

Sen. Michael E. Hastings

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	10200SB1150sam005 LRB102 04951 HLH 38481 a
1	AMENDMENT TO SENATE BILL 1150
2	AMENDMENT NO Amend Senate Bill 1150, AS AMENDED,
3	by inserting Article 25 in its proper numeric sequence as
4	follows:
5	"ARTICLE 25. SCHOOL SUPPLY HOLIDAY
6	Section 25-5. The Use Tax Act is amended by changing
7	Sections 3-6, 3-10 and 9 as follows:
8	(35 ILCS 105/3-6)
9	Sec. 3-6. Sales tax holiday items.
10	(a) Any The tangible personal property described in this
11	subsection is a sales tax holiday item and qualifies for the
12	1.25% reduced rate of tax for the period set forth in Section
13	3-10 of this Act (hereinafter referred to as the Sales Tax

Holiday Period). The reduced rate on these items shall be

administered under the provisions of subsection (b) of this

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1 Section. The following items are subject to the reduced rate:

(1) Clothing items that each have a retail selling price of less than \$125 \$ 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

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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

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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.

(b) Administration. Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, the reduced rate of tax under Section 3-10 of this Act for clothing and school supplies shall be administered by

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1 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.

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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 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

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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 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

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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 emergency and necessary for the public interest, safety, and welfare.

24 (Source: P.A. 96-1012, eff. 7-7-10.)

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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 property. price of the 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, and

- beginning again on August 5, 2022 through August 14, 2022, 1
- with respect to sales tax holiday items as defined in Section 2
- 3 3-6 of this Act, the tax is imposed at the rate of 1.25%.
- 4 With respect to gasohol, the tax imposed by this Act
- 5 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 6
- proceeds of sales made on or after July 1, 2003 and on or 7
- before July 1, 2017, and (iii) 100% of the proceeds of sales 8
- 9 made thereafter. If, at any time, however, the tax under this
- 10 Act on sales of gasohol is imposed at the rate of 1.25%, then
- 11 the tax imposed by this Act applies to 100% of the proceeds of
- sales of gasohol made during that time. 12
- 13 With respect to majority blended ethanol fuel, the tax
- 14 imposed by this Act does not apply to the proceeds of sales
- 15 made on or after July 1, 2003 and on or before December 31,
- 16 2023 but applies to 100% of the proceeds of sales made
- 17 thereafter.
- 18 With respect to biodiesel blends with no less than 1% and
- 19 no more than 10% biodiesel, the tax imposed by this Act applies
- 20 to (i) 80% of the proceeds of sales made on or after July 1,
- 2003 and on or before December 31, 2018 and (ii) 100% of the 2.1
- 22 proceeds of sales made thereafter. If, at any time, however,
- the tax under this Act on sales of biodiesel blends with no 23
- 24 less than 1% and no more than 10% biodiesel is imposed at the
- 25 rate of 1.25%, then the tax imposed by this Act applies to 100%
- 26 of the proceeds of sales of biodiesel blends with no less than

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1 1% and no more than 10% biodiesel made during that time.

With respect to 100% biodiesel and biodiesel blends with more than 10% but no more than 99% biodiesel, the tax imposed by this Act does not apply to the proceeds of sales made on or after July 1, 2003 and on or before December 31, 2023 but applies to 100% of the proceeds of sales made thereafter.

With respect to food for human consumption that is to be consumed off the premises where it is sold (other than alcoholic beverages, food consisting of or infused with adult use cannabis, soft drinks, and food that has been prepared for immediate consumption) and prescription and nonprescription medicines, drugs, medical appliances, products classified as Class III medical devices by the United States Food and Drug Administration that are used for cancer treatment pursuant to a prescription, as well as any accessories and components related to those devices, modifications to a motor vehicle for the purpose of rendering it usable by a person with a disability, and insulin, blood sugar testing materials, syringes, and needles used by human diabetics, 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

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1 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

5 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

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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
- 21 (B) A statement of the "active ingredient(s)" with a 22 list of those ingredients contained in the compound, 23 substance or preparation.

Beginning on the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 98th General Assembly, "prescription and nonprescription medicines and drugs" includes medical cannabis purchased from

- 1 a registered dispensing organization under the Compassionate
- Use of Medical Cannabis Program Act. 2
- As used in this Section, "adult use cannabis" means 3
- 4 cannabis subject to tax under the Cannabis Cultivation
- 5 Privilege Tax Law and the Cannabis Purchaser Excise Tax Law
- and does not include cannabis subject to tax under the 6
- Compassionate Use of Medical Cannabis Program Act. 7
- 8 If the property that is purchased at retail from a
- 9 retailer is acquired outside Illinois and used outside
- 10 Illinois before being brought to Illinois for use here and is
- 11 taxable under this Act, the "selling price" on which the tax is
- computed shall be reduced by an amount that represents a 12
- reasonable allowance for depreciation for the period of prior 13
- 14 out-of-state use.
- 15 (Source: P.A. 101-363, eff. 8-9-19; 101-593, eff. 12-4-19;
- 16 102-4, eff. 4-27-21.)
- 17 (35 ILCS 105/9) (from Ch. 120, par. 439.9)
- 18 Sec. 9. Except as to motor vehicles, watercraft, aircraft,
- 19 and trailers that are required to be registered with an agency
- 20 of this State, each retailer required or authorized to collect
- 21 the tax imposed by this Act shall pay to the Department the
- 22 amount of such tax (except as otherwise provided) at the time
- 23 when he is required to file his return for the period during
- 24 which such tax was collected, less a discount of 2.1% prior to
- 25 January 1, 1990, and 1.75% on and after January 1, 1990, or \$5

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per calendar year, whichever is greater, which is allowed to reimburse the retailer for expenses incurred in collecting the tax, keeping records, preparing and filing returns, remitting the tax and supplying data to the Department on request. The discount under this Section is not allowed for the 1.25% portion of taxes paid on aviation fuel that is subject to the revenue use requirements of 49 U.S.C. 47107(b) and 49 U.S.C. 47133. In the case of retailers who report and pay the tax on a transaction by transaction basis, as provided in this Section, such discount shall be taken with each such tax remittance instead of when such retailer files his periodic return. The discount allowed under this Section is allowed only for returns that are filed in the manner required by this Act. The Department may disallow the discount for retailers whose certificate of registration is revoked at the time the return is filed, but only if the Department's decision to revoke the certificate of registration has become final. A retailer need not remit that part of any tax collected by him to the extent that he is required to remit and does remit the tax imposed by the Retailers' Occupation Tax Act, with respect to the sale of the same property.

Where such tangible personal property is sold under a conditional sales contract, or under any other form of sale wherein the payment of the principal sum, or a part thereof, is extended beyond the close of the period for which the return is filed, the retailer, in collecting the tax (except as to motor

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1 vehicles, watercraft, aircraft, and trailers that are required 2 to be registered with an agency of this State), may collect for each tax return period, only the tax applicable to that part of 3 4 the selling price actually received during such tax return 5 period.

Except as provided in this Section, on or before the twentieth day of each calendar month, such retailer shall file a return for the preceding calendar month. Such return shall be filed on forms prescribed by the Department and shall furnish such information as the Department may reasonably require. On and after January 1, 2018, except for returns for motor vehicles, watercraft, aircraft, and trailers that are required to be registered with an agency of this State, with respect to retailers whose annual gross receipts average \$20,000 or more, all returns required to be filed pursuant to this Act shall be filed electronically. Retailers who demonstrate that they do not have access to the Internet or demonstrate hardship in filing electronically may petition the Department to waive the electronic filing requirement.

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:

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- 1 1. The name of the seller;
 - 2. The address of the principal place of business from which he engages in the business of selling tangible personal property at retail in this State;
 - 3. The total amount of taxable receipts received by him during the preceding calendar month from sales of tangible personal property by him during such preceding calendar month, including receipts from charge and time sales, but less all deductions allowed by law;
 - 4. The amount of credit provided in Section 2d of this Act:
 - 5. The amount of tax due:
 - 5-5. The signature of the taxpayer; and
- 14 6. Such other reasonable information as the Department 15 may require.

Each retailer required or authorized to collect the tax imposed by this Act on aviation fuel sold at retail in this State during the preceding calendar month shall, instead of reporting and paying tax on aviation fuel as otherwise required by this Section, report and pay such tax on a separate aviation fuel tax return. The requirements related to the return shall be as otherwise provided in this Section. Notwithstanding any other provisions of this Act to the contrary, retailers collecting tax on aviation fuel shall file all aviation fuel tax returns and shall make all aviation fuel tax payments by electronic means in the manner and form

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1 required by the Department. For purposes of this Section, 2 "aviation fuel" means jet fuel and aviation gasoline.

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.

Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act to the contrary, retailers subject to tax on cannabis shall file all cannabis tax returns and shall make all cannabis tax payments by electronic means in the manner and form required by the Department.

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

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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 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.

Before October 1, 2000, if the taxpayer's average monthly

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

1 liability is incurred begins on or after January 1, 1985, and prior to January 1, 1987, each payment shall be in an amount 2 equal to 22.5% of the taxpayer's actual liability for the 3 4 month or 27.5% of the taxpayer's liability for the same 5 calendar month of the preceding year. If the month during 6 which such tax liability is incurred begins on or after January 1, 1987, and prior to January 1, 1988, each payment 7 shall be in an amount equal to 22.5% of the taxpayer's actual 8 9 liability for the month or 26.25% of the taxpayer's liability 10 for the same calendar month of the preceding year. If the month 11 during which such tax liability is incurred begins on or after January 1, 1988, and prior to January 1, 1989, or begins on or 12 13 after January 1, 1996, each payment shall be in an amount equal to 22.5% of the taxpayer's actual liability for the month or 14 15 25% of the taxpayer's liability for the same calendar month of 16 the preceding year. If the month during which such tax liability is incurred begins on or after January 1, 1989, and 17 prior to January 1, 1996, each payment shall be in an amount 18 equal to 22.5% of the taxpaver's actual liability for the 19 20 month or 25% of the taxpayer's liability for the same calendar month of the preceding year or 100% of the taxpayer's actual 21 22 liability for the quarter monthly reporting period. The amount 23 of such quarter monthly payments shall be credited against the 24 final tax liability of the taxpayer's return for that month. 25 Before October 1, 2000, once applicable, the requirement of 26 the making of quarter monthly payments to the Department shall

