

97TH GENERAL ASSEMBLY State of Illinois 2011 and 2012 HB3889

Introduced 11/29/2011, by Rep. La Shawn K. Ford

SYNOPSIS AS INTRODUCED:

35 ILCS 105/3-6
35 ILCS 105/3-10
35 ILCS 110/3-6 new
35 ILCS 110/3-10 from Ch. 120, par. 439.33-10
35 ILCS 110/9 from Ch. 120, par. 439.39
35 ILCS 115/3-6 new
35 ILCS 115/3-10 from Ch. 120, par. 439.103-10
35 ILCS 115/9 from Ch. 120, par. 439.109
35 ILCS 120/2-8
35 ILCS 120/2-10

Amends the Use Tax Act, the Service Use Tax Act, the Service Occupation Tax Act, and the Retailers' Occupation Tax Act. Provides that, from December 19 through December 23, 2011, the tax imposed on items purchased from a small business shall be at the rate of 1.25% (instead of 6.25%). Defines "small business". Makes changes concerning the distribution of moneys collected from the reduced tax on items purchased from a small business. Effective immediately.

LRB097 14810 HLH 59839 b

FISCAL NOTE ACT MAY APPLY

1 AN ACT concerning revenue.

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

- 4 Section 5. The Use Tax Act is amended by changing Sections
- 3-6 and 3-10 as follows:
- 6 (35 ILCS 105/3-6)
- 7 Sec. 3-6. Sales tax holiday items.
- 8 (a) The tangible personal property described in this
 9 subsection qualifies for the 1.25% reduced rate of tax for the
 10 period set forth in Section 3-10 of this Act (hereinafter
 11 referred to as the Sales Tax Holiday Period). The reduced rate
 12 on these items shall be administered under the provisions of
 13 subsection (b) of this Section. The following items are subject
- 14 to the reduced rate:
- 15 (1) Clothing items that each have a retail selling 16 price of less than \$100.

"Clothing" means, unless otherwise specified in this

Section, all human wearing apparel suitable for general

use. "Clothing" does not include clothing accessories,

protective equipment, or sport or recreational equipment.

"Clothing" includes, but is not limited to: household and

shop aprons; athletic supporters; bathing suits and caps;

belts and suspenders; boots; coats and jackets; ear muffs;

footlets; gloves and mittens for general use; hats and caps; hosiery; insoles for shoes; lab coats; neckties; overshoes; pantyhose; rainwear; rubber pants; sandals; scarves; shoes and shoelaces; slippers; sneakers; socks and stockings; steel-toed shoes; underwear; and school uniforms.

"Clothing accessories" means, but is not limited to: briefcases; cosmetics; hair notions, including, but not limited to barrettes, hair bows, and hair nets; handbags; handkerchiefs; jewelry; non-prescription sunglasses; umbrellas; wallets; watches; and wigs and hair pieces.

"Protective equipment" means, but is not limited to: breathing masks; clean room apparel and equipment; ear and hearing protectors; face shields; hard hats; helmets; paint or dust respirators; protective gloves; safety glasses and goggles; safety belts; tool belts; and welder's gloves and masks.

"Sport or recreational equipment" means, but is not limited to: ballet and tap shoes; cleated or spiked athletic shoes; gloves, including, but not limited to, baseball, bowling, boxing, hockey, and golf gloves; goggles; hand and elbow guards; life preservers and vests; mouth guards; roller and ice skates; shin guards; shoulder pads; ski boots; waders; and wetsuits and fins.

(2) School supplies. "School supplies" means, unless otherwise specified in this Section, items used by a

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student in a course of study. The purchase of school supplies for use by persons other than students for use in a course of study are not eligible for the reduced rate of tax. "School supplies" do not include school art supplies; school instructional materials; cameras; film and memory cards; videocameras, tapes, and videotapes; computers; cell phones; Personal Digital Assistants (PDAs); handheld electronic schedulers; and school computer supplies.

"School supplies" includes, but is not limited to: binders: book bags; calculators; cellophane tape; blackboard chalk; compasses; composition books; crayons; erasers; expandable, pocket, plastic, and manila folders; glue, paste, and paste sticks; highlighters; index cards; index card boxes; legal pads; lunch boxes; markers: notebooks; paper, including loose leaf ruled notebook paper, copy paper, graph paper, tracing paper, manila paper, colored paper, poster board, and construction paper; pencils; pencil leads; pens; ink and ink refills for pens; pencil boxes and other school supply boxes; pencil sharpeners; protractors; rulers; scissors; and writing tablets.

"School art supply" means an item commonly used by a student in a course of study for artwork and includes only the following items: clay and glazes; acrylic, tempera, and oil paint; paintbrushes for artwork; sketch and drawing pads; and watercolors.

"School instructional material" means written material commonly used by a student in a course of study as a reference and to learn the subject being taught and includes only the following items: reference books; reference maps and globes; textbooks; and workbooks.

"School computer supply" means an item commonly used by a student in a course of study in which a computer is used and applies only to the following items: flashdrives and other computer data storage devices; data storage media, such as diskettes and compact disks; boxes and cases for disk storage; external ports or drives; computer cases; computer cables; computer printers; and printer cartridges, toner, and ink.

(a-5) From December 19 through December 23, 2011, items purchased from a small business (other than items that are otherwise subject to a 1% rate of tax under Section 3-10) are also subject to the reduced rate. For the purposes of this subsection (a-5), "small business" means a corporation or a concern, including its affiliates, that is independently owned and operated, not dominant in its field, and employs fewer than \$50 full-time employees or has gross annual sales of less than \$4,000,000. However, for the purposes of this Section, the Department may, by rule, define "small business" to include employment of 50 or more persons if it finds that such a definition is necessary to address the needs and problems of small businesses and organizations. The reduced rate on these

1 items shall be administered under the provisions of subsection 2 (b) of this Section.

- (b) Administration. Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, the reduced rate of tax under Section 3-10 of this Act for sales tax holiday items described in this Section clothing and school supplies shall be administered by the Department under the provisions of this subsection (b).
 - (1) Bundled sales. Items that qualify for the reduced rate of tax that are bundled together with items that do not qualify for the reduced rate of tax and that are sold for one itemized price will be subject to the reduced rate of tax only if the value of the items that qualify for the reduced rate of tax exceeds the value of the items that do not qualify for the reduced rate of tax.
 - (2) Coupons and discounts. An unreimbursed discount by the seller reduces the sales price of the property so that the discounted sales price determines whether the sales price is within a sales tax holiday price threshold. A coupon or other reduction in the sales price is treated as a discount if the seller is not reimbursed for the coupon or reduction amount by a third party.
 - (3) Splitting of items normally sold together. Articles that are normally sold as a single unit must continue to be sold in that manner. Such articles cannot be priced separately and sold as individual items in order to obtain the reduced rate of tax. For example, a pair of

shoes cannot have each shoe sold separately so that the sales price of each shoe is within a sales tax holiday price threshold.

