount of tax due, as shown therein; and proof of such correctness may be made in accordance with, and the admissibility of a reproduced copy of such notice of tax liability shall be governed by, all the provisions of this Act applicable to corrected returns. If any cigarette machine operator filing any return dies or becomes a person under legal disability at any time before the Department issues its notice of tax liability, such notice shall be issued to the administrator, executor, or other legal representative of the cigarette machine operator.

- (b) If, within 60 days after such notice of tax liability, cigarette machine operator his or or her legal representative files a written protest to such notice of tax liability and requests a hearing thereon, the Department shall give notice to such cigarette machine operator or legal representative of the time and place fixed for such hearing, and shall hold a hearing in conformity with the provisions of this Act, and pursuant thereto shall issue a final assessment to such cigarette machine operator or legal representative for the amount found to be due as a result of such hearing. If a written protest to the notice of tax liability and a request for a hearing thereon is not filed within 60 days after such notice of tax liability, such notice of tax liability shall become final without the necessity of a final assessment being issued and shall be deemed to be a final assessment.
 - (c) In case of failure to pay the tax, or any portion

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thereof, or any penalty provided for in this Act, when due, the Department may bring suit to recover the amount of such tax, or portion thereof, or penalty; or, if the taxpayer dies or becomes incompetent, by filing claim therefore against his or her estate; provided that no such action with respect to any tax, or portion thereof, or penalty, shall be instituted more than 2 years after the cause of action accrues, except with the consent of the person from whom such tax or penalty is due.

After the expiration of the period within which the person assessed may file an action for judicial review under the Administrative Review Law without such an 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 taxpayer has his or her principal place of business, or of Sangamon County in those cases in which the taxpayer does not have his or her principal place of business in this State. The certified copy of the assessment or revised final assessment final shall accompanied by a certification which recites facts that are sufficient to show that the Department complied with the jurisdictional requirements of the law in arriving at its final assessment or its revised final assessment and that the taxpayer had his or her opportunity for an administrative hearing and for judicial review, whether he or she availed himself or herself of either or both of these opportunities or not. If the court is satisfied that the Department complied

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with the jurisdictional requirements of the law in arriving at its final assessment or its revised final assessment and that the taxpayer had his or her opportunity for an administrative hearing and for judicial review, whether he or she availed himself or herself of either or both of these opportunities or not, the court shall enter 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, and such judgment shall be filed of record in the court. Such judgment shall bear the rate of interest set in the Uniform Penalty and Interest Act, but otherwise 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.

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 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 while the taxpayer is a debtor in any proceeding under the federal Bankruptcy Code nor thereafter until 90 days after the Department is notified by such debtor of being discharged in bankruptcy.

No claim shall be filed against the estate of any deceased person or a person under legal disability for any tax or penalty or part of either except in the manner prescribed and within the time limited by the Probate Act of 1975.

The remedies provided for herein shall not be exclusive, but all remedies available to creditors for the collection of debts shall be available for the collection of any tax or penalty due hereunder.

The collection of tax or penalty by any means provided for herein shall not be a bar to any prosecution under this Act.

The certificate of the Director of the Department to the effect that a tax or amount required to be paid by this Act has not been paid, that a return has not been filed, or that information has not been supplied pursuant to the provisions of this Act, shall be prima facie evidence thereof.

Notwithstanding any other provisions of this Act, any amount paid as tax or in respect of tax paid under this Act shall be deemed assessed upon the date of receipt of payment.

- All of the provisions of Sections 5a, 5b, 5c, 5d, 5e, 5f, 1 2 5g, 5i and 5j of the Retailers' Occupation Tax Act, which are 3 not inconsistent with this Act, shall apply, as far as practicable, to the subject matter of this Act to the same 5 extent as if such provisions were included herein. References in such incorporated Sections of the Retailers' Occupation Tax 6 Act to retailers, to sellers, or to persons engaged in the 7 8 business of selling tangible personal property shall mean 9 cigarette machine operator when used in this Act.
- 10 (Source: P.A. 97-688, eff. 6-14-12.)
- Section 15. The Cigarette Tax Act is amended by changing
 Section 9a as follows:
- 13 (35 ILCS 130/9a) (from Ch. 120, par. 453.9a)
- 14 Sec. 9a. Examination and correction of returns.
- 15 (1) As soon as practicable after any return is filed, the Department shall examine such return and shall correct such 16 17 return according to its best judgment and information, which return so corrected by the Department shall be prima facie 18 correct and shall be prima facie evidence of the correctness 19 of the amount of tax due, as shown therein. Instead of 20 21 requiring the distributor to file an amended return, the Department may simply notify the distributor of the correction 22 23 or corrections it has made. Proof of such correction by the 24 Department may be made at any hearing before the Department or