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continue until such taxpayer's average monthly liability to the Department during the preceding 4 complete calendar quarters (excluding the month of highest liability and the month of lowest liability) is less than \$9,000, or until such taxpayer's average monthly liability to the Department as computed for each calendar quarter of the 4 preceding complete calendar quarter period is less than \$10,000. However, if a taxpayer can show the Department that a substantial change in the taxpayer's business has occurred which causes the taxpayer to anticipate that his average monthly tax liability for the reasonably foreseeable future will fall below the \$10,000 threshold stated above, then such taxpayer may petition the Department for change in such taxpayer's reporting status. On and after October 1, 2000, once applicable, the requirement of the making of quarter monthly payments to the Department shall continue until such taxpayer's average monthly liability to the Department during the preceding 4 complete calendar quarters (excluding the month of highest liability and the month of lowest liability) is less than \$19,000 or until such taxpayer's average monthly liability to the Department as computed for each calendar quarter of the 4 preceding complete calendar quarter period is less than \$20,000. However, if a taxpayer can show the Department that a substantial change in the taxpayer's business has occurred which causes the taxpayer to anticipate that his average monthly tax liability for the reasonably foreseeable future will fall below the \$20,000

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threshold stated above, then such taxpayer may petition the Department for a change in such taxpayer's reporting status. The Department shall change such taxpayer's reporting status unless it finds that such change is seasonal in nature and not likely to be long term. If any such quarter monthly payment is not paid at the time or in the amount required by this Section, then the taxpayer shall be liable for penalties and interest on the difference between the minimum amount due and the amount of such quarter monthly payment actually and timely paid, except insofar as the taxpayer has previously made payments for that month to the Department in excess of the minimum payments previously due as provided in this Section. The Department shall make reasonable rules and regulations to govern the quarter monthly payment amount and quarter monthly payment dates for taxpayers who file on other than a calendar monthly basis.

If any such payment provided for in this Section exceeds the taxpayer's liabilities under this Act, the Retailers' Occupation Tax Act, the Service Occupation Tax Act and the Service Use Tax Act, as shown by an original monthly return, the Department shall issue to the taxpayer a credit memorandum no later than 30 days after the date of payment, which memorandum may be submitted by the taxpayer to the Department in payment of tax liability subsequently to be remitted by the taxpayer to the Department or be assigned by the taxpayer to a similar taxpayer under this Act, the Retailers' Occupation Tax

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Act, the Service Occupation Tax Act or the Service Use Tax Act, in accordance with reasonable rules and regulations to be prescribed by the Department, except that if such excess payment is shown on an original monthly return and is made after December 31, 1986, no credit memorandum shall be issued, unless requested by the taxpayer. If no such request is made, the taxpayer may credit such excess payment against tax liability subsequently to be remitted by the taxpayer to the Department under this Act, the Retailers' Occupation Tax Act, the Service Occupation Tax Act or the Service Use Tax Act, in accordance with reasonable rules and regulations prescribed by the Department. If the Department subsequently determines that all or any part of the credit taken was not actually due to the taxpayer, the taxpayer's 2.1% or 1.75% vendor's discount shall be reduced by 2.1% or 1.75% of the difference between the credit taken and that actually due, and the taxpayer shall be liable for penalties and interest on such difference.

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

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1 return for October, November and December of a given year being due by January 20 of the following year. 2

If the retailer is otherwise required to file a monthly or quarterly return and if the retailer'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 retailer may file his return, in the case of any retailer who ceases to engage in a kind of business which makes him responsible for filing returns under this Act, such retailer shall file a final return under this Act with the Department not more than one month after discontinuing such business.

In addition, with respect to motor vehicles, watercraft, aircraft, and trailers that are required to be registered with an agency of this State, except as otherwise provided in this Section, every retailer selling this kind of tangible personal property shall file, with the Department, upon a form to be prescribed and supplied by the Department, a separate return for each such item of tangible personal property which the retailer sells, except that if, in the same transaction, (i) a

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retailer of aircraft, watercraft, motor vehicles or trailers transfers more than one aircraft, watercraft, motor vehicle or trailer to another aircraft, watercraft, motor vehicle or trailer retailer for the purpose of resale or (ii) a retailer of aircraft, watercraft, motor vehicles, or trailers transfers more than one aircraft, watercraft, motor vehicle, or trailer to a purchaser for use as a qualifying rolling stock as provided in Section 3-55 of this Act, then that seller may report the transfer of all the aircraft, watercraft, motor vehicles or trailers involved in that transaction to the Department on the same uniform invoice-transaction reporting return form. For purposes of this Section, "watercraft" means a Class 2, Class 3, or Class 4 watercraft as defined in Section 3-2 of the Boat Registration and Safety Act, a personal watercraft, or any boat equipped with an inboard motor.

In addition, with respect to motor vehicles, watercraft, aircraft, and trailers that are required to be registered with an agency of this State, every person who is engaged in the business of leasing or renting such items and who, in connection with such business, sells any such item to a retailer for the purpose of resale is, notwithstanding any other provision of this Section to the contrary, authorized to meet the return-filing requirement of this Act by reporting the transfer of all the aircraft, watercraft, motor vehicles, or trailers transferred for resale during a month to the Department on the same uniform invoice-transaction reporting

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1 return form on or before the 20th of the month following the month in which the transfer takes place. Notwithstanding any 2 3 other provision of this Act to the contrary, all returns filed 4 under this paragraph must be filed by electronic means in the 5 manner and form as required by the Department.

The transaction reporting return in the case of motor vehicles or trailers that are required to be registered with an agency of this State, shall be the same document as the Uniform Invoice referred to in Section 5-402 of the Illinois Vehicle Code and must show the name and address of the seller; the name and address of the purchaser; the amount of the selling price including the amount allowed by the retailer for traded-in property, if any; the amount allowed by the retailer for the traded-in tangible personal property, if any, to the extent to which Section 2 of this Act allows an exemption for the value of traded-in property; the balance payable after deducting such trade-in allowance from the total selling price; the amount of tax due from the retailer with respect to such transaction; the amount of tax collected from the purchaser by the retailer on such transaction (or satisfactory evidence that such tax is not due in that particular instance, if that is claimed to be the fact); the place and date of the sale; a sufficient identification of the property sold; such other information as is required in Section 5-402 of the Illinois Vehicle Code, and such other information as the Department may reasonably require.

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The transaction reporting return in the case of watercraft and aircraft must show the name and address of the seller; the name and address of the purchaser; the amount of the selling price including the amount allowed by the retailer for traded-in property, if any; the amount allowed by the retailer for the traded-in tangible personal property, if any, to the extent to which Section 2 of this Act allows an exemption for the value of traded-in property; the balance payable after deducting such trade-in allowance from the total selling price; the amount of tax due from the retailer with respect to such transaction; the amount of tax collected from the purchaser by the retailer on such transaction (or satisfactory evidence that such tax is not due in that particular instance, if that is claimed to be the fact); the place and date of the sale, a sufficient identification of the property sold, and such other information as the Department may reasonably require.

Such transaction reporting return shall be filed not later than 20 days after the date of delivery of the item that is being sold, but may be filed by the retailer at any time sooner than that if he chooses to do so. The transaction reporting return and tax remittance or proof of exemption from the tax that is imposed by this Act may be transmitted to the Department by way of the State agency with which, or State officer with whom, the tangible personal property must be titled or registered (if titling or registration is required)

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if the Department and such agency or State officer determine

2 that this procedure will expedite the processing of

3 applications for title or registration.

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

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

If the user who would otherwise pay tax to the retailer wants the transaction reporting return filed and the payment

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of tax or proof of exemption made to the Department before the retailer is willing to take these actions and such user has not paid the tax to the retailer, such user may certify to the fact of such delay by the retailer, and may (upon the Department being satisfied of the truth of such certification) transmit the information required by the transaction reporting return and the remittance for tax or proof of exemption directly to the Department and obtain his tax receipt or exemption determination, in which event the transaction reporting return and tax remittance (if a tax payment was required) shall be credited by the Department to the proper retailer's account with the Department, but without the 2.1% or 1.75% discount provided for in this Section being allowed. When the user pays the tax directly to the Department, he shall pay the tax in the same amount and in the same form in which it would be remitted if the tax had been remitted to the Department by the retailer.

Where a retailer 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 retailer refunds the selling price thereof to the purchaser, such retailer 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 retailer may deduct the amount of the tax so refunded by him to the purchaser from any other use tax which such retailer may be required to pay or remit to the

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Department, as shown by such return, if the amount of the tax to be deducted was previously remitted to the Department by such retailer. If the retailer has not previously remitted the amount of such tax to the Department, he is entitled to no deduction under this Act upon refunding such tax to the purchaser.

Any retailer filing a return under this Section shall also include (for the purpose of paying tax thereon) the total tax covered by such return upon the selling price of tangible personal property purchased by him at retail from a retailer, but as to which the tax imposed by this Act was not collected from the retailer filing such return, and such retailer 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 retailers, who are required to file returns hereunder and also under the Retailers' Occupation Tax Act, to furnish all the return information required by both Acts on the one form.

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

Beginning January 1, 1990, each month the Department shall

pay into the State and Local Sales Tax Reform Fund, a special fund in the State Treasury which is hereby created, the net revenue realized for the preceding month from the 1% tax

imposed under this Act.

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Beginning January 1, 1990, each month the Department shall pay into the County and Mass Transit District Fund 4% of the net revenue realized for the preceding month from the 6.25% general rate on the selling price of tangible personal property which is purchased outside Illinois at retail from a retailer and which is titled or registered by an agency of this State's government.

Beginning January 1, 1990, each month the Department shall pay into the State and Local Sales Tax Reform Fund, a special fund in the State Treasury, 20% of the net revenue realized for the preceding month from the 6.25% general rate on the selling price of tangible personal property, other than (i) tangible personal property which is purchased outside Illinois at retail from a retailer and which is titled or registered by an agency of this State's government and (ii) aviation fuel sold on or after December 1, 2019. This exception for aviation fuel only applies for so long as the revenue use requirements of 49 U.S.C. 47107(b) and 49 U.S.C. 47133 are binding on the State.

For aviation fuel sold on or after December 1, 2019, each month the Department shall pay into the State Aviation Program Fund 20% of the net revenue realized for the preceding month from the 6.25% general rate on the selling price of aviation

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fuel, less an amount estimated by the Department to be required for refunds of the 20% portion of the tax on aviation fuel under this Act, which amount shall be deposited into the Aviation Fuel Sales Tax Refund Fund. The Department shall only pay moneys into the State Aviation Program Fund and the Aviation Fuels Sales Tax Refund Fund under this Act for so long as the revenue use requirements of 49 U.S.C. 47107(b) and 49 U.S.C. 47133 are binding on the State.