- (4) Rain checks. A rain check is a procedure that allows a customer to purchase an item at a certain price at a later time because the particular item was out of stock. Eligible property that customers purchase during the Sales Tax Holiday Period with the use of a rain check will qualify for the reduced rate of tax regardless of when the rain check was issued. Issuance of a rain check during the Sales Tax Holiday Period will not qualify eligible property for the reduced rate of tax if the property is actually purchased after the Sales Tax Holiday Period.
- (5) Exchanges. The procedure for an exchange in regards to a sales tax holiday is as follows:
 - (A) If a customer purchases an item of eligible property during the Sales Tax Holiday Period, but later exchanges the item for a similar eligible item, even if a different size, different color, or other feature, no additional tax is due even if the exchange is made after the Sales Tax Holiday Period.
 - (B) If a customer purchases an item of eligible property during the Sales Tax Holiday Period, but after the Sales Tax Holiday Period has ended, the customer returns the item and receives credit on the purchase of a different item, the 6.25% general merchandise sales

tax rate is due on the sale of the newly purchased item.

- (C) If a customer purchases an item of eligible property before the Sales Tax Holiday Period, but during the Sales Tax Holiday Period the customer returns the item and receives credit on the purchase of a different item of eligible property, the reduced rate of tax is due on the sale of the new item if the new item is purchased during the Sales Tax Holiday Period.
- (6) Delivery charges. Delivery charges, including shipping, handling and service charges, are part of the sales price of eligible property.
- (7) Order date and back orders. For the purpose of a sales tax holiday, eligible property qualifies for the reduced rate of tax if: (i) the item is both delivered to and paid for by the customer during the Sales Tax Holiday Period or (ii) the customer orders and pays for the item and the seller accepts the order during the Sales Tax Holiday Period for immediate shipment, even if delivery is made after the Sales Tax Holiday Period. The seller accepts an order when the seller has taken action to fill the order for immediate shipment. Actions to fill an order include placement of an "in date" stamp on an order or assignment of an "order number" to an order within the Sales Tax Holiday Period. An order is for immediate shipment when the customer does not request delayed shipment. An order is for

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immediate shipment notwithstanding that the shipment may be delayed because of a backlog of orders or because stock is currently unavailable to, or on back order by, the seller.

- (8) Returns. For a 60-day period immediately after the Sales Tax Holiday Period, if a customer returns an item that would qualify for the reduced rate of tax, credit for or refund of sales tax shall be given only at the reduced rate unless the customer provides a receipt or invoice that shows tax was paid at the 6.25% general merchandise rate, or the seller has sufficient documentation to show that tax was paid at the 6.25% general merchandise rate on the specific item. This 60-day period is set solely for the purpose of designating a time period during which the customer must provide documentation that shows that the appropriate sales tax rate was paid on returned merchandise. The 60-day period is not intended to change a seller's policy on the time period during which the seller will accept returns.
- (c) The Department may implement the provisions of this Section through the use of emergency rules, along with permanent rules filed concurrently with such emergency rules, in accordance with the provisions of Section 5-45 of the Illinois Administrative Procedure Act. For purposes of the Illinois Administrative Procedure Act, the adoption of rules to implement the provisions of this Section shall be deemed an

- 1 emergency and necessary for the public interest, safety, and
- 2 welfare.

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- 3 (Source: P.A. 96-1012, eff. 7-7-10.)
- 4 (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 <u>subsection</u> (a) of Section 3-6 of this Act, the tax is imposed at the rate of 1.25%. From December 19 through December 23, 2011, with respect to items purchased from a small business, as defined in <u>subsection</u> (a-5) of 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 December 31, 2013, and (iii) 100% of the proceeds of sales made thereafter. If, at any time, however, the tax under this Act on sales of gasohol 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, 2013 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, 2013 and (ii) 100% of the proceeds of sales made thereafter. If, at any time, however, the tax under this Act on sales of biodiesel blends with no less than 1% and no more than 10% biodiesel is imposed at the rate of 1.25%, then the tax imposed by this Act applies to 100% of the proceeds of sales of biodiesel blends with no less than 1% and no more than 10% biodiesel blends with no less than 1% and no more than 10% biodiesel made during that time.

With respect to 100% biodiesel 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, 2013 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, modifications to a motor vehicle for the purpose of rendering it usable by a disabled person, and insulin, urine testing materials, syringes, and needles used by diabetics, for human use, the tax is imposed at the rate of 1%. For the purposes of this Section, 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,

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1 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
- 25 (B) A statement of the "active ingredient(s)" with a 26 list of those ingredients contained in the compound,

- 1 substance or preparation.
- 2 If the property that is purchased at retail from a retailer
- 3 is acquired outside Illinois and used outside Illinois before
- 4 being brought to Illinois for use here and is taxable under
- 5 this Act, the "selling price" on which the tax is computed
- 6 shall be reduced by an amount that represents a reasonable
- 7 allowance for depreciation for the period of prior out-of-state
- 8 use.
- 9 (Source: P.A. 96-34, eff. 7-13-09; 96-37, eff. 7-13-09; 96-38,
- 10 eff. 7-13-09; 96-1000, eff. 7-2-10; 96-1012, eff. 7-7-10.)
- Section 10. The Service Use Tax Act is amended by changing
- 12 Sections 3-10 and 9 and by adding Section 3-6 as follows:
- 13 (35 ILCS 110/3-6 new)
- 14 Sec. 3-6. Sales tax holiday items.
- 15 (a) From December 19 through December 23, 2011, items
- 16 purchased from a small business (other than items that are
- otherwise subject to a 1% rate of tax under Section 3-10)
- 18 qualify for a 1.25% reduced rate of tax as set forth in Section
- 19 3-10 of this Act. For the purposes of this subsection (a),
- "small business" means a corporation or a concern, including
- 21 its affiliates, that is independently owned and operated, not
- 22 dominant in its field, and employs fewer than 50 full-time
- employees or has gross annual sales of less than \$4,000,000.
- However, for the purposes of this Section, the Department may,

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- by rule, define "small business" to include employment of 50 or
 more persons if it finds that such a definition is necessary to
 address the needs and problems of small businesses and
 organizations. The reduced rate on these items shall be
 administered under the provisions of subsection (b) of this
 Section.
 - (b) Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, the reduced rate of tax under Section 3-10 of this Act for sales tax holiday items described in subsection (a) of this Section shall be administered by the Department in the same manner as provided in subsection (b) of Section 3-6 of the Use Tax Act.
- 12 (35 ILCS 110/3-10) (from Ch. 120, par. 439.33-10)
 - 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, 2013, 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, 2013 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, 2013 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 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, 2013 but applies to 100% of the selling price thereafter.