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any legal proceeding by a reproduced copy of Department's record relating thereto in the name of the Department under the certificate of the Director of Revenue. Such reproduced copy shall, without further proof, be admitted into evidence before the Department or in any legal proceeding and shall be prima facie proof of the correctness of the amount of tax due, as shown therein. If the Department finds that any amount of tax is due from the distributor, the Department shall issue the distributor a notice of tax liability for the amount of tax claimed by the Department to be due, together with a penalty in an amount determined in accordance with Sections 3-3, 3-5 and 3-6 of the Uniform Penalty and Interest in administering the provisions of this Act, Act. If, comparison of a return or returns of a distributor with the books, records and inventories of such distributor discloses a deficiency which cannot be allocated by the Department to a particular month or months, the Department shall issue the distributor a notice of tax liability for the amount of tax claimed by the Department to be due for a given period, but without any obligation upon the Department to allocate such deficiency to any particular month or months, together with a penalty in an amount determined in accordance with Sections 3-3, 3-5 and 3-6 of the Uniform Penalty and Interest Act, under which circumstances the aforesaid notice of tax liability shall be prima facie correct and shall be prima facie evidence of the correctness of the amount of tax due, as shown therein;

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and proof of such correctness may be made in accordance with, and the admissibility of a reproduced copy of such notice of tax liability shall be governed by, all the provisions of this Act applicable to corrected returns. If any distributor filing any return dies or becomes a person under legal disability at any time before the Department issues its notice of tax liability, such notice shall be issued to the administrator, executor or other legal representative, as such, of such distributor.

(2) Except as otherwise provided in this Section, if, within 60 days after such notice of tax liability, the distributor or his or her legal representative files a protest to such notice of tax liability and requests a hearing thereon, the Department shall give notice to such distributor or legal representative of the time and place fixed for such hearing, and shall hold a hearing in conformity with the provisions of this Act, and pursuant thereto shall issue a final assessment to such distributor or legal representative for the amount found to be due as a result of such hearing. On or after July 1, 2013, protests concerning matters that are subject to the jurisdiction of the Illinois Independent Tax Tribunal shall be filed in accordance with the Illinois Independent Tax Tribunal Act of 2012, and hearings concerning those matters shall be held before the Tribunal in accordance with that Act. 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 a protest to the notice of tax liability and a request for a hearing thereon is not filed within the time allowed by law, such notice of tax liability shall become final without the necessity of a final assessment being issued and shall be deemed to be a final assessment.

(3) In case of failure to pay the tax, or any portion thereof, or any penalty provided for in this Act, when due, the Department may bring suit to recover the amount of such tax, or portion thereof, or penalty; or, if the taxpayer dies or becomes incompetent, by filing claim therefor against his estate; provided that no such action with respect to any tax, or portion thereof, or penalty, shall be instituted more than 2 years after the cause of action accrues, except with the consent of the person from whom such tax or penalty is due.

After the expiration of the period within which the person assessed may file an action for judicial review under the Administrative Review Law without such an 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 taxpayer has his or her

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principal place of business, or of Sangamon County in those cases in which the taxpayer does not have his principal place of business in this State. 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 Law in arriving at its final assessment or its revised final assessment and that the taxpayer had his or her 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 complied with jurisdictional the Department the requirements of the Law in arriving at its final assessment or its revised final assessment and that the taxpayer had his or her opportunity for an administrative hearing and for judicial review, whether he or she availed himself or herself of either or both of these opportunities or not, the court shall enter 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, and such judgment shall be filed of record in the court. Such judgment shall bear the rate of interest set in the Uniform Penalty and Interest Act, but otherwise 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

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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.

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 return 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 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 while the taxpayer is a debtor in any proceeding under the Federal Bankruptcy Act nor thereafter until 90 days after the Department is notified by such debtor of being discharged in bankruptcy.

No claim shall be filed against the estate of any deceased person or a person under legal disability for any tax or penalty or part of either except in the manner prescribed and within the time limited by the Probate Act of 1975, as amended.

The remedies provided for herein shall not be exclusive, but all remedies available to creditors for the collection of

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- debts shall be available for the collection of any tax or penalty due hereunder.
- The collection of tax or penalty by any means provided for herein shall not be a bar to any prosecution under this Act.
 - The certificate of the Director of the Department to the effect that a tax or amount required to be paid by this Act has not been paid, that a return has not been filed, or that information has not been supplied pursuant to the provisions of this Act, shall be prima facie evidence thereof.
- Notwithstanding any other provisions of this Act, any
 amount paid as tax or in respect of tax paid under this Act
 shall be deemed assessed upon the date of receipt of payment.
 - All of the provisions of Sections 5a, 5b, 5c, 5d, 5e, 5f, 5g, 5i and 5j of the Retailers' Occupation Tax Act, which are not inconsistent with this Act, and Section 3-7 of the Uniform Penalty and Interest Act shall apply, as far as practicable, to the subject matter of this Act to the same extent as if such included herein. References provisions were in such incorporated Sections of the "Retailers' Occupation Tax Act" to retailers, to sellers or to persons engaged in the business of selling tangible personal property shall mean distributors when used in this Act.
- 23 (Source: P.A. 97-1129, eff. 8-28-12; 98-463, eff. 8-16-13.)
- Section 20. The Cigarette Use Tax Act is amended by changing Section 13 as follows:

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1 (35 ILCS 135/13) (from Ch. 120, par. 453.43)

Sec. 13. Examination and correction of return. As soon as practicable after any return is filed, the Department shall examine such return and shall correct such return according to its best judgment and information, which return so corrected 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 therein. Proof of such correction by the Department may be made at any hearing before the Department or in any legal proceeding by a reproduced copy of the Department's record relating thereto in the name of Department under the certificate of the Director of Revenue. Such reproduced copy shall, without further proof, be admitted into evidence before the Department or in any legal proceeding and shall be prima facie proof of the correctness of the amount of tax due, as shown therein. If the tax as fixed by the Department is greater than the amount of the tax due under the return as filed, the Department shall issue the person filing such return a notice of tax liability for the amount of tax claimed by the Department to be due, together with a penalty in an amount determined in accordance with Sections 3-3, 3-5 and 3-6 of the Uniform Penalty and Interest Act. If, administering the provisions of this Act, comparison of a return or returns of a distributor with the books, records and inventories of such distributor discloses a deficiency which

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cannot be allocated by the Department to a particular month or months, the Department shall issue the distributor a notice of tax liability for the amount of tax claimed by the Department to be due for a given period, but without any obligation upon the Department to allocate such deficiency to any particular month or months, together with a penalty in an amount determined in accordance with Sections 3-3, 3-5 and 3-6 of the Uniform Penalty and Interest Act, under which circumstances the aforesaid notice of tax liability shall be prima facie correct and shall be prima facie evidence of the correctness of the amount of tax due, as shown therein; and proof of such correctness may be made in accordance with, and admissibility of a reproduced copy of such notice of tax liability shall be governed by, all the provisions of this Act applicable to corrected returns.

If any person filing any return dies or becomes a person under legal disability at any time before the Department issues its notice of tax liability, such notice shall be issued to the administrator, executor or other legal representative, as such, of such person.

Except as otherwise provided in this Section, if within 60 days after such notice of tax liability, the person to whom such notice is issued or his legal representative files a protest to such notice of tax liability and requests a hearing thereon, the Department shall give notice to such person or legal representative of the time and place fixed for such

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hearing, and shall hold a hearing in conformity with the 1 2 provisions of this Act, and pursuant thereto shall issue a 3 final assessment to such person or legal representative for the amount found to be due as a result of such hearing. 5 Effective July 1, 2013, protests concerning matters that are subject to the jurisdiction of the Illinois Independent Tax 6 7 Tribunal shall be filed with the Tribunal in accordance with the Illinois Independent Tax Tribunal Act of 2012, and 8 9 hearings concerning those matters shall be held before the 10 Tribunal in accordance with that Act. With respect to protests 11 filed with the Department prior to July 1, 2013 that would 12 otherwise be subject to the jurisdiction of the Illinois Independent Tax Tribunal, the person filing the protest may 13 14 elect to be subject to the provisions of the Illinois 15 Independent Tax Tribunal Act of 2012 at any time on or after 16 July 1, 2013, but not later than 30 days after the date on 17 which the protest was filed. If made, the election shall be irrevocable. If a protest to the notice of tax liability and a 18 request for a hearing thereon is not filed within the time 19 allowed by law, such notice of tax liability shall become 20 final without the necessity of a final assessment being issued 21 22 and shall be deemed to be a final assessment.

Notwithstanding any other provisions of this Act, any amount paid as tax or in respect of tax paid under this Act shall be deemed assessed upon the date of receipt of payment.

(Source: P.A. 97-1129, eff. 8-28-12.)

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Section 25. The Liquor Control Act of 1934 is amended by changing Section 8-5 as follows:

(235 ILCS 5/8-5) (from Ch. 43, par. 163a)

Sec. 8-5. As soon as practicable after any return is filed, the Department shall examine such return or amended return and shall correct such return according to its best judgment and information, which return so corrected 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 therein. Instead of requiring the licensee to file an amended return, the Department may simply notify the licensee of the correction or corrections it has made. Proof of such correction by the Department, or of the determination of the amount of tax due as provided in Sections 8-4 and 8-10, may be made at any hearing before the Department or in any legal proceeding by a reproduced copy of the Department's record relating thereto in the name of the Department under the certificate of the Director of Revenue. Such reproduced copy shall, without further proof, be admitted into evidence before the Department or in any legal proceeding and shall be prima facie proof of the correctness of the amount of tax due, as shown therein. If the return so corrected by the Department discloses the sale or use, by a licensed manufacturer or importing distributor, of alcoholic liquors as to which the