Beginning August 1, 2000, each month the Department shall pay into the State and Local Sales Tax Reform Fund 100% of the net revenue realized for the preceding month from the 1.25% rate on the selling price of motor fuel and gasohol. If, in any month, the tax on sales tax holiday items, as defined in Section 3-6, is imposed at the rate of 1.25%, then Beginning September 1, 2010, each month the Department shall pay into the State and Local Sales Tax Reform Fund 100% of the net revenue realized for that the preceding month from the 1.25% rate on the selling price of sales tax holiday items into the State and Local Sales Tax Reform Fund.

Beginning January 1, 1990, each month the Department shall pay into the Local Government Tax Fund 16% of the net revenue realized for the preceding month from the 6.25% general rate on the selling price of tangible personal property which is purchased outside Illinois at retail from a retailer and which is titled or registered by an agency of this State's government.

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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 are now taxed at 6.25%.

Beginning July 1, 2011, each month the Department shall pay into the Clean Air Act Permit Fund 80% of the net revenue realized for the preceding month from the 6.25% general rate on the selling price of sorbents used in Illinois in the process of sorbent injection as used to comply with the Environmental Protection Act or the federal Clean Air Act, but the total payment into the Clean Air Act Permit Fund under this Act and the Retailers' Occupation Tax Act shall not exceed \$2,000,000 in any fiscal year.

Beginning July 1, 2013, each month the Department shall pay into the Underground Storage Tank Fund from the proceeds collected under this Act, the Service Use Tax Act, the Service Occupation Tax Act, and the Retailers' Occupation Tax Act an amount equal to the average monthly deficit in the Underground Storage Tank Fund during the prior year, as certified annually by the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency, but the total payment into the Underground Storage Tank Fund under this Act, the Service Use Tax Act, the Service Occupation Tax Act, and the Retailers' Occupation Tax Act shall not exceed \$18,000,000

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1 in any State fiscal year. As used in this paragraph, the

"average monthly deficit" shall be equal to the difference 2

between the average monthly claims for payment by the fund and

average monthly revenues deposited into the

excluding payments made pursuant to this paragraph.

Beginning July 1, 2015, of the remainder of the moneys received by the Department under this Act, the Service Use Tax Act, the Service Occupation Tax Act, and the Retailers' Occupation Tax Act, each month the Department shall deposit \$500,000 into the State Crime Laboratory Fund.

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

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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 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

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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

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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.

11	Fiscal Year	Total Deposit
12	1993	\$0
13	1994	53,000,000
14	1995	58,000,000
15	1996	61,000,000
16	1997	64,000,000
17	1998	68,000,000
18	1999	71,000,000
19	2000	75,000,000
20	2001	80,000,000
21	2002	93,000,000
22	2003	99,000,000
23	2004	103,000,000
24	2005	108,000,000
25	2006	113,000,000
26	2007	119,000,000

1	2008	126,000,000
2	2009	132,000,000
3	2010	139,000,000
4	2011	146,000,000
5	2012	153,000,000
6	2013	161,000,000
7	2014	170,000,000
8	2015	179,000,000
9	2016	189,000,000
10	2017	199,000,000
11	2018	210,000,000
12	2019	221,000,000
13	2020	233,000,000
14	2021	300,000,000
15	2022	300,000,000
16	2023	300,000,000
17	2024	300,000,000
18	2025	300,000,000
19	2026	300,000,000
20	2027	375,000,000
21	2028	375,000,000
22	2029	375,000,000
23	2030	375,000,000
24	2031	375,000,000
25	2032	375,000,000
26	2033	375,000,000

1	2034	375,000,000
2	2035	375,000,000
3	2036	450,000,000
4	and	
5	each fiscal year	
6	thereafter that bonds	
7	are outstanding under	
8	Section 13.2 of the	
9	Metropolitan Pier and	
10	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 Capital Projects Fund, the Clean Air Act Permit Fund, the Build Illinois Fund,

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and the McCormick Place Expansion Project Fund pursuant to the preceding paragraphs or in any amendments thereto hereafter enacted, for aviation fuel sold on or after December 1, 2019, the Department shall each month deposit into the Aviation Fuel Sales Tax Refund Fund an amount estimated by the Department to be required for refunds of the 80% portion of the tax on aviation fuel under this Act. The Department shall only deposit moneys into the Aviation Fuel Sales Tax Refund Fund under this paragraph for so long as the revenue use requirements of 49 U.S.C. 47107(b) and 49 U.S.C. 47133 are binding on the State.

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 and ending on September 30, 2013, 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

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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.

Subject to payment of amounts into the Build Illinois Fund, the McCormick Place Expansion Project Fund, the Illinois Tax Increment Fund, and the Energy Infrastructure Fund pursuant to the preceding paragraphs or in any amendments to this Section hereafter enacted, beginning on the first day of the first calendar month to occur on or after August 26, 2014 (the effective date of Public Act 98-1098), each month, from the collections made 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, the Department shall pay into the Tax Compliance and Administration Fund, to be used, subject to appropriation, to fund additional auditors and compliance personnel at the Department of Revenue, an amount equal to 1/12 of 5% of 80% of the cash receipts collected during the preceding fiscal year by the Audit Bureau of the Department under the Use Tax Act, the Service Use Tax Act, the Service Occupation Tax Act, the Retailers' Occupation Tax Act, and associated local occupation and use taxes administered by the Department.

Subject to payments of amounts into the Build Illinois

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Fund, the McCormick Place Expansion Project Fund, the Illinois
Tax Increment Fund, the Energy Infrastructure Fund, and the
Tax Compliance and Administration Fund as provided in this
Section, beginning on July 1, 2018 the Department shall pay
each month into the Downstate Public Transportation Fund the
moneys required to be so paid under Section 2-3 of the
Downstate Public Transportation Act.

Subject to successful execution and delivery of public-private agreement between the public agency and private entity and completion of the civic build, beginning on July 1, 2023, of the remainder of the moneys received by the Department under the Use Tax Act, the Service Use Tax Act, the Service Occupation Tax Act, and this Act, the Department shall deposit the following specified deposits in the aggregate from collections under the Use Tax Act, the Service Use Tax Act, the Service Occupation Tax Act, and the Retailers' Occupation Tax Act, as required under Section 8.25g of the State Finance Act distribution consistent with for the Public-Private Partnership for Civic and Transit Infrastructure Project Act. The moneys received by the Department pursuant to this Act and required to be deposited into the Civic and Transit Infrastructure Fund are subject to the pledge, claim, and charge set forth in Section 25-55 of the Public-Private Partnership for Civic and Transit Infrastructure Project Act. As used in this paragraph, "civic build", "private entity", "public-private agreement", and "public agency" have the

1	meanings provided in Section 25-10 of the Public-Private
2	Partnership for Civic and Transit Infrastructure Project Act.
3	Fiscal Year Total Deposit
4	2024 \$200,000,000
5	2025 \$206,000,000
6	2026 \$212,200,000
7	2027 \$218,500,000
8	2028 \$225,100,000
9	2029 \$288,700,000
10	2030 \$298,900,000
11	2031 \$309,300,000
12	2032 \$320,100,000
13	2033 \$331,200,000
14	2034 \$341,200,000
15	2035\$351,400,000
16	2036 \$361,900,000
17	2037 \$372,800,000
18	2038 \$384,000,000
19	2039\$395,500,000
20	2040 \$407,400,000
21	2041 \$419,600,000
22	2042 \$432,200,000
23	2043 \$445,100,000
24	Beginning July 1, 2021 and until July 1, 2022, subject to
25	the payment of amounts into the State and Local Sales Tax
26	Reform Fund, the Build Illinois Fund, the McCormick Place

1 Expansion Project Fund, the Illinois Tax Increment Fund, the 2 Energy Infrastructure Fund, and the Tax Compliance Section, 3 Administration Fund as provided in this the 4 Department shall pay each month into the Road Fund the amount 5 estimated to represent 16% of the net revenue realized from 6 the taxes imposed on motor fuel and gasohol. Beginning July 1, 2022 and until July 1, 2023, subject to the payment of amounts 7 8 into the State and Local Sales Tax Reform Fund, the Build 9 Illinois Fund, the McCormick Place Expansion Project Fund, the 10 Illinois Tax Increment Fund, the Energy Infrastructure Fund, 11 and the Tax Compliance and Administration Fund as provided in this Section, the Department shall pay each month into the 12 13 Road Fund the amount estimated to represent 32% of the net 14 revenue realized from the taxes imposed on motor fuel and 15 gasohol. Beginning July 1, 2023 and until July 1, 2024, 16 subject to the payment of amounts into the State and Local Sales Tax Reform Fund, the Build Illinois Fund, the McCormick 17 Place Expansion Project Fund, the Illinois Tax Increment Fund, 18 the Energy Infrastructure Fund, and the Tax Compliance and 19 20 Administration Fund as provided in this Section, 21 Department shall pay each month into the Road Fund the amount 22 estimated to represent 48% of the net revenue realized from 23 the taxes imposed on motor fuel and gasohol. Beginning July 1, 24 2024 and until July 1, 2025, subject to the payment of amounts 25 into the State and Local Sales Tax Reform Fund, the Build 26 Illinois Fund, the McCormick Place Expansion Project Fund, the

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Illinois Tax Increment Fund, the Energy Infrastructure Fund, and the Tax Compliance and Administration Fund as provided in this Section, the Department shall pay each month into the Road Fund the amount estimated to represent 64% of the net revenue realized from the taxes imposed on motor fuel and gasohol. Beginning on July 1, 2025, subject to the payment of amounts into the State and Local Sales Tax Reform Fund, the Build Illinois Fund, the McCormick Place Expansion Project Fund, the Illinois Tax Increment Fund, the Infrastructure Fund, and the Tax Compliance and Administration Fund as provided in this Section, the Department shall pay each month into the Road Fund the amount estimated to represent 80% of the net revenue realized from the taxes imposed on motor fuel and gasohol. As used in this paragraph "motor fuel" has the meaning given to that term in Section 1.1 of the Motor Fuel Tax Act, and "gasohol" has the meaning given to that term in Section 3-40 of this Act.

Of the remainder of the moneys received by the Department pursuant to this Act, 75% thereof shall be paid into the State Treasury and 25% shall be reserved in a special account and used only for the transfer to the Common School Fund as part of the monthly transfer from the General Revenue Fund in accordance with Section 8a of the State Finance Act.