From December 19 through December 23, 2011, with respect to items purchased from a small business, as defined in Section 3-6 of this Act, the tax is imposed at the rate of 1.25%.

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 Specialized Mental Health Rehabilitation Act, or the Child Care

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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 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, modifications to a motor vehicle for the purpose of rendering it usable by a disabled person, and insulin, urine testing materials, syringes, and needles used by diabetics, for human use. 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

1 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"

- 1 includes, but is not limited to, soaps and cleaning solutions,
- 2 shampoo, toothpaste, mouthwash, antiperspirants, and sun tan
- 3 lotions and screens, unless those products are available by
- 4 prescription only, regardless of whether the products meet the
- 5 definition of "over-the-counter-drugs". For the purposes of
- 6 this paragraph, "over-the-counter-drug" means a drug for human
- 7 use that contains a label that identifies the product as a drug
- 8 as required by 21 C.F.R. § 201.66. The "over-the-counter-drug"
- 9 label includes:
- 10 (A) A "Drug Facts" panel; or
- 11 (B) A statement of the "active ingredient(s)" with a
- 12 list of those ingredients contained in the compound,
- 13 substance or preparation.
- 14 If the property that is acquired from a serviceman is
- 15 acquired outside Illinois and used outside Illinois before
- being brought to Illinois for use here and is taxable under
- 17 this Act, the "selling price" on which the tax is computed
- 18 shall be reduced by an amount that represents a reasonable
- 19 allowance for depreciation for the period of prior out-of-state
- 20 use.
- 21 (Source: P.A. 96-34, eff. 7-13-09; 96-37, eff. 7-13-09; 96-38,
- eff. 7-13-09; 96-339, eff. 7-1-10; 96-1000, eff. 7-2-10; 97-38,
- 23 eff. 6-28-11; 97-227, eff. 1-1-12; revised 9-12-11.)
- 24 (35 ILCS 110/9) (from Ch. 120, par. 439.39)
- 25 Sec. 9. Each serviceman required or authorized to collect

the tax herein imposed shall pay to the Department the amount of such tax (except as otherwise provided) at the time when he is required to file his return for the period during which such tax was collected, less a discount of 2.1% prior to January 1, 1990 and 1.75% on and after January 1, 1990, or \$5 per calendar year, whichever is greater, which is allowed to reimburse the serviceman for expenses incurred in collecting the tax, keeping records, preparing and filing returns, remitting the tax and supplying data to the Department on request. A serviceman need not remit that part of any tax collected by him to the extent that he is required to pay and does pay the tax imposed by the Service Occupation Tax Act with respect to his sale of service involving the incidental transfer by him of the same property.

Except as provided hereinafter in this Section, on or before the twentieth day of each calendar month, such serviceman shall file a return for the preceding calendar month in accordance with reasonable Rules and Regulations to be promulgated by the Department. Such return shall be filed on a form prescribed by the Department and shall contain such information as the Department may reasonably require.

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

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- 1 the twentieth day of the following calendar month, stating:
- 2 1. The name of the seller;
 - 2. The address of the principal place of business from which he engages in business as a serviceman in this State;
 - 3. The total amount of taxable receipts received by him during the preceding calendar month, including receipts from charge and time sales, but less all deductions allowed by law;
- 9 4. The amount of credit provided in Section 2d of this 10 Act;
 - 5. The amount of tax due;
- 12 5-5. The signature of the taxpayer; and
- 6. Such other reasonable information as the Department may require.
 - If a taxpayer fails to sign a return within 30 days after the proper notice and demand for signature by the Department, the return shall be considered valid and any amount shown to be due on the return shall be deemed assessed.

Beginning October 1, 1993, a taxpayer who has an average monthly tax liability of \$150,000 or more shall make all payments required by rules of the Department by electronic funds transfer. Beginning October 1, 1994, a taxpayer who has an average monthly tax liability of \$100,000 or more shall make all payments required by rules of the Department by electronic funds transfer. Beginning October 1, 1995, a taxpayer who has an average monthly tax liability of \$50,000 or more shall make

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all payments required by rules of the Department by electronic funds transfer. Beginning October 1, 2000, a taxpayer who has an annual tax liability of \$200,000 or more shall make all payments required by rules of the Department by electronic funds transfer. The term "annual tax liability" shall be the sum of the taxpayer's liabilities under this Act, and under all other State and local occupation and use tax laws administered by the Department, for the immediately preceding calendar year. The term "average monthly tax liability" means the sum of the taxpayer's liabilities under this Act, and under all other State and local occupation and use tax laws administered by the Department, for the immediately preceding calendar year divided by 12. Beginning on October 1, 2002, a taxpayer who has a tax liability in the amount set forth in subsection (b) of Section 2505-210 of the Department of Revenue Law shall make all payments required by rules of the Department by electronic funds transfer.

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

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

All taxpayers required to make payment by electronic funds

transfer and any taxpayers authorized to voluntarily make payments by electronic funds transfer shall make those payments

3 in the manner authorized by the Department.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Any serviceman filing a return hereunder shall also include the total tax upon the selling price of tangible personal

property purchased for use by him as an incident to a sale of service, and such serviceman shall remit the amount of such tax to the Department when filing such return.

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

Where the serviceman has more than one business registered with the Department under separate registration hereunder, such serviceman shall not file each return that is due as a single return covering all such registered businesses, but shall file separate returns for each such registered business.