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tax provided for in this Article should have been paid, but has not been paid, in excess of the alcoholic liquors reported as being taxable by the licensee, and as to which the proper tax was paid the Department shall notify the licensee that it shall issue the taxpayer a notice of tax liability for the amount of tax claimed by the Department to be due, together with penalties at the rates prescribed by Sections 3-3, 3-5 and 3-6 of the Uniform Penalty and Interest Act, which amount of tax shall be equivalent to the amount of tax which, at the prescribed rate per gallon, should have been paid with respect to the alcoholic liquors disposed of in excess of those reported as being taxable. No earlier than 90 days after the due date of the return, the Department may compare filed returns, or any amendments thereto, against reports of sales of alcoholic liquor submitted to the Department by other manufacturers and distributors. If a return or amended return is corrected by the Department because the return or amended return failed to disclose the purchase of alcoholic liquor from manufacturers or distributors on which the tax provided for in this Article should have been paid, but has not been paid, the Department shall issue the taxpayer a notice of tax liability for the amount of tax claimed by the Department to be due, together with penalties at the rates prescribed by Sections 3-3, 3-5, and 3-6 of the Uniform Penalty and Interest Act. In a case where no return has been filed, the Department shall determine the amount of tax due according to its best

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judgment and information and shall issue the taxpayer a notice of tax liability for the amount of tax claimed by the Department to be due as herein provided together with penalties at the rates prescribed by Sections 3-3, 3-5 and 3-6 of the Uniform Penalty and Interest Act. If, in administering the provisions of this Act, a comparison of a licensee's return or returns with the books, records and physical inventories of such licensee discloses a deficiency which cannot be allocated by the Department to a particular month or months, the Department shall issue the taxpayer a notice of tax liability for the amount of tax claimed by the Department to be due for a given period, but without any obligation upon the Department to allocate such deficiency to any particular month or months, together with penalties at the rates prescribed by Sections 3-3, 3-5 and 3-6 of the Uniform Penalty and Interest Act, which amount of tax shall be equivalent to the amount of tax which, at the prescribed rate per gallon, should have been paid with respect to the alcoholic liquors disposed of in excess of those reported being taxable, with the tax thereon having been paid under which circumstances the aforesaid notice of tax liability shall be prima facie correct and shall be prima facie evidence of the correctness of the amount of tax due as shown therein; and proof of correctness may be made in accordance with, and admissibility of a reproduced copy of such notice of the Department's notice of tax liability shall be governed by, all

1 the provisions of this Act applicable to corrected returns.

If the licensee dies or becomes a person under legal disability at any time before the Department issues its notice of tax liability, such notice shall be issued to the administrator, executor or other legal representative, as such, of the deceased or licensee who is under legal disability.

If such licensee or legal representative, within 60 days after such notice of tax liability, files a protest to such notice of tax liability and requests a hearing thereon, the Department shall give at least 7 days' notice to such licensee or legal representative, as the case may be, of the time and place fixed for such hearing and shall hold a hearing in conformity with the provisions of this Act, and pursuant thereto shall issue a final assessment to such licensee or legal representative for the amount found to be due as a result of such hearing.

If a protest to the notice of tax liability and a request for a hearing thereon is not filed within 60 days after such notice of tax liability, such notice of tax liability shall become final without the necessity of a final assessment being issued and shall be deemed to be a final assessment.

Notwithstanding any other provisions of this Act, any amount paid as tax or in respect of tax paid under this Act shall be deemed assessed upon the date of receipt of payment.

In case of failure to pay the tax, or any portion thereof,

- or any penalty provided for herein, when due, the Department 1
- 2 may recover the amount of such tax, or portion thereof, or
- penalty in a civil action; or if the licensee dies or becomes a 3
- person under legal disability, by filing a claim therefor 4
- 5 against his or her estate; provided that no such claim shall be
- 6 filed against the estate of any deceased or of the licensee who
- 7 is under legal disability for any tax or penalty or portion
- 8 thereof except in the manner prescribed and within the time
- 9 limited by the Probate Act of 1975, as amended.
- 10 The collection of any such tax and penalty, or either, by
- 11 any means provided for herein, shall not be a bar to any
- 12 prosecution under this Act.
- 13 In addition to any other penalty provided for in this
- Article, all provisions of the Uniform Penalty and Interest 14
- 15 Act that are not inconsistent with this Act apply.
- 16 (Source: P.A. 100-1050, eff. 7-1-19; 101-16, eff. 6-14-19.)
- Section 99. Effective date. This Act takes effect January 17
- 18 1, 2024.