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

- 1 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 2
- 3 for the second preceding month. Beginning April 1, 2000, this
- 4 transfer is no longer required and shall not be made.
- 5 Net revenue realized for a month shall be the revenue
- collected by the State pursuant to this Act, less the amount 6
- paid out during that month as refunds to taxpayers for 7
- 8 overpayment of liability.
- 9 For greater simplicity of administration, manufacturers,
- 10 importers and wholesalers whose products are sold at retail in
- 11 Illinois by numerous retailers, and who wish to do so, may
- assume the responsibility for accounting and paying to the 12
- Department all tax accruing under this Act with respect to 13
- 14 such sales, if the retailers who are affected do not make
- 15 written objection to the Department to this arrangement.
- 16 (Source: P.A. 100-303, eff. 8-24-17; 100-363, eff. 7-1-18;
- 100-863, eff. 8-14-18; 100-1171, eff. 1-4-19; 101-10, Article 17
- 15, Section 15-10, eff. 6-5-19; 101-10, Article 25, Section 18
- 25-105, eff. 6-5-19; 101-27, eff. 6-25-19; 101-32, eff. 19
- 20 6-28-19; 101-604, eff. 12-13-19; 101-636, eff. 6-10-20.)
- Section 25-10. The Retailers' Occupation Tax Act is 21
- 22 amended by changing Sections 2-8, 2-10 and 3 as follows:
- 2.3 (35 ILCS 120/2-8)
- 24 Sec. 2-8. Sales tax holiday items.

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- (a) Any The tangible personal property described in this subsection is a sales tax holiday item and qualifies for the 1.25% reduced rate of tax for the period set forth in Section 2-10 of this Act (hereinafter referred to as the Sales Tax Holiday Period). The reduced rate on these items shall be administered under the provisions of subsection (b) of this Section. The following items are subject to the reduced rate:
 - (1) Clothing items that each have a retail selling price of less than \$125 \$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;

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umbrellas; wallets; watches; and wigs and hair pieces. 1

> "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; 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 quards; roller and ice skates; shin quards; 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;

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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

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- cases for disk storage; external ports or drives; computer cases; computer cables; computer printers; and printer cartridges, toner, and ink.
 - (b) Administration. Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, the reduced rate of tax under Section 3-10 of this Act for 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

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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.
- 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

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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

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shipment when the customer does not request delayed order shipment. An 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 Illinois Administrative Procedure Act. For purposes of the Illinois Administrative Procedure Act, the adoption of rules

- 1 to implement the provisions of this Section shall be deemed an
- emergency and necessary for the public interest, safety, and 2
- welfare. 3
- 4 (Source: P.A. 96-1012, eff. 7-7-10.)
- 5 (35 ILCS 120/2-10)
- Sec. 2-10. Rate of tax. Unless otherwise provided in this 6
- 7 Section, the tax imposed by this Act is at the rate of 6.25% of
- 8 gross receipts from sales of tangible personal property made
- 9 in the course of business.
- 10 Beginning on July 1, 2000 and through December 31, 2000,
- with respect to motor fuel, as defined in Section 1.1 of the 11
- 12 Motor Fuel Tax Law, and gasohol, as defined in Section 3-40 of
- 13 the Use Tax Act, the tax is imposed at the rate of 1.25%.
- 14 Beginning on August 6, 2010 through August 15, 2010, and
- beginning again on August 5, 2022 through August 14, 2022, 15
- with respect to sales tax holiday items as defined in Section 16
- 17 2-8 of this Act, the tax is imposed at the rate of 1.25%.
- Within 14 days after the effective date of this amendatory 18
- 19 Act of the 91st General Assembly, each retailer of motor fuel
- 20 and gasohol shall cause the following notice to be posted in a
- 21 prominently visible place on each retail dispensing device
- 22 that is used to dispense motor fuel or gasohol in the State of
- 23 Illinois: "As of July 1, 2000, the State of Illinois has
- 24 eliminated the State's share of sales tax on motor fuel and
- gasohol through December 31, 2000. The price on this pump 25

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should reflect the elimination of the tax." The notice shall
be printed in bold print on a sign that is no smaller than 4
inches by 8 inches. The sign shall be clearly visible to
customers. Any retailer who fails to post or maintain a
required sign through December 31, 2000 is guilty of a petty
offense for which the fine shall be \$500 per day per each
retail premises where a violation occurs.

With respect to gasohol, as defined in the Use Tax Act, the tax imposed by this Act applies to (i) 70% of the proceeds of sales made on or after January 1, 1990, and before July 1, 2003, (ii) 80% of the proceeds of sales made on or after July 1, 2003 and on or before July 1, 2017, and (iii) 100% of the proceeds of sales made thereafter. If, at any time, however, the tax under this Act on sales of gasohol, as defined in the Use Tax Act, is imposed at the rate of 1.25%, then the tax imposed by this Act applies to 100% of the proceeds of sales of gasohol made during that time.

With respect to majority blended ethanol fuel, as defined in the Use Tax Act, the tax imposed by this Act does not apply to the proceeds of sales made on or after July 1, 2003 and on or before December 31, 2023 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

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December 31, 2018 and (ii) 100% of the proceeds of sales made thereafter. If, at any time, however, the tax under this Act on sales of biodiesel blends, as defined in the Use Tax Act, with no less than 1% and no more than 10% biodiesel is imposed at the rate of 1.25%, then the tax imposed by this Act applies to 100% of the proceeds of sales of biodiesel blends with no less than 1% and no more than 10% biodiesel made during that time.

With respect to 100% biodiesel, as defined in the Use Tax Act, and biodiesel blends, as defined in the Use Tax Act, with more than 10% but no more than 99% biodiesel, the tax imposed by this Act does not apply to the proceeds of sales made on or after July 1, 2003 and on or before December 31, 2023 but applies to 100% of the proceeds of sales made thereafter.

With respect to food for human consumption that is to be consumed off the premises where it is sold (other than alcoholic beverages, food consisting of or infused with adult use cannabis, soft drinks, and food that has been prepared for immediate consumption) and prescription and nonprescription medicines, drugs, medical appliances, products classified as Class III medical devices by the United States Food and Drug Administration that are used for cancer treatment pursuant to a prescription, as well as any accessories and components related to those devices, modifications to a motor vehicle for the purpose of rendering it usable by a person with a disability, and insulin, blood sugar testing materials, syringes, and needles used by human diabetics, the tax is

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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

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off the premises where it is sold" includes all food sold through a vending machine, except soft drinks, candy, and food products that are dispensed hot from a vending machine,

regardless of the location of the vending machine.

Notwithstanding any other provisions of this Act, beginning September 1, 2009, "food for human consumption that is to be consumed off the premises where it is sold" does not include candy. For purposes of this Section, "candy" means a preparation of sugar, honey, or other natural or artificial sweeteners in combination with chocolate, fruits, nuts or other ingredients or flavorings in the form of bars, drops, or pieces. "Candy" does not include any preparation that contains flour or requires refrigeration.

Notwithstanding any other provisions of this Act, beginning September 1, 2009, "nonprescription medicines and drugs" does not include grooming and hygiene products. For purposes of this Section, "grooming and hygiene products" includes, but is not limited to, soaps and cleaning solutions, shampoo, toothpaste, mouthwash, antiperspirants, and sun tan lotions and screens, unless those products are available by prescription only, regardless of whether the products meet the definition of "over-the-counter-drugs". For the purposes of this paragraph, "over-the-counter-drug" means a drug for human use that contains a label that identifies the product as a drug as required by 21 C.F.R. § 201.66. The "over-the-counter-drug" label includes:

- (A) A "Drug Facts" panel; or 1
- (B) A statement of the "active ingredient(s)" with a 2
- list of those ingredients contained in the compound, 3
- 4 substance or preparation.
- 5 Beginning on the effective date of this amendatory Act of
- the 98th General Assembly, "prescription and nonprescription 6
- medicines and drugs" includes medical cannabis purchased from 7
- 8 a registered dispensing organization under the Compassionate
- 9 Use of Medical Cannabis Program Act.
- 10 As used in this Section, "adult use cannabis" means
- 11 cannabis subject to tax under the Cannabis Cultivation
- Privilege Tax Law and the Cannabis Purchaser Excise Tax Law 12
- 13 and does not include cannabis subject to tax under the
- 14 Compassionate Use of Medical Cannabis Program Act.
- 15 (Source: P.A. 101-363, eff. 8-9-19; 101-593, eff. 12-4-19;
- 102-4, eff. 4-27-21.) 16
- (35 ILCS 120/3) (from Ch. 120, par. 442) 17
- 18 Sec. 3. Except as provided in this Section, on or before
- 19 the twentieth day of each calendar month, every person engaged
- 20 in the business of selling tangible personal property at
- 21 retail in this State during the preceding calendar month shall
- 22 file a return with the Department, stating:
- 23 1. The name of the seller;
- 24 2. His residence address and the address of
- 25 principal place of business and the address of the

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- 1 principal place of business (if that is a different address) from which he engages in the business of selling 3 tangible personal property at retail in this State;
 - 3. Total amount of receipts received by him during the preceding calendar month or quarter, as the case may be, from sales of tangible personal property, and from services furnished, by him during such preceding calendar month or quarter;
 - 4. Total amount received by him during the preceding calendar month or quarter on charge and time sales of tangible personal property, and from services furnished, by him prior to the month or quarter for which the return is filed;
 - 5. Deductions allowed by law;
 - 6. Gross receipts which were received by him during the preceding calendar month or quarter and upon the basis of which the tax is imposed;
 - 7. The amount of credit provided in Section 2d of this Act;
 - 8. The amount of tax due;
 - 9. The signature of the taxpayer; and
- 22 10. Such other reasonable information the 23 Department may require.
- 24 On and after January 1, 2018, except for returns for motor 25 vehicles, watercraft, aircraft, and trailers that are required 26 to be registered with an agency of this State, with respect to

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1 retailers whose annual gross receipts average \$20,000 or more,

all returns required to be filed pursuant to this Act shall be

filed electronically. Retailers who demonstrate that they do

not have access to the Internet or demonstrate hardship in

filing electronically may petition the Department to waive the

6 electronic filing requirement.

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

Each return shall be accompanied by the statement of prepaid tax issued pursuant to Section 2e for which credit is claimed.