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

Beginning January 1, 1990, each month the Department shall pay into the State and Local Sales Tax Reform Fund 20% of the

- 1 net revenue realized for the preceding month from the 6.25%
- general rate on transfers of tangible personal property, other
- 3 than tangible personal property which is purchased outside
- 4 Illinois at retail from a retailer and which is titled or
- 5 registered by an agency of this State's government.
- Beginning August 1, 2000, each month the Department shall
- 7 pay into the State and Local Sales Tax Reform Fund 100% of the
- 8 net revenue realized for the preceding month from the 1.25%
- 9 rate on the selling price of motor fuel and gasohol.
- On January 1, 2012, the Department shall pay into the State
- 11 and Local Sales Tax Reform Fund 100% of the net revenue
- realized for the preceding month from the 1.25% rate on the
- 13 selling price of items purchased from a small business, as
- defined in Section 3-6, during the previous month.
- Beginning October 1, 2009, each month the Department shall
- pay into the Capital Projects Fund an amount that is equal to
- an amount estimated by the Department to represent 80% of the
- 18 net revenue realized for the preceding month from the sale of
- 19 candy, grooming and hygiene products, and soft drinks that had
- 20 been taxed at a rate of 1% prior to September 1, 2009 but that
- 21 is now taxed at 6.25%.
- Of the remainder of the moneys received by the Department
- pursuant to this Act, (a) 1.75% thereof shall be paid into the
- Build Illinois Fund and (b) prior to July 1, 1989, 2.2% and on
- and after July 1, 1989, 3.8% thereof shall be paid into the
- 26 Build Illinois Fund; provided, however, that if in any fiscal

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year the sum of (1) the aggregate of 2.2% or 3.8%, as the case may be, of the moneys received by the Department and required to be paid into the Build Illinois Fund pursuant to Section 3 of the Retailers' Occupation Tax Act, Section 9 of the Use Tax Act, Section 9 of the Service Use Tax Act, and Section 9 of the Service Occupation Tax Act, such Acts being hereinafter called the "Tax Acts" and such aggregate of 2.2% or 3.8%, as the case may be, of moneys being hereinafter called the "Tax Act Amount", and (2) the amount transferred to the Build Illinois Fund from the State and Local Sales Tax Reform Fund shall be less than the Annual Specified Amount (as defined in Section 3 of the Retailers' Occupation Tax Act), an amount equal to the difference shall be immediately paid into the Build Illinois Fund from other moneys received by the Department pursuant to the Tax Acts; and further provided, that if on the last business day of any month the sum of (1) the Tax Act Amount required to be deposited into the Build Illinois Bond Account in the Build Illinois Fund during such month and (2) the amount transferred during such month to the Build Illinois Fund from the State and Local Sales Tax Reform Fund shall have been less than 1/12 of the Annual Specified Amount, an amount equal to the difference shall be immediately paid into the Build Illinois Fund from other moneys received by the Department pursuant to the Tax Acts; and, further provided, that in no event shall the payments required under the preceding proviso result in aggregate payments into the Build Illinois Fund

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pursuant to this clause (b) for any fiscal year in excess of the greater of (i) the Tax Act Amount or (ii) the Annual Specified Amount for such fiscal year; and, further provided, that the amounts payable into the Build Illinois Fund under this clause (b) shall be payable only until such time as the aggregate amount on deposit under each trust indenture securing Bonds issued and outstanding pursuant to the Build Illinois is sufficient, taking into account any future Bond Act investment income, to fully provide, in accordance with such indenture, for the defeasance of or the payment of the principal of, premium, if any, and interest on the Bonds secured by such indenture and on any Bonds expected to be issued thereafter and all fees and costs payable with respect thereto, all as certified by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget (now Governor's Office of Management and Budget). If on the last business day of any month in which Bonds are outstanding pursuant to the Build Illinois Bond Act, the aggregate of the moneys deposited in the Build Illinois Bond Account in the Build Illinois Fund in such month shall be less than the amount required to be transferred in such month from the Build Illinois Bond Account to the Build Illinois Bond Retirement and Interest Fund pursuant to Section 13 of the Build Illinois Bond Act, an amount equal to such deficiency shall be immediately paid from other moneys received by the Department pursuant to the Tax Acts to the Build Illinois Fund; provided, however, that any amounts paid to the Build Illinois

Fund in any fiscal year pursuant to this sentence shall be deemed to constitute payments pursuant to clause (b) of the preceding sentence and shall reduce the amount otherwise payable for such fiscal year pursuant to clause (b) of the preceding sentence. The moneys received by the Department pursuant to this Act and required to be deposited into the Build Illinois Fund are subject to the pledge, claim and charge set forth in Section 12 of the Build Illinois Bond Act.

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

Total		21
Deposit	Fiscal Year	
\$0	1993	22
53,000,000	1994	23
58,000,000	1995	24
61,000,000	1996	25

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1	1997	64,000,000
2	1998	68,000,000
3	1999	71,000,000
4	2000	75,000,000
5	2001	80,000,000
6	2002	93,000,000
7	2003	99,000,000
8	2004	103,000,000
9	2005	108,000,000
10	2006	113,000,000
11	2007	119,000,000
12	2008	126,000,000
13	2009	132,000,000
14	2010	139,000,000
15	2011	146,000,000
16	2012	153,000,000
17	2013	161,000,000
18	2014	170,000,000
19	2015	179,000,000
20	2016	189,000,000
21	2017	199,000,000
22	2018	210,000,000
23	2019	221,000,000
24	2020	233,000,000
25	2021	246,000,000
26	2022	260,000,000

HB3889

- 31 - LRB097 14810 HLH 59839 b

	1103009	32 EKB097 14010 Hilli 39039 D	
1	2023	275,000,000	
2	2024	275,000,000	
3	2025	275,000,000	
4	2026	279,000,000	
5	2027	292,000,000	
6	2028	307,000,000	
7	2029	322,000,000	
8	2030	338,000,000	
9	2031	350,000,000	
10	2032	350,000,000	
11	and		
12	each fiscal year		
13	thereafter that bonds		
14	are outstanding under		
15	Section 13.2 of the		
16	Metropolitan Pier and		
17	Exposition Authority Act,		
18	but not after fiscal year 2060.		
19	Beginning July 20, 1993	and in each month of each fiscal	
20	year thereafter, one-eighth	of the amount requested in the	

- 32 - LRB097 14810 HLH 59839 b

HB3889

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

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

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

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

- 1 All remaining moneys received by the Department pursuant to
- 2 this Act shall be paid into the General Revenue Fund of the
- 3 State Treasury.
- As soon as possible after the first day of each month, upon
- 5 certification of the Department of Revenue, the Comptroller
- 6 shall order transferred and the Treasurer shall transfer from
- 7 the General Revenue Fund to the Motor Fuel Tax Fund an amount
- 8 equal to 1.7% of 80% of the net revenue realized under this Act
- 9 for the second preceding month. Beginning April 1, 2000, this
- 10 transfer is no longer required and shall not be made.
- 11 Net revenue realized for a month shall be the revenue
- 12 collected by the State pursuant to this Act, less the amount
- 13 paid out during that month as refunds to taxpayers for
- overpayment of liability.
- 15 (Source: P.A. 96-34, eff. 7-13-09; 96-38, eff. 7-13-09; 96-898,
- 16 eff. 5-27-10.)
- 17 Section 15. The Service Occupation Tax Act is amended by
- 18 changing Sections 3-10 and 9 and by adding Section 3-6 as
- 19 follows:
- 20 (35 ILCS 115/3-6 new)
- Sec. 3-6. Sales tax holiday items.
- 22 (a) From December 19 through December 23, 2011, items
- 23 purchased from a small business (other than items that are
- otherwise subject to a 1% rate of tax under Section 3-10)

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1 qualify for a 1.25% reduced rate of tax as set forth in Section 3-10 of this Act. For the purposes of this subsection (a), 2 3 "small business" means a corporation or a concern, including its affiliates, that is independently owned and operated, not 4 dominant in its field, and employs fewer than 50 full-time 5 employees or has gross annual sales of less than \$4,000,000. 6 However, for the purposes of this Section, the Department may, 7 by rule, define "small business" to include employment of 50 or 8 9 more persons if it finds that such a definition is necessary to 10 address the needs and problems of small businesses and 11 organizations. The reduced rate on these items shall be 12 administered under the provisions of subsection (b) of this 13 Section.