Prior to October 1, 2003, and on and after September 1, 2004 a retailer may accept a Manufacturer's Purchase Credit certification from a purchaser in satisfaction of Use Tax as provided in Section 3-85 of the Use Tax Act if the purchaser provides the appropriate documentation as required by Section 3-85 of the Use Tax Act. A Manufacturer's Purchase Credit certification, accepted by a retailer prior to October 1, 2003 and on and after September 1, 2004 as provided in Section 3-85 of the Use Tax Act, may be used by that retailer to satisfy Retailers' Occupation Tax liability in the amount claimed in the certification, not to exceed 6.25% of the receipts subject to tax from a qualifying purchase. A Manufacturer's Purchase Credit reported on any original or amended return filed under

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- 1 this Act after October 20, 2003 for reporting periods prior to September 1, 2004 shall be disallowed. Manufacturer's Purchase 2 Purchaser Credit reported on annual returns due on or after 3 4 January 1, 2005 will be disallowed for periods prior to 5 September 1, 2004. No Manufacturer's Purchase Credit may be 6 used after September 30, 2003 through August 31, 2004 to satisfy any tax liability imposed under this Act, including 7 8 any audit liability.
 - The Department may require returns to be filed on a quarterly basis. If so required, a return for each calendar quarter shall be filed on or before the twentieth day of the calendar month following the end of such calendar quarter. The taxpayer shall also file a return with the Department for each of the first two months of each calendar quarter, on or before the twentieth day of the following calendar month, stating:
 - 1. The name of the seller;
 - 2. The address of the principal place of business from which he engages in the business of selling tangible personal property at retail in this State;
 - 3. The total amount of taxable receipts received by him during the preceding calendar month from sales of tangible personal property by him during such preceding calendar month, including receipts from charge and time sales, but less all deductions allowed by law;
- 25 4. The amount of credit provided in Section 2d of this 26 Act;

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

Every person engaged in the business of selling aviation fuel at retail in this State during the preceding calendar month shall, instead of reporting and paying tax as otherwise required by this Section, report and pay such tax on a separate aviation fuel tax return. The requirements related to the return shall be as otherwise provided in this Section. Notwithstanding any other provisions of this Act to the contrary, retailers selling aviation fuel shall file all aviation fuel tax returns and shall make all aviation fuel tax payments by electronic means in the manner and form required by the Department. For purposes of this Section, "aviation fuel" means jet fuel and aviation gasoline.

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

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1 the filing requirements of this paragraph. For the purposes of this paragraph, the term "alcoholic liquor" shall have the 2 3 meaning prescribed in the Liquor Control Act of 1934.

Beginning on October 1, 2003, every distributor, importing distributor, and manufacturer of alcoholic liquor as defined in the Liquor Control Act of 1934, shall file a statement with the Department of Revenue, no later than the 10th day of the month for the preceding month during which transactions occurred, by electronic means, showing the total amount of gross receipts from the sale of alcoholic liquor sold or distributed during the preceding month to purchasers; identifying the purchaser to whom it was sold or distributed; the purchaser's tax registration number; and such other information reasonably required by the Department. distributor, importing distributor, or manufacturer alcoholic liquor must personally deliver, mail, or provide by electronic means to each retailer listed on the monthly statement a report containing a cumulative total of that distributor's, importing distributor's, or manufacturer's total sales of alcoholic liquor to that retailer no later than the 10th day of the month for the preceding month during which the transaction occurred. The distributor, distributor, or manufacturer shall notify the retailer as to the method by which the distributor, importing distributor, or manufacturer will provide the sales information. If the retailer is unable to receive the sales information by

- electronic means, the distributor, importing distributor, or 1
- manufacturer shall furnish the sales information by personal 2
- delivery or by mail. For purposes of this paragraph, the term 3
- 4 "electronic means" includes, but is not limited to, the use of
- 5 a secure Internet website, e-mail, or facsimile.
- If a total amount of less than \$1 is payable, refundable or 6
- creditable, such amount shall be disregarded if it is less 7
- 8 than 50 cents and shall be increased to \$1 if it is 50 cents or
- 9 more.
- 10 Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act to the
- 11 contrary, retailers subject to tax on cannabis shall file all
- cannabis tax returns and shall make all cannabis tax payments 12
- by electronic means in the manner and form required by the 13
- 14 Department.
- 15 Beginning October 1, 1993, a taxpayer who has an average
- 16 monthly tax liability of \$150,000 or more shall make all
- payments required by rules of the Department by electronic 17
- funds transfer. Beginning October 1, 1994, a taxpayer who has 18
- an average monthly tax liability of \$100,000 or more shall 19
- 20 make all payments required by rules of the Department by
- electronic funds transfer. Beginning October 1, 1995, a 2.1
- 22 taxpayer who has an average monthly tax liability of \$50,000
- 23 or more shall make all payments required by rules of the
- 24 Department by electronic funds transfer. Beginning October 1,
- 25 2000, a taxpayer who has an annual tax liability of \$200,000 or
- 26 more shall make all payments required by rules of the

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

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

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

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

The Department shall adopt such rules as are necessary to

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effectuate a program of electronic funds transfer and the requirements of this Section.

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

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

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

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

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

Where the same person has more than one business registered with the Department under separate registrations under this Act, such person may not file each return that is due as a single return covering all such registered businesses, but shall file separate returns for each such registered business.

In addition, with respect to motor vehicles, watercraft, aircraft, and trailers that are required to be registered with an agency of this State, except as otherwise provided in this Section, every retailer selling this kind of tangible personal property shall file, with the Department, upon a form to be prescribed and supplied by the Department, a separate return for each such item of tangible personal property which the retailer sells, except that if, in the same transaction, (i) a retailer of aircraft, watercraft, motor vehicles or trailers transfers more than one aircraft, watercraft, motor vehicle or

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trailer to another aircraft, watercraft, motor vehicle retailer or trailer retailer for the purpose of resale or (ii) a retailer of aircraft, watercraft, motor vehicles, trailers transfers more than one aircraft, watercraft, motor vehicle, or trailer to a purchaser for use as a qualifying rolling stock as provided in Section 2-5 of this Act, then that seller may report the transfer of all aircraft, watercraft, motor vehicles or trailers involved in that transaction to the Department on the same uniform invoice-transaction reporting return form. For purposes of this Section, "watercraft" means a Class 2, Class 3, or Class 4 watercraft as defined in Section 3-2 of the Boat Registration and Safety Act, a personal watercraft, or any boat equipped with an inboard motor.

In addition, with respect to motor vehicles, watercraft, aircraft, and trailers that are required to be registered with an agency of this State, every person who is engaged in the business of leasing or renting such items and who, in connection with such business, sells any such item to a retailer for the purpose of resale is, notwithstanding any other provision of this Section to the contrary, authorized to meet the return-filing requirement of this Act by reporting the transfer of all the aircraft, watercraft, motor vehicles, or trailers transferred for resale during a month to the Department on the same uniform invoice-transaction reporting return form on or before the 20th of the month following the month in which the transfer takes place. Notwithstanding any

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other provision of this Act to the contrary, all returns filed under this paragraph must be filed by electronic means in the

3 manner and form as required by the Department.

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

The transaction reporting return, in the case of motor vehicles or trailers that are required to be registered with an agency of this State, shall be the same document as the Uniform Invoice referred to in Section 5-402 of the Illinois Vehicle Code and must show the name and address of the seller; the name and address of the purchaser; the amount of the selling price including the amount allowed by the retailer for traded-in property, if any; the amount allowed by the retailer for the traded-in tangible personal property, if any, to the extent to which Section 1 of this Act allows an exemption for the value of traded-in property; the balance payable after deducting such trade-in allowance from the total selling price; the amount of tax due from the retailer with respect to such transaction; the amount of tax collected from the purchaser by the retailer on such transaction (or satisfactory

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1 evidence that such tax is not due in that particular instance,

2 if that is claimed to be the fact); the place and date of the

sale; a sufficient identification of the property sold; such

other information as is required in Section 5-402 of the

Illinois Vehicle Code, and such other information as the

Department may reasonably require.

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

Such transaction reporting return shall be filed not later than 20 days after the day of delivery of the item that is being sold, but may be filed by the retailer at any time sooner

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

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

No retailer's failure or refusal to remit tax under this Act precludes a user, who has paid the proper tax to the retailer, from obtaining his certificate of title or other evidence of title or registration (if titling or registration

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is required) upon satisfying the Department that such user has
paid the proper tax (if tax is due) to the retailer. The
Department shall adopt appropriate rules to carry out the
mandate of this paragraph.

If the user who would otherwise pay tax to the retailer wants the transaction reporting return filed and the payment of the tax or proof of exemption made to the Department before the retailer is willing to take these actions and such user has not paid the tax to the retailer, such user may certify to the fact of such delay by the retailer and may (upon the Department being satisfied of the truth of such certification) transmit the information required by the transaction reporting return and the remittance for tax or proof of exemption directly to the Department and obtain his tax receipt or exemption determination, in which event the transaction reporting return and tax remittance (if a tax payment was required) shall be credited by the Department to the proper retailer's account with the Department, but without the 2.1% or 1.75% discount provided for in this Section being allowed. When the user pays the tax directly to the Department, he shall pay the tax in the same amount and in the same form in which it would be remitted if the tax had been remitted to the Department by the retailer.

Refunds made by the seller during the preceding return period to purchasers, on account of tangible personal property returned to the seller, shall be allowed as a deduction under subdivision 5 of his monthly or quarterly return, as the case

- 1 may be, in case the seller had theretofore included the
- receipts from the sale of such tangible personal property in a 2
- return filed by him and had paid the tax imposed by this Act 3
- 4 with respect to such receipts.
- 5 Where the seller is a corporation, the return filed on
- 6 behalf of such corporation shall be signed by the president,
- vice-president, secretary or treasurer or by the properly 7
- 8 accredited agent of such corporation.
- 9 Where the seller is a limited liability company, the
- 10 return filed on behalf of the limited liability company shall
- 11 be signed by a manager, member, or properly accredited agent
- of the limited liability company. 12
- 13 Except as provided in this Section, the retailer filing
- the return under this Section shall, at the time of filing such 14
- 15 return, pay to the Department the amount of tax imposed by this
- 16 Act less a discount of 2.1% prior to January 1, 1990 and 1.75%
- on and after January 1, 1990, or \$5 per calendar year, 17
- whichever is greater, which is allowed to reimburse the 18
- 19 retailer for the expenses incurred in keeping records,
- 20 preparing and filing returns, remitting the tax and supplying
- data to the Department on request. On and after January 1, 2.1
- 22 2021, a certified service provider, as defined in the Leveling
- 23 the Playing Field for Illinois Retail Act, filing the return
- 24 under this Section on behalf of a remote retailer shall, at the
- 25 time of such return, pay to the Department the amount of tax
- 26 imposed by this Act less a discount of 1.75%. A remote retailer

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using a certified service provider to file a return on its behalf, as provided in the Leveling the Playing Field for Illinois Retail Act, is not eligible for the discount. The discount under this Section is not allowed for the 1.25% portion of taxes paid on aviation fuel that is subject to the revenue use requirements of 49 U.S.C. 47107(b) and 49 U.S.C. 47133. Any prepayment made pursuant to Section 2d of this Act shall be included in the amount on which such 2.1% or 1.75% discount is computed. In the case of retailers who report and pay the tax on a transaction by transaction basis, as provided in this Section, such discount shall be taken with each such tax remittance instead of when such retailer files his periodic return. The discount allowed under this Section is allowed only for returns that are filed in the manner required by this Act. The Department may disallow the discount for retailers whose certificate of registration is revoked at the time the return is filed, but only if the Department's decision to revoke the certificate of registration has become final.