(b) Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, the reduced rate of tax under Section 3-10 of this Act for sales tax holiday items described in subsection (a) of this Section shall be administered by the Department in the same manner as provided in subsection (b) of Section 3-6 of the Use Tax Act.

(35 ILCS 115/3-10) (from Ch. 120, par. 439.103-10)

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 December 31, 2013, 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

1 100% 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, 2013 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, 2013 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 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, 2013 but applies to 100% of the selling price

1 thereafter.

From December 19 through December 23, 2011, with respect to items purchased from a small business, as defined in Section 3-6 of this Act, the tax is imposed at the rate of 1.25%.

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 Specialized Mental Health Rehabilitation Act, 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, modifications to a motor vehicle for the purpose of rendering it usable by a disabled person, and insulin, urine testing materials, syringes, and needles used by diabetics, for human use. 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

- 1 use that contains a label that identifies the product as a drug
- 2 as required by 21 C.F.R. § 201.66. The "over-the-counter-drug"
- 3 label includes:
- 4 (A) A "Drug Facts" panel; or
- 5 (B) A statement of the "active ingredient(s)" with a
- 6 list of those ingredients contained in the compound,
- 7 substance or preparation.
- 8 (Source: P.A. 96-34, eff. 7-13-09; 96-37, eff. 7-13-09; 96-38,
- 9 eff. 7-13-09; 96-339, eff. 7-1-10; 96-1000, eff. 7-2-10; 97-38,
- 10 eff. 6-28-11; 97-227, eff. 1-1-12; revised 9-12-11.)
- 11 (35 ILCS 115/9) (from Ch. 120, par. 439.109)
- 12 Sec. 9. Each serviceman required or authorized to collect
- the tax herein imposed shall pay to the Department the amount
- of such tax at the time when he is required to file his return
- for the period during which such tax was collectible, less a
- discount of 2.1% prior to January 1, 1990, and 1.75% on and
- 17 after January 1, 1990, or \$5 per calendar year, whichever is
- 18 greater, which is allowed to reimburse the serviceman for
- 19 expenses incurred in collecting the tax, keeping records,
- 20 preparing and filing returns, remitting the tax and supplying
- 21 data to the Department on request.
- Where such tangible personal property is sold under a
- 23 conditional sales contract, or under any other form of sale
- 24 wherein the payment of the principal sum, or a part thereof, is
- 25 extended beyond the close of the period for which the return is

filed, the serviceman, in collecting the tax may collect, for each tax return period, only the tax applicable to the part of the selling price actually received during such tax return period.

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

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

- 1. The name of the seller:
- 2. The address of the principal place of business from which he engages in business as a serviceman in this State;
- 3. The total amount of taxable receipts received by him during the preceding calendar month, including receipts from charge and time sales, but less all deductions allowed by law;
 - 4. The amount of credit provided in Section 2d of this

1 Act;

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- 2 5. The amount of tax due;
- 3 5-5. The signature of the taxpayer; and
- 6. Such other reasonable information as the Department may require.

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

Prior to October 1, 2003, and on and after September 1, 2004 a serviceman may accept a Manufacturer's Purchase Credit certification from a purchaser in satisfaction of Service Use Tax as provided in Section 3-70 of the Service Use Tax Act if the purchaser provides the appropriate documentation required by Section 3-70 of the Service Use Tax Act. A Manufacturer's Purchase Credit certification, accepted prior to October 1, 2003 or on or after September 1, 2004 by a serviceman as provided in Section 3-70 of the Service Use Tax Act, may be used by that serviceman to satisfy Service Occupation Tax liability in the amount claimed in the certification, not to exceed 6.25% of the receipts subject to tax from a qualifying purchase. A Manufacturer's Purchase Credit reported on any original or amended return filed under this Act after October 20, 2003 for reporting periods prior to September 1, 2004 shall be disallowed. Manufacturer's Purchase Credit reported on annual returns due on or after January 1,

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- 1 2005 will be disallowed for periods prior to September 1, 2004.
- 2 No Manufacturer's Purchase Credit may be used after September
- 3 30, 2003 through August 31, 2004 to satisfy any tax liability
- 4 imposed under this Act, including any audit liability.

January 20 of the following year.

5 If the serviceman's average monthly tax liability to the Department does not exceed \$200, the Department may authorize 6 7 his returns to be filed on a quarter annual basis, with the 8 return for January, February and March of a given year being 9 due by April 20 of such year; with the return for April, May 10 and June of a given year being due by July 20 of such year; with 11 the return for July, August and September of a given year being 12 due by October 20 of such year, and with the return for 13 October, November and December of a given year being due by

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

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

Notwithstanding any other provision in this Act concerning the time within which a serviceman may file his return, in the case of any serviceman who ceases to engage in a kind of business which makes him responsible for filing returns under this Act, such serviceman shall file a final return under this

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1 Act with the Department not more than 1 month after discontinuing such business.

Beginning October 1, 1993, a taxpayer who has an average monthly tax liability of \$150,000 or more shall make all payments required by rules of the Department by electronic funds transfer. Beginning October 1, 1994, a taxpayer who has an average monthly tax liability of \$100,000 or more shall make all payments required by rules of the Department by electronic funds transfer. Beginning October 1, 1995, a taxpayer who has an average monthly tax liability of \$50,000 or more shall make all payments required by rules of the Department by electronic funds transfer. Beginning October 1, 2000, a taxpayer who has an annual tax liability of \$200,000 or more shall make all payments required by rules of the Department by electronic funds transfer. The term "annual tax liability" shall be the sum of the taxpayer's liabilities under this Act, and under all other State and local occupation and use tax laws administered by the Department, for the immediately preceding calendar year. The term "average monthly tax liability" means the sum of the taxpayer's liabilities under this Act, and under all other State and local occupation and use tax laws administered by the Department, for the immediately preceding calendar year divided by 12. Beginning on October 1, 2002, a taxpayer who has a tax liability in the amount set forth in subsection (b) of Section 2505-210 of the Department of Revenue Law shall make all payments required by rules of the Department by electronic

1 funds transfer.