Before October 1, 2000, if the taxpayer's average monthly tax liability to the Department under this Act, the Use Tax Act, the Service Occupation Tax Act, and the Service Use Tax Act, excluding any liability for prepaid sales tax to be remitted in accordance with Section 2d of this Act, was \$10,000 or more during the preceding 4 complete calendar quarters, he shall file a return with the Department each

1 month by the 20th day of the month next following the month 2 during which such tax liability is incurred and shall make 3 payments to the Department on or before the 7th, 15th, 22nd and 4 last day of the month during which such liability is incurred. 5 On and after October 1, 2000, if the taxpayer's average 6 monthly tax liability to the Department under this Act, the Use Tax Act, the Service Occupation Tax Act, and the Service 7 8 Use Tax Act, excluding any liability for prepaid sales tax to 9 be remitted in accordance with Section 2d of this Act, was 10 \$20,000 or more during the preceding 4 complete calendar 11 quarters, he shall file a return with the Department each month by the 20th day of the month next following the month 12 13 during which such tax liability is incurred and shall make 14 payment to the Department on or before the 7th, 15th, 22nd and 15 last day of the month during which such liability is incurred. 16 If the month during which such tax liability is incurred began prior to January 1, 1985, each payment shall be in an amount 17 equal to 1/4 of the taxpayer's actual liability for the month 18 19 or an amount set by the Department not to exceed 1/4 of the 20 average monthly liability of the taxpayer to the Department for the preceding 4 complete calendar quarters (excluding the 2.1 22 month of highest liability and the month of lowest liability 23 in such 4 quarter period). If the month during which such tax 24 liability is incurred begins on or after January 1, 1985 and 25 prior to January 1, 1987, each payment shall be in an amount equal to 22.5% of the taxpayer's actual liability for the 26

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

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the Department during the preceding 4 complete calendar quarters (excluding the month of highest liability and the month of lowest liability) is less than \$9,000, or until such taxpayer's average monthly liability to the Department as computed for each calendar quarter of the 4 preceding complete calendar quarter period is less than \$10,000. However, if a taxpayer can show the Department that a substantial change in the taxpayer's business has occurred which causes the taxpayer to anticipate that his average monthly tax liability for the reasonably foreseeable future will fall below the \$10,000 threshold stated above, then such taxpayer may petition the Department for a change in such taxpayer's reporting status. On and after October 1, 2000, once applicable, the requirement of the making of quarter monthly payments to the Department by taxpayers having an average monthly tax liability of \$20,000 or more as determined in the manner provided above shall continue until such taxpayer's average monthly liability to the Department during the preceding 4 complete calendar quarters (excluding the month of highest liability and the month of lowest liability) is less than \$19,000 or until such taxpayer's average monthly liability to the Department as computed for each calendar quarter of the 4 preceding complete calendar quarter period is less than \$20,000. However, if a taxpayer can show the Department that a substantial change in the taxpayer's business has occurred which causes the taxpayer to anticipate that his average monthly tax liability for the

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

The provisions of this paragraph apply before October 1, 2001. Without regard to whether a taxpayer is required to make quarter monthly payments as specified above, any taxpayer who is required by Section 2d of this Act to collect and remit prepaid taxes and has collected prepaid taxes which average in excess of \$25,000 per month during the preceding 2 complete calendar quarters, shall file a return with the Department as required by Section 2f and shall make payments to the Department on or before the 7th, 15th, 22nd and last day of the

1 month during which such liability is incurred. If the month 2 during which such tax liability is incurred began prior to September 1, 1985 (the effective date of Public Act 84-221), 3 4 each payment shall be in an amount not less than 22.5% of the 5 taxpayer's actual liability under Section 2d. If the month 6 during which such tax liability is incurred begins on or after January 1, 1986, each payment shall be in an amount equal to 7 22.5% of the taxpayer's actual liability for the month or 8 9 27.5% of the taxpayer's liability for the same calendar month 10 of the preceding calendar year. If the month during which such 11 tax liability is incurred begins on or after January 1, 1987, each payment shall be in an amount equal to 22.5% of the 12 13 taxpayer's actual liability for the month or 26.25% of the 14 taxpayer's liability for the same calendar month of 15 preceding year. The amount of such quarter monthly payments 16 shall be credited against the final tax liability of the taxpayer's return for that month filed under this Section or 17 Section 2f, as the case may be. Once applicable, the 18 19 requirement of the making of quarter monthly payments to the 20 Department pursuant to this paragraph shall continue until such taxpayer's average monthly prepaid tax collections during 2.1 22 the preceding 2 complete calendar quarters is \$25,000 or less. 23 If any such quarter monthly payment is not paid at the time or 24 in the amount required, the taxpayer shall be liable for 25 penalties and interest on such difference, except insofar as 26 the taxpayer has previously made payments for that month in

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excess of the minimum payments previously due.

The provisions of this paragraph apply on and after October 1, 2001. Without regard to whether a taxpayer is required to make quarter monthly payments as specified above, any taxpayer who is required by Section 2d of this Act to collect and remit prepaid taxes and has collected prepaid taxes that average in excess of \$20,000 per month during the preceding 4 complete calendar quarters shall file a return with the Department as required by Section 2f and shall make payments to the Department on or before the 7th, 15th, 22nd and last day of the month during which the liability is incurred. Each payment shall be in an amount equal to 22.5% of the taxpayer's actual liability for the month or 25% of taxpayer's liability for the same calendar month of preceding year. The amount of the quarter monthly payments shall be credited against the final tax liability of the taxpayer's return for that month filed under this Section or Section 2f, as the case may be. Once applicable, the requirement of the making of quarter monthly payments to the Department pursuant to this paragraph shall continue until the taxpayer's average monthly prepaid tax collections during the preceding 4 complete calendar quarters (excluding the month of highest liability and the month of lowest liability) is less than \$19,000 or until such taxpayer's average monthly liability to the Department as computed for each calendar quarter of the 4 preceding complete calendar quarters is less

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than \$20,000. If any such quarter monthly payment is not paid at the time or in the amount required, the taxpayer shall be liable for penalties and interest on such difference, except insofar as the taxpayer has previously made payments for that month in excess of the minimum payments previously due.

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

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1 and interest on such difference.

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

Beginning January 1, 1990, each month the Department shall pay into the Local Government Tax Fund, a special fund in the State treasury which is hereby created, the net revenue realized for the preceding month from the 1% tax imposed under this Act.

Beginning January 1, 1990, each month the Department shall pay into the County and Mass Transit District Fund, a special fund in the State treasury which is hereby created, 4% of the net revenue realized for the preceding month from the 6.25% general rate other than aviation fuel sold on or after December 1, 2019. This exception for aviation fuel only applies for so long as the revenue use requirements of 49 U.S.C. 47107(b) and 49 U.S.C. 47133 are binding on the State.

Beginning August 1, 2000, each month the Department shall pay into the County and Mass Transit District Fund 20% of the net revenue realized for the preceding month from the 1.25% rate on the selling price of motor fuel and gasohol. If, in any month, the tax on sales tax holiday items, as defined in Section 2-8, is imposed at the rate of 1.25%, then Beginning September 1, 2010, each month the Department shall pay into

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the County and Mass Transit District Fund 20% of the net 1 2 revenue realized for that the preceding month from the 1.25% 3 rate on the selling price of sales tax holiday items into the 4 County and Mass Transit District Fund.

Beginning January 1, 1990, each month the Department shall pay into the Local Government Tax Fund 16% of the net revenue realized for the preceding month from the 6.25% general rate on the selling price of tangible personal property other than aviation fuel sold on or after December 1, 2019. This exception for aviation fuel only applies for so long as the revenue use requirements of 49 U.S.C. 47107(b) and 49 U.S.C. 47133 are binding on the State.

For aviation fuel sold on or after December 1, 2019, each month the Department shall pay into the State Aviation Program Fund 20% of the net revenue realized for the preceding month from the 6.25% general rate on the selling price of aviation fuel, less an amount estimated by the Department to be required for refunds of the 20% portion of the tax on aviation fuel under this Act, which amount shall be deposited into the Aviation Fuel Sales Tax Refund Fund. The Department shall only pay moneys into the State Aviation Program Fund and the Aviation Fuel Sales Tax Refund Fund under this Act for so long as the revenue use requirements of 49 U.S.C. 47107(b) and 49 U.S.C. 47133 are binding on the State.

Beginning August 1, 2000, each month the Department shall pay into the Local Government Tax Fund 80% of the net revenue

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realized for the preceding month from the 1.25% rate on the selling price of motor fuel and gasohol. If, in any month, the tax on sales tax holiday items, as defined in Section 2-8, is imposed at the rate of 1.25%, then Beginning September 1, 2010, each month the Department shall pay into the Local Government Tax Fund 80% of the net revenue realized for that the preceding month from the 1.25% rate on the selling price of sales tax holiday items into the Local Government Tax Fund.

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 are now taxed at 6.25%.

Beginning July 1, 2011, each month the Department shall pay into the Clean Air Act Permit Fund 80% of the net revenue realized for the preceding month from the 6.25% general rate on the selling price of sorbents used in Illinois in the process of sorbent injection as used to comply with the Environmental Protection Act or the federal Clean Air Act, but the total payment into the Clean Air Act Permit Fund under this Act and the Use Tax Act shall not exceed \$2,000,000 in any fiscal year.