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

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

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

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

Where a serviceman collects the tax with respect to the selling price of tangible personal property which he sells and the purchaser thereafter returns such tangible personal property and the serviceman refunds the selling price thereof to the purchaser, such serviceman shall also refund, to the purchaser, the tax so collected from the purchaser. When filing his return for the period in which he refunds such tax to the purchaser, the serviceman may deduct the amount of the tax so refunded by him to the purchaser from any other Service Occupation Tax, Service Use Tax, Retailers' Occupation Tax or

Use Tax which such serviceman may be required to pay or remit to the Department, as shown by such return, provided that the amount of the tax to be deducted shall previously have been remitted to the Department by such serviceman. If the serviceman shall not previously have remitted the amount of such tax to the Department, he shall be entitled to no deduction hereunder upon refunding such tax to the purchaser.

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

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

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

- 1 needles used by diabetics.
- 2 Beginning January 1, 1990, each month the Department shall
- 3 pay into the County and Mass Transit District Fund 4% of the
- 4 revenue realized for the preceding month from the 6.25% general
- 5 rate.
- Beginning August 1, 2000, each month the Department shall
- 7 pay into the County and Mass Transit District Fund 20% of the
- 8 net revenue realized for the preceding month from the 1.25%
- 9 rate on the selling price of motor fuel and gasohol.
- On January 1, 2012, the Department shall pay into the
- 11 County and Mass Transit District Fund 20% of the net revenue
- realized for the preceding month from the 1.25% rate on the
- 13 selling price of items purchased from a small business, as
- defined in Section 3-6, during the previous month.
- Beginning January 1, 1990, each month the Department shall
- 16 pay into the Local Government Tax Fund 16% of the revenue
- 17 realized for the preceding month from the 6.25% general rate on
- transfers of tangible personal property.
- Beginning August 1, 2000, each month the Department shall
- 20 pay into the Local Government Tax Fund 80% of the net revenue
- 21 realized for the preceding month from the 1.25% rate on the
- 22 selling price of motor fuel and gasohol.
- On January 1, 2012, the Department shall pay into the Local
- 24 Government Tax Fund 80% of the net revenue realized for the
- 25 preceding month from the 1.25% rate on the selling price of
- 26 items purchased from a small business, as defined in Section

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3-6, during the previous month.

Beginning October 1, 2009, each month the Department shall pay into the Capital Projects Fund an amount that is equal to an amount estimated by the Department to represent 80% of the net revenue realized for the preceding month from the sale of candy, grooming and hygiene products, and soft drinks that had been taxed at a rate of 1% prior to September 1, 2009 but that is now taxed at 6.25%.

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

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

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thereto, all as certified by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget (now Governor's Office of Management and Budget). If on the last business day of any month in which Bonds outstanding pursuant to the Build Illinois Bond Act, aggregate of the moneys deposited in the Build Illinois Bond Account in the Build Illinois Fund in such month shall be less than the amount required to be transferred in such month from the Build Illinois Bond Account to the Build Illinois Bond Retirement and Interest Fund pursuant to Section 13 of the Build Illinois Bond Act, an amount equal to such deficiency shall be immediately paid from other moneys received by the Department pursuant to the Tax Acts to the Build Illinois Fund; provided, however, that any amounts paid to the Build Illinois Fund in any fiscal year pursuant to this sentence shall be deemed to constitute payments pursuant to clause (b) of the preceding sentence and shall reduce the amount otherwise payable for such fiscal year pursuant to clause (b) of the preceding sentence. The moneys received by the Department pursuant to this Act and required to be deposited into the Build Illinois Fund are subject to the pledge, claim and charge set forth in Section 12 of the Build Illinois Bond Act.

Subject to payment of amounts into the Build Illinois Fund as provided in the preceding paragraph or in any amendment thereto hereafter enacted, the following specified monthly installment of the amount requested in the certificate of the Chairman of the Metropolitan Pier and Exposition Authority

provided under Section 8.25f of the State Finance Act, but not in excess of the sums designated as "Total Deposit", shall be deposited in the aggregate from collections under Section 9 of the Use Tax Act, Section 9 of the Service Use Tax Act, Section 9 of the Service Occupation Tax Act, and Section 3 of the Retailers' Occupation Tax Act into the McCormick Place Expansion Project Fund in the specified fiscal years.

8		Total
	Fiscal Year	Deposit
9	1993	\$0
10	1994	53,000,000
11	1995	58,000,000
12	1996	61,000,000
13	1997	64,000,000
14	1998	68,000,000
15	1999	71,000,000
16	2000	75,000,000
17	2001	80,000,000
18	2002	93,000,000
19	2003	99,000,000
20	2004	103,000,000
21	2005	108,000,000
22	2006	113,000,000
23	2007	119,000,000
24	2008	126,000,000
25	2009	132,000,000

1	2010	139,000,000
2	2011	146,000,000
3	2012	153,000,000
4	2013	161,000,000
5	2014	170,000,000
6	2015	179,000,000
7	2016	189,000,000
8	2017	199,000,000
9	2018	210,000,000
10	2019	221,000,000
11	2020	233,000,000
12	2021	246,000,000
13	2022	260,000,000
14	2023	275,000,000
15	2024	275,000,000
16	2025	275,000,000
17	2026	279,000,000
18	2027	292,000,000
19	2028	307,000,000
20	2029	322,000,000
21	2030	338,000,000
22	2031	350,000,000
23	2032	350,000,000
24	and	
25	each fiscal year	
26	thereafter that bonds	

HB3889

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1 are outstanding under

2 Section 13.2 of the

3 Metropolitan Pier and

4 Exposition Authority Act,

but not after fiscal year 2060.

Beginning July 20, 1993 and in each month of each fiscal year thereafter, one-eighth of the amount requested in the certificate of the Chairman of the Metropolitan Pier and Exposition Authority for that fiscal year, less the amount deposited into the McCormick Place Expansion Project Fund by the State Treasurer in the respective month under subsection (g) of Section 13 of the Metropolitan Pier and Exposition Authority Act, plus cumulative deficiencies in the deposits required under this Section for previous months and years, shall be deposited into the McCormick Place Expansion Project Fund, until the full amount requested for the fiscal year, but not in excess of the amount specified above as "Total Deposit", has been deposited.