Beginning July 1, 2013, each month the Department shall pay into the Underground Storage Tank Fund from the proceeds

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Act, and the Service Occupation Tax Act an amount equal to the average monthly deficit in the Underground Storage Tank Fund during the prior year, as certified annually by the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency, but the total payment into the Underground Storage Tank Fund under this Act, the Use Tax Act, the Service Use Tax Act, and the Service Occupation Tax Act shall not exceed \$18,000,000 in any State fiscal year. As used in this paragraph, the "average monthly deficit" shall be equal to the difference between the average monthly claims for payment by the fund and the average monthly revenues deposited into the fund, excluding payments made pursuant to this paragraph.

Beginning July 1, 2015, of the remainder of the moneys received by the Department under the Use Tax Act, the Service Use Tax Act, the Service Occupation Tax Act, and this Act, each month the Department shall deposit \$500,000 into the State Crime Laboratory Fund.

Of the remainder of the moneys received by the Department pursuant to this Act, (a) 1.75% thereof shall be paid into the Build Illinois Fund and (b) prior to July 1, 1989, 2.2% and on and after July 1, 1989, 3.8% thereof shall be paid into the Build Illinois Fund; provided, however, that if in any fiscal year the sum of (1) the aggregate of 2.2% or 3.8%, as the case may be, of the moneys received by the Department and required to be paid into the Build Illinois Fund pursuant to this Act,

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Section 9 of the Use Tax Act, Section 9 of the Service Use Tax Act, and Section 9 of the Service Occupation Tax Act, such Acts being hereinafter called the "Tax Acts" and such aggregate of 2.2% or 3.8%, as the case may be, of moneys being hereinafter called the "Tax Act Amount", and (2) the amount transferred to the Build Illinois Fund from the State and Local Sales Tax Reform Fund shall be less than the Annual Specified Amount (as hereinafter defined), an amount equal to the difference shall be immediately paid into the Build Illinois Fund from other moneys received by the Department pursuant to the Tax Acts; the "Annual Specified Amount" means the amounts specified below for fiscal years 1986 through 1993:

13	Fiscal Year	Annual Specified Amount
14	1986	\$54,800,000
15	1987	\$76,650,000
16	1988	\$80,480,000
17	1989	\$88,510,000
18	1990	\$115,330,000
19	1991	\$145,470,000
20	1992	\$182,730,000
21	1993	\$206,520,000;

and means the Certified Annual Debt Service Requirement (as defined in Section 13 of the Build Illinois Bond Act) or the Tax Act Amount, whichever is greater, for fiscal year 1994 and each fiscal year thereafter; and further provided, that if on the last business day of any month the sum of (1) the Tax Act

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

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

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

1	the Use Tax Act, Section 9 of the Service Use Tax Act, Section
2	9 of the Service Occupation Tax Act, and Section 3 of the
3	Retailers' Occupation Tax Act into the McCormick Place
4	Expansion Project Fund in the specified fiscal years.

5	Fiscal Year	Total Deposit
6	1993	\$0
7	1994	53,000,000
8	1995	58,000,000
9	1996	61,000,000
10	1997	64,000,000
11	1998	68,000,000
12	1999	71,000,000
13	2000	75,000,000
14	2001	80,000,000
15	2002	93,000,000
16	2003	99,000,000
17	2004	103,000,000
18	2005	108,000,000
19	2006	113,000,000
20	2007	119,000,000
21	2008	126,000,000
22	2009	132,000,000
23	2010	139,000,000
24	2011	146,000,000
25	2012	153,000,000
26	2013	161,000,000

1	2014	170,000,000
2	2015	179,000,000
3	2016	189,000,000
4	2017	199,000,000
5	2018	210,000,000
6	2019	221,000,000
7	2020	233,000,000
8	2021	300,000,000
9	2022	300,000,000
10	2023	300,000,000
11	2024	300,000,000
12	2025	300,000,000
13	2026	300,000,000
14	2027	375,000,000
15	2028	375,000,000
16	2029	375,000,000
17	2030	375,000,000
18	2031	375,000,000
19	2032	375,000,000
20	2033	375,000,000
21	2034	375,000,000
22	2035	375,000,000
23	2036	450,000,000
24	and	
25	each fiscal year	
26	thereafter that bonds	

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 Capital Projects Fund, the Clean Air Act Permit Fund, the Build Illinois Fund, and the McCormick Place Expansion Project Fund pursuant to the preceding paragraphs or in any amendments thereto hereafter enacted, for aviation fuel sold on or after December 1, 2019, the Department shall each month deposit into the Aviation Fuel Sales Tax Refund Fund an amount estimated by the Department to be required for refunds of the 80% portion of the tax on

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aviation fuel under this Act. The Department shall only deposit moneys into the Aviation Fuel Sales Tax Refund Fund under this paragraph for so long as the revenue use requirements of 49 U.S.C. 47107(b) and 49 U.S.C. 47133 are binding on the State.

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 and ending on September 30, 2013, 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.

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Subject to payment of amounts into the Build Illinois Fund, the McCormick Place Expansion Project Fund, the Illinois Tax Increment Fund, and the Energy Infrastructure Fund pursuant to the preceding paragraphs or in any amendments to this Section hereafter enacted, beginning on the first day of the first calendar month to occur on or after August 26, 2014 (the effective date of Public Act 98-1098), each month, from the collections made 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, the Department shall pay into the Tax Compliance and Administration Fund, to be used, subject to appropriation, to fund additional auditors and compliance personnel at the Department of Revenue, an amount equal to 1/12 of 5% of 80% of the cash receipts collected during the preceding fiscal year by the Audit Bureau of the Department under the Use Tax Act, the Service Use Tax Act, the Service Occupation Tax Act, the Retailers' Occupation Tax Act, and associated local occupation and use taxes administered by the Department.

Subject to payments of amounts into the Build Illinois Fund, the McCormick Place Expansion Project Fund, the Illinois Tax Increment Fund, the Energy Infrastructure Fund, and the Tax Compliance and Administration Fund as provided in this Section, beginning on July 1, 2018 the Department shall pay each month into the Downstate Public Transportation Fund the moneys required to be so paid under Section 2-3 of the

Downstate Public Transportation Act.

2	Subject to successful execution and delivery of a
3	public-private agreement between the public agency and private
4	entity and completion of the civic build, beginning on July 1,
5	2023, of the remainder of the moneys received by the
6	Department under the Use Tax Act, the Service Use Tax Act, the
7	Service Occupation Tax Act, and this Act, the Department shall
8	deposit the following specified deposits in the aggregate from
9	collections under the Use Tax Act, the Service Use Tax Act, the
10	Service Occupation Tax Act, and the Retailers' Occupation Tax
11	Act, as required under Section 8.25g of the State Finance Act
12	for distribution consistent with the Public-Private
13	Partnership for Civic and Transit Infrastructure Project Act.
14	The moneys received by the Department pursuant to this Act and
15	required to be deposited into the Civic and Transit
16	Infrastructure Fund are subject to the pledge, claim and
17	charge set forth in Section 25-55 of the Public-Private
18	Partnership for Civic and Transit Infrastructure Project Act.
19	As used in this paragraph, "civic build", "private entity",
20	"public-private agreement", and "public agency" have the
21	meanings provided in Section 25-10 of the Public-Private
22	Partnership for Civic and Transit Infrastructure Project Act.
23	Fiscal Year Total Deposit
24	2024 \$200,000,000
25	2025 \$206,000,000
26	2026\$212,200,000

1	2027 \$218,500,000
2	2028 \$225,100,000
3	2029 \$288,700,000
4	2030 \$298,900,000
5	2031 \$309,300,000
6	2032 \$320,100,000
7	2033 \$331,200,000
8	2034 \$341,200,000
9	2035 \$351,400,000
10	2036\$361,900,000
11	2037 \$372,800,000
12	2038 \$384,000,000
13	2039\$395,500,000
14	2040 \$407,400,000
15	2041 \$419,600,000
16	2042 \$432,200,000
17	2043 \$445,100,000
18	Beginning July 1, 2021 and until July 1, 2022, subject to
19	the payment of amounts into the County and Mass Transit
20	District Fund, the Local Government Tax Fund, the Build
21	Illinois Fund, the McCormick Place Expansion Project Fund, the
22	Illinois Tax Increment Fund, the Energy Infrastructure Fund,
23	and the Tax Compliance and Administration Fund as provided in
24	this Section, the Department shall pay each month into the
25	Road Fund the amount estimated to represent 16% of the net
26	revenue realized from the taxes imposed on motor fuel and

gasohol. Beginning July 1, 2022 and until July 1, 2023, 1 subject to the payment of amounts into the County and Mass 2 Transit District Fund, the Local Government Tax Fund, the 3 4 Build Illinois Fund, the McCormick Place Expansion Project 5 Illinois Tax Increment Fund, the the 6 Infrastructure Fund, and the Tax Compliance and Administration Fund as provided in this Section, the Department shall pay 7 8 each month into the Road Fund the amount estimated to 9 represent 32% of the net revenue realized from the taxes 10 imposed on motor fuel and gasohol. Beginning July 1, 2023 and 11 until July 1, 2024, subject to the payment of amounts into the County and Mass Transit District Fund, the Local Government 12 Tax Fund, the Build Illinois Fund, the McCormick Place 13 14 Expansion Project Fund, the Illinois Tax Increment Fund, the 15 Energy Infrastructure Fund, and the Tax Compliance 16 Administration Fund as provided in this Section, the 17 Department shall pay each month into the Road Fund the amount estimated to represent 48% of the net revenue realized from 18 19 the taxes imposed on motor fuel and gasohol. Beginning July 1, 20 2024 and until July 1, 2025, subject to the payment of amounts 2.1 into the County and Mass Transit District Fund, the Local 22 Government Tax Fund, the Build Illinois Fund, the McCormick 23 Place Expansion Project Fund, the Illinois Tax Increment Fund, 24 the Energy Infrastructure Fund, and the Tax Compliance and 25 Administration Fund as provided in this Section, 26 Department shall pay each month into the Road Fund the amount

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estimated to represent 64% of the net revenue realized from the taxes imposed on motor fuel and gasohol. Beginning on July 1, 2025, subject to the payment of amounts into the County and Mass Transit District Fund, the Local Government Tax Fund, the Build Illinois Fund, the McCormick Place Expansion Project Illinois Tax the Increment Fund, the Infrastructure Fund, and the Tax Compliance and Administration Fund as provided in this Section, the Department shall pay each month into the Road Fund the amount estimated to represent 80% of the net revenue realized from the taxes imposed on motor fuel and gasohol. As used in this paragraph "motor fuel" has the meaning given to that term in Section 1.1 of the Motor Fuel Tax Act, and "gasohol" has the meaning given to that term in Section 3-40 of the Use Tax Act.