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

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

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

The Department may, upon separate written notice to a taxpayer, require the taxpayer to prepare and file with the Department on a form prescribed by the Department within not less than 60 days after receipt of the notice an annual information return for the tax year specified in the notice. Such annual return to the Department shall include a statement of gross receipts as shown by the taxpayer's last Federal income tax return. If the total receipts of the business as reported in the Federal income tax return do not agree with the gross receipts reported to the Department of Revenue for the

same period, the taxpayer shall attach to his annual return a schedule showing a reconciliation of the 2 amounts and the reasons for the difference. The taxpayer's annual return to the Department shall also disclose the cost of goods sold by the taxpayer during the year covered by such return, opening and closing inventories of such goods for such year, cost of goods used from stock or taken from stock and given away by the taxpayer during such year, pay roll information of the taxpayer's business during such year and any additional reasonable information which the Department deems would be helpful in determining the accuracy of the monthly, quarterly or annual returns filed by such taxpayer as hereinbefore provided for in this Section.

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

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

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

The foregoing portion of this Section concerning the filing of an annual information return shall not apply to a serviceman who is not required to file an income tax return with the United States Government.

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

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

For greater simplicity of administration, it shall be permissible for manufacturers, importers and wholesalers whose products are sold by numerous servicemen in Illinois, and who

- 1 wish to do so, to assume the responsibility for accounting and
- 2 paying to the Department all tax accruing under this Act with
- 3 respect to such sales, if the servicemen who are affected do
- 4 not make written objection to the Department to this
- 5 arrangement.
- 6 (Source: P.A. 96-34, eff. 7-13-09; 96-38, eff. 7-13-09; 96-898,
- 7 eff. 5-27-10.)
- 8 Section 20. The Retailers' Occupation Tax Act is amended by
- 9 changing Sections 2-8 and 2-10 as follows:
- 10 (35 ILCS 120/2-8)
- 11 Sec. 2-8. Sales tax holiday items.
- 12 (a) The tangible personal property described in this
- 13 subsection qualifies for the 1.25% reduced rate of tax for the
- 14 period set forth in Section 2-10 of this Act (hereinafter
- 15 referred to as the Sales Tax Holiday Period). The reduced rate
- on these items shall be administered under the provisions of
- 17 subsection (b) of this Section. The following items are subject
- 18 to the reduced rate:
- 19 (1) Clothing items that each have a retail selling
- price of less than \$100.
- "Clothing" means, unless otherwise specified in this
- 22 Section, all human wearing apparel suitable for general
- use. "Clothing" does not include clothing accessories,
- 24 protective equipment, or sport or recreational equipment.

"Clothing" includes, but is not limited to: household and shop aprons; athletic supporters; bathing suits and caps; belts and suspenders; boots; coats and jackets; ear muffs; footlets; gloves and mittens for general use; hats and caps; hosiery; insoles for shoes; lab coats; neckties; overshoes; pantyhose; rainwear; rubber pants; sandals; scarves; shoes and shoelaces; slippers; sneakers; socks and stockings; steel-toed shoes; underwear; and school uniforms.

"Clothing accessories" means, but is not limited to: briefcases; cosmetics; hair notions, including, but not limited to barrettes, hair bows, and hair nets; handbags; handkerchiefs; jewelry; non-prescription sunglasses; umbrellas; wallets; watches; and wigs and hair pieces.

"Protective equipment" means, but is not limited to: breathing masks; clean room apparel and equipment; ear and hearing protectors; face shields; hard hats; helmets; paint or dust respirators; protective gloves; safety glasses and goggles; safety belts; tool belts; and welder's gloves and masks.

"Sport or recreational equipment" means, but is not limited to: ballet and tap shoes; cleated or spiked athletic shoes; gloves, including, but not limited to, baseball, bowling, boxing, hockey, and golf gloves; goggles; hand and elbow guards; life preservers and vests; mouth guards; roller and ice skates; shin guards; shoulder

pads; ski boots; waders; and wetsuits and fins.

(2) School supplies. "School supplies" means, unless otherwise specified in this Section, items used by a student in a course of study. The purchase of school supplies for use by persons other than students for use in a course of study are not eligible for the reduced rate of tax. "School supplies" do not include school art supplies; school instructional materials; cameras; film and memory cards; videocameras, tapes, and videotapes; computers; cell phones; Personal Digital Assistants (PDAs); handheld electronic schedulers; and school computer supplies.

"School supplies" includes, but is not limited to: binders; book bags; calculators; cellophane tape; blackboard chalk; compasses; composition books; crayons; erasers; expandable, pocket, plastic, and manila folders; glue, paste, and paste sticks; highlighters; index cards; index card boxes; legal pads; lunch boxes; markers; notebooks; paper, including loose leaf ruled notebook paper, copy paper, graph paper, tracing paper, manila paper, colored paper, poster board, and construction paper; pencils; pencil leads; pens; ink and ink refills for pens; pencil boxes and other school supply boxes; pencil sharpeners; protractors; rulers; scissors; and writing tablets.

"School art supply" means an item commonly used by a student in a course of study for artwork and includes only

the following items: clay and glazes; acrylic, tempera, and oil paint; paintbrushes for artwork; sketch and drawing pads; and watercolors.

"School instructional material" means written material commonly used by a student in a course of study as a reference and to learn the subject being taught and includes only the following items: reference books; reference maps and globes; textbooks; and workbooks.

"School computer supply" means an item commonly used by a student in a course of study in which a computer is used and applies only to the following items: flashdrives and other computer data storage devices; data storage media, such as diskettes and compact disks; boxes and cases for disk storage; external ports or drives; computer cases; computer cables; computer printers; and printer cartridges, toner, and ink.

(a-5) From December 19 through December 23, 2011, items purchased from a small business (other than items that are otherwise subject to a 1% rate of tax under Section 2-10) are also subject to the reduced rate. For the purposes of this subsection (a-5), "small business" means a corporation or a concern, including its affiliates, that is independently owned and operated, not dominant in its field, and employs fewer than 50 full-time employees or has gross annual sales of less than \$4,000,000. However, for the purposes of this Section, the Department may, by rule, define "small business" to include

- employment of 50 or more persons if it finds that such a definition is necessary to address the needs and problems of small businesses and organizations. The reduced rate on these items shall be administered under the provisions of subsection (b) of this Section.
 - (b) Administration. Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, the reduced rate of tax under Section 3-10 of this Act for sales tax holiday items described in this Section clothing and school supplies shall be administered by the Department under the provisions of this subsection (b).
 - (1) Bundled sales. Items that qualify for the reduced rate of tax that are bundled together with items that do not qualify for the reduced rate of tax and that are sold for one itemized price will be subject to the reduced rate of tax only if the value of the items that qualify for the reduced rate of tax exceeds the value of the items that do not qualify for the reduced rate of tax.
 - (2) Coupons and discounts. An unreimbursed discount by the seller reduces the sales price of the property so that the discounted sales price determines whether the sales price is within a sales tax holiday price threshold. A coupon or other reduction in the sales price is treated as a discount if the seller is not reimbursed for the coupon or reduction amount by a third party.
 - (3) Splitting of items normally sold together. Articles that are normally sold as a single unit must

continue to be sold in that manner. Such articles cannot be priced separately and sold as individual items in order to obtain the reduced rate of tax. For example, a pair of shoes cannot have each shoe sold separately so that the sales price of each shoe is within a sales tax holiday price threshold.

- (4) Rain checks. A rain check is a procedure that allows a customer to purchase an item at a certain price at a later time because the particular item was out of stock. Eligible property that customers purchase during the Sales Tax Holiday Period with the use of a rain check will qualify for the reduced rate of tax regardless of when the rain check was issued. Issuance of a rain check during the Sales Tax Holiday Period will not qualify eligible property for the reduced rate of tax if the property is actually purchased after the Sales Tax Holiday Period.
- (5) Exchanges. The procedure for an exchange in regards to a sales tax holiday is as follows:
 - (A) If a customer purchases an item of eligible property during the Sales Tax Holiday Period, but later exchanges the item for a similar eligible item, even if a different size, different color, or other feature, no additional tax is due even if the exchange is made after the Sales Tax Holiday Period.
 - (B) If a customer purchases an item of eligible property during the Sales Tax Holiday Period, but after

the Sales Tax Holiday Period has ended, the customer returns the item and receives credit on the purchase of a different item, the 6.25% general merchandise sales tax rate is due on the sale of the newly purchased item.

- (C) If a customer purchases an item of eligible property before the Sales Tax Holiday Period, but during the Sales Tax Holiday Period the customer returns the item and receives credit on the purchase of a different item of eligible property, the reduced rate of tax is due on the sale of the new item if the new item is purchased during the Sales Tax Holiday Period.
- (6) Delivery charges. Delivery charges, including shipping, handling and service charges, are part of the sales price of eligible property.
- (7) Order date and back orders. For the purpose of a sales tax holiday, eligible property qualifies for the reduced rate of tax if: (i) the item is both delivered to and paid for by the customer during the Sales Tax Holiday Period or (ii) the customer orders and pays for the item and the seller accepts the order during the Sales Tax Holiday Period for immediate shipment, even if delivery is made after the Sales Tax Holiday Period. The seller accepts an order when the seller has taken action to fill the order for immediate shipment. Actions to fill an order include placement of an "in date" stamp on an order or assignment

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of an "order number" to an order within the Sales Tax Holiday Period. An order is for immediate shipment when the customer does not request delayed shipment. An order is for immediate shipment notwithstanding that the shipment may be delayed because of a backlog of orders or because stock is currently unavailable to, or on back order by, the seller.

- (8) Returns. For a 60-day period immediately after the Sales Tax Holiday Period, if a customer returns an item that would qualify for the reduced rate of tax, credit for or refund of sales tax shall be given only at the reduced rate unless the customer provides a receipt or invoice that shows tax was paid at the 6.25% general merchandise rate, or the seller has sufficient documentation to show that tax was paid at the 6.25% general merchandise rate on the specific item. This 60-day period is set solely for the purpose of designating a time period during which the customer must provide documentation that shows that the appropriate sales tax rate was paid on returned merchandise. The 60-day period is not intended to change a seller's policy on the time period during which the seller will accept returns.
- (c) The Department may implement the provisions of this Section through the use of emergency rules, along with permanent rules filed concurrently with such emergency rules, in accordance with the provisions of Section 5-45 of the

- 1 Illinois Administrative Procedure Act. For purposes of the
- 2 Illinois Administrative Procedure Act, the adoption of rules to
- 3 implement the provisions of this Section shall be deemed an
- 4 emergency and necessary for the public interest, safety, and
- 5 welfare.
- 6 (Source: P.A. 96-1012, eff. 7-7-10.)
- 7 (35 ILCS 120/2-10)
- 8 Sec. 2-10. Rate of tax. Unless otherwise provided in this
- 9 Section, the tax imposed by this Act is at the rate of 6.25% of
- 10 gross receipts from sales of tangible personal property made in
- 11 the course of business.
- Beginning on July 1, 2000 and through December 31, 2000,
- 13 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
- 15 the Use Tax Act, the tax is imposed at the rate of 1.25%.
- Beginning on August 6, 2010 through August 15, 2010, with
- 17 respect to sales tax holiday items as defined in subsection (a)
- of Section 2-8 of this Act, the tax is imposed at the rate of
- 19 1.25%. From December 19 through December 23, 2011, with respect
- 20 <u>to items purchased from a small business, as defined in</u>
- 21 subsection (a-5) of Section 2-8 of this Act, the tax is imposed
- 22 at the rate of 1.25%.
- 23 Within 14 days after the effective date of this amendatory
- 24 Act of the 91st General Assembly, each retailer of motor fuel
- and gasohol shall cause the following notice to be posted in a

prominently visible place on each retail dispensing device that is used to dispense motor fuel or gasohol in the State of Illinois: "As of July 1, 2000, the State of Illinois has eliminated the State's share of sales tax on motor fuel and gasohol through December 31, 2000. The price on this pump should reflect the elimination of the tax." The notice shall be printed in bold print on a sign that is no smaller than 4 inches by 8 inches. The sign shall be clearly visible to customers. Any retailer who fails to post or maintain a required sign through December 31, 2000 is guilty of a petty offense for which the fine shall be \$500 per day per each retail premises where a violation occurs.

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

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

sales made thereafter.

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

With respect to 100% biodiesel, as defined in the Use Tax Act, and biodiesel blends, as defined in the Use Tax Act, with more than 10% but no more than 99% biodiesel, the tax imposed by this Act does not apply to the proceeds of sales made on or after July 1, 2003 and on or before December 31, 2013 but 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, modifications to a motor vehicle for the purpose of rendering it usable by a disabled person, and insulin, urine testing materials, syringes, and needles used by diabetics, for human

use, the tax is imposed at the rate of 1%. For the purposes of this Section, 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"

- 1 label includes:
- 2 (A) A "Drug Facts" panel; or
- 3 (B) A statement of the "active ingredient(s)" with a
- 4 list of those ingredients contained in the compound,
- 5 substance or preparation.
- 6 (Source: P.A. 96-34, eff. 7-13-09; 96-37, eff. 7-13-09; 96-38,
- 7 eff. 7-13-09; 96-1000, eff. 7-2-10; 96-1012, eff. 7-7-10.)
- 8 Section 99. Effective date. This Act takes effect upon
- 9 becoming law.