Of the remainder of the moneys received by the Department pursuant to this Act, 75% thereof shall be paid into the State Treasury and 25% shall be reserved in a special account and used only for the transfer to the Common School Fund as part of the monthly transfer from the General Revenue Fund in accordance with Section 8a of the State Finance Act.

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

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

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

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

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1 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 inaccurate information shall be guilty of perjury and punished accordingly. The annual return form prescribed by the Department shall include a warning that the person signing the return may be liable for perjury.

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

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

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

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overpayment of liability.

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

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

Any person engaged in the business of selling tangible

personal property at retail as a concessionaire or other type 1 of seller at the Illinois State Fair, county fairs, art shows, 2 3 flea markets and similar exhibitions or events, or any 4 transient merchants, as defined by Section 2 of the Transient 5 Merchant Act of 1987, may be required to make a daily report of the amount of such sales to the Department and to make a daily 6 payment of the full amount of tax due. The Department shall 7 8 impose this requirement when it finds that there is 9 significant risk of loss of revenue to the State at such an 10 exhibition or event. Such a finding shall be based on evidence 11 that a substantial number of concessionaires or other sellers who are not residents of Illinois will be engaging in the 12 13 business of selling tangible personal property at retail at 14 the exhibition or event, or other evidence of a significant 15 risk of loss of revenue to the State. The Department shall 16 notify concessionaires and other sellers affected by the 17 imposition of this requirement. In the absence of notification 18 by the Department, the concessionaires and other sellers shall 19 file their returns as otherwise required in this Section. 20 (Source: P.A. 101-10, Article 15, Section 15-25, eff. 6-5-19; 101-10, Article 25, Section 25-120, eff. 6-5-19; 101-27, eff. 2.1 101-32, eff. 6-28-19; 101-604, eff. 12-13-19; 22 6-25-19; 23 101-636, eff. 6-10-20; 102-634, eff. 8-27-21; revised 24 12-7-21.)

Section 25-15. The State Finance Act is amended by

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changing Sections 6z-18 and 6z-20 as follows:

(30 ILCS 105/6z-18) (from Ch. 127, par. 142z-18) 2

Sec. 6z-18. Local Government Tax Fund. A portion of the money paid into the Local Government Tax Fund from sales of tangible personal property taxed at the 1% rate under the Retailers' Occupation Tax Act and the Service Occupation Tax Act, which occurred in municipalities, shall be distributed to each municipality based upon the sales which occurred in that municipality. The remainder shall be distributed to each county based sales which occurred upon the the unincorporated area of that county.

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

1 county.

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A portion of the money paid into the Local Government Tax Fund from the 6.25% general rate (and, beginning July 1, 2000 and through December 31, 2000, the 1.25% rate on motor fuel and gasohol, and beginning on August 6, 2010 through August 15, 2010, and beginning again on August 5, 2022 through August 14, 2022, the 1.25% rate on sales tax holiday items) on sales subject to taxation under the Retailers' Occupation Tax Act and the Service Occupation Tax Act, which occurred in municipalities, shall be distributed to each municipality, based upon the sales which occurred in that municipality. The remainder shall be distributed to each county, based upon the sales which occurred in the unincorporated area of such county.

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

Whenever the Department determines that a refund of money paid into the Local Government Tax Fund should be made to a claimant instead of issuing a credit memorandum, the

1 Department shall notify the State Comptroller, who shall cause

the order to be drawn for the amount specified, and to the

person named, in such notification from the Department. Such

refund shall be paid by the State Treasurer out of the Local

5 Government Tax Fund.

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As soon as possible after the first day of each month, beginning January 1, 2011, upon certification of Department of Revenue, the Comptroller shall transferred, and the Treasurer shall transfer, to the STAR Bonds Revenue Fund the local sales tax increment, as defined in the Innovation Development and Economy Act, collected during the second preceding calendar month for sales within a STAR bond district and deposited into the Local Government Tax Fund, less 3% of that amount, which shall be transferred into the Tax Compliance and Administration Fund and shall be used by the Department, subject to appropriation, to cover the costs of the Department in administering the Innovation Development and Economy Act.

After the monthly transfer to the STAR Bonds Revenue Fund, on or before the 25th day of each calendar month, the Department shall prepare and certify to the Comptroller the disbursement of stated sums of money to named municipalities and counties, the municipalities and counties to be those entitled to distribution of taxes or penalties paid to the Department during the second preceding calendar month. The amount to be paid to each municipality or county shall be the

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

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

provisions directing the distributions from the special fund in the State Treasury provided for in this

- 1 Section shall constitute an irrevocable and continuing
- appropriation of all amounts as provided herein. The State 2
- 3 Treasurer and State Comptroller are hereby authorized to make
- 4 distributions as provided in this Section.
- 5 In construing any development, redevelopment, annexation,
- preannexation or other lawful agreement in effect prior to 6
- September 1, 1990, which describes or refers to receipts from 7
- a county or municipal retailers' occupation tax, use tax or 8
- 9 service occupation tax which now cannot be imposed, such
- 10 description or reference shall be deemed to include the
- 11 replacement revenue for such abolished taxes, distributed from
- the Local Government Tax Fund. 12
- 13 As soon as possible after the effective date of this
- 14 amendatory Act of the 98th General Assembly, the State
- 15 Comptroller shall order and the State Treasurer shall transfer
- 16 \$6,600,000 from the Local Government Tax Fund to the Illinois
- State Medical Disciplinary Fund. 17
- (Source: P.A. 100-1171, eff. 1-4-19.) 18
- 19 (30 ILCS 105/6z-20) (from Ch. 127, par. 142z-20)
- Sec. 6z-20. County and Mass Transit District Fund. Of the 20
- money received from the 6.25% general rate (and, beginning 21
- July 1, 2000 and through December 31, 2000, the 1.25% rate on 22
- 23 motor fuel and gasohol, and beginning on August 6, 2010
- 24 through August 15, 2010, and beginning again on August 5, 2022
- through August 14, 2022, the 1.25% rate on sales tax holiday 25

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items) on sales subject to taxation under the Retailers' Occupation Tax Act and Service Occupation Tax Act and paid into the County and Mass Transit District Fund, distribution to the Regional Transportation Authority tax fund, created pursuant to Section 4.03 of the Regional Transportation Authority Act, for deposit therein shall be made based upon the retail sales occurring in a county having more than 3,000,000 inhabitants. The remainder shall be distributed to each county having 3,000,000 or fewer inhabitants based upon the retail sales occurring in each such county.

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

Of the money received from the 6.25% general use tax rate on tangible personal property which is purchased outside Illinois at retail from a retailer and which is titled or registered by any agency of this State's government and paid into the County and Mass Transit District Fund, the amount for which Illinois addresses for titling or registration purposes are given as being in each county having more than 3,000,000

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inhabitants shall be distributed into the Regional Transportation Authority tax fund, created pursuant to Section 4.03 of the Regional Transportation Authority Act. remainder of the money paid from such sales shall distributed to each county based on sales for which Illinois addresses for titling or registration purposes are given as being located in the county. Any money paid into the Regional Transportation Authority Occupation and Use Tax Replacement Fund from the County and Mass Transit District Fund prior to January 14, 1991, which has not been paid to the Authority prior to that date, shall be transferred to the Regional Transportation Authority tax fund.

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

As soon as possible after the first day of each month, beginning January 1, 2011, upon certification of the Department of Revenue, the Comptroller shall order transferred, and the Treasurer shall transfer, to the STAR Bonds Revenue Fund the local sales tax increment, as defined in the Innovation Development and Economy Act, collected

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during the second preceding calendar month for sales within a

STAR bond district and deposited into the County and Mass

Transit District Fund, less 3% of that amount, which shall be

transferred into the Tax Compliance and Administration Fund

and shall be used by the Department, subject to appropriation,

to cover the costs of the Department in administering the

Innovation Development and Economy Act.

After the monthly transfer to the STAR Bonds Revenue Fund, on or before the 25th day of each calendar month, the Department shall prepare and certify to the Comptroller the disbursement of stated sums of money to the Regional Transportation Authority and to named counties, the counties to be those entitled to distribution, as hereinabove provided, of taxes or penalties paid to the Department during the second preceding calendar month. The amount to be paid to the Regional Transportation Authority and each county having 3,000,000 or fewer inhabitants shall be the amount (not including credit memoranda) collected during the second preceding calendar month by the Department and paid into the County and Mass Transit District Fund, plus an amount the Department determines is necessary to offset any amounts which were erroneously paid to a different taxing body, and not including an amount equal to the amount of refunds made during the second preceding calendar month by the Department, and not including any amount which the Department determines is necessary to offset any amounts which were payable to a

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different taxing body but were erroneously paid to the Regional Transportation Authority or county, and not including any amounts that are transferred to the STAR Bonds Revenue Fund, less 1.5% of the amount to be paid to the Regional Transportation Authority, which shall be transferred into the Tax Compliance and Administration Fund. The Department, at the monthly disbursement each t.o the Regional Transportation Authority, shall prepare and certify to the State Comptroller the amount to be transferred into the Tax Compliance and Administration Fund under this Section. Within 10 days after receipt, by the Comptroller, of the disbursement certification to the Regional Transportation Authority, counties, and the Tax Compliance and Administration Fund provided for in this Section to be given to the Comptroller by the Department, the Comptroller shall cause the orders to be drawn for the respective amounts in accordance with the directions contained in such certification.

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

The provisions directing the distributions from the special fund in the State Treasury provided for in this

- 1 Section and from the Regional Transportation Authority tax
- 2 fund created by Section 4.03 of the Regional Transportation
- Authority Act shall constitute an irrevocable and continuing 3
- 4 appropriation of all amounts as provided herein. The State
- 5 Treasurer and State Comptroller are hereby authorized to make
- 6 distributions as provided in this Section.
- 7 In construing any development, redevelopment, annexation,
- preannexation or other lawful agreement in effect prior to 8
- 9 September 1, 1990, which describes or refers to receipts from
- 10 a county or municipal retailers' occupation tax, use tax or
- 11 service occupation tax which now cannot be imposed, such
- description or reference shall be deemed to include the 12
- 13 replacement revenue for such abolished taxes, distributed from
- the County and Mass Transit District Fund or Local Government 14
- 15 Distributive Fund, as the case may be.
- (Source: P.A. 100-23, eff. 7-6-17; 100-587, eff. 6-4-18.)". 16