1		TITLE 86: REVENUE					
2							
3							
4		PART 130					
5							
6							
7		SUBPART A: NATURE OF TAX					
8							
9	Section						
10	130.101	Character and Rate of Tax					
11	130.105	Responsibility of Trustees, Receivers, Executors or Administrators					
12	130.110	Occasional Sales					
13	130.111	Sale of Used Motor Vehicles, Aircraft, or Watercraft by Leasing or Rental					
14		Business					
15	130.115	Habitual Sales					
16	130.120	Nontaxable Transactions					
17							
18		SUBPART B: SALE AT RETAIL					
19							
20	Section						
21	130.201	The Test of a Sale at Retail					
22	130.205	Sales for Transfer Incident to Service					
23	130.210	Sales of Tangible Personal Property to Purchasers for Resale					
24	130.215	Illustrations of Sales for Use or Consumption Versus Sales for Resale					
25	130.220	Sales to Lessors of Tangible Personal Property					
26	130.225 Drop Shipments						
27							
28		SUBPART C: CERTAIN STATUTORY EXEMPTIONS					
29							
30	Section						
31	130.305	Farm Machinery and Equipment					
32	130.310	Food, Soft Drinks and Candy					
33	130.311	Drugs, Medicines, Medical Appliances, and Grooming and Hygiene Products					
34	130.315	Fuel Sold for Use in Vessels on Rivers Bordering Illinois					
35	130.320	Gasohol, Majority Blended Ethanol, Biodiesel Blends, and 100% Biodiesel					
36	130.321	Fuel Used by Air Common Carriers in Flights Engaged in Foreign Trade or					
37		Engaged in Trade Between the United States and any of its Possessions					
38	130.325	Graphic Arts Machinery and Equipment Exemption					
39	130.330	Manufacturing Machinery and Equipment					
40	130.331	Manufacturer's Purchase Credit					
41	130.332	Automatic Vending Machines					
42	130.333	Sustainable Aviation Fuel Purchase Credit					
43	130.335	Pollution Control Facilities and Low Sulfur Dioxide Emission Coal-Fueled					

44		Devices						
45	130.340	Rolling Stock						
46	130.341	Commercial Distribution Fee Sales Tax Exemption						
47	130.345	Oil Field Exploration, Drilling and Production Equipment						
48	130.350	Coal Exploration, Mining, Off Highway Hauling, Processing, Maintenance and						
49	150.550	Reclamation Equipment						
50	130.351	Aggregate Exploration, Mining, Off Highway Hauling, Processing, Maintenance						
51		and Reclamation Equipment						
52		1.1						
53		SUBPART D: GROSS RECEIPTS						
54								
55	Section							
56	130.401	Meaning of Gross Receipts						
57	130.405	How to Avoid Paying Tax on State or Local Tax Passed on to the Purchaser						
58	130.410	Cost of Doing Business Not Deductible						
59	130.415	Transportation and Delivery Charges						
60	130.420	Finance or Interest Charges – Penalties – Discounts						
61	130.425	Traded-In Property						
62	130.430	Deposit or Prepayment on Purchase Price						
63	130.435	State and Local Taxes Other Than Retailers' Occupation Tax						
64	130.440	Penalties						
65	130.445	Federal Taxes						
66	130.450	Installation, Alteration and Special Service Charges						
67	130.455	Motor Vehicle Leasing and Trade-In Allowances						
68								
69		SUBPART E: RETURNS						
70								
71	Section							
72	130.501	Monthly Tax Returns – When Due – Contents						
73	130.502	Quarterly Tax Returns						
74	130.505	Returns and How to Prepare						
75	130.510	Annual Tax Returns						
76	130.515	First Return						
77 - 0	130.520	Final Returns When Business is Discontinued						
78 - 2	130.525	Who May Sign Returns						
79	130.530	Returns Covering More Than One Location Under Same Registration – Separate						
80	120.525	Returns for Separately Registered Locations						
81	130.535	Payment of the Tax, Including Quarter Monthly Payments in Certain Instances						
82	130.540	Returns on a Transaction by Transaction Basis						
83	130.545	Registrants Must File a Return for Every Return Period						
84 85	130.550	Filing of Returns for Retailers by Suppliers Under Certain Circumstances						
85 86	130.551 130.552	Prepayment of Retailers' Occupation Tax on Motor Fuel						
00	130.332	Alcoholic Liquor Reporting						

87	130.555	Vending Machine Information Returns					
88	130.560	Verification of Returns					
89							
90		SUBPART F: INTERSTATE COMMERCE					
91							
92	Section						
93	130.601	Preliminary Comments (Repealed)					
94	130.605	Sales of Property Originating in Illinois; Questions of Interstate Commerce					
95	130.610	Sales of Property Originating in Other States (Repealed)					
96							
97		SUBPART G: CERTIFICATE OF REGISTRATION					
98							
99	Section						
100	130.701	General Information on Obtaining a Certificate of Registration					
101	130.705	Procedure in Disputed Cases Involving Certificates of Registration					
102	130.710	Procedure When Security Must be Forfeited					
103	130.715	Sub-Certificates of Registration					
104	130.720	Separate Registrations for Different Places of Business of Same Taxpayer Under					
105		Some Circumstances					
106	130.725	Display					
107	130.730	Replacement of Certificate					
108	130.735	Certificate Not Transferable					
109	130.740	Certificate Required For Mobile Vending Units					
110	130.745	Revocation of Certificate					
111							
112		SUBPART H: BOOKS AND RECORDS					
113							
114	Section						
115	130.801	Books and Records – General Requirements					
116	130.805	Minimum Requirements for Recordkeeping What Records Constitute Minimum					
117		Requirement					
118	130.810	Records Required to Support Deductions					
119	130.815	Preservation and Retention of Records					
120	130.820	Preservation of Books During Pendency of Assessment Proceedings					
121	130.825	Department Authorization to Destroy Records Sooner than Than Would Otherwise					
122	150.025	be Permissible					
123		of Terminologic					
124		SUBPART I: PENALTIES AND INTEREST					
125							
126	Section						
127	130.901	Civil Penalties					
128	130.905	Interest					
129	130.903	Criminal Penalties					
147	150.710	Cimmu Vilation					

130	130.915	Criminal Investigations
131	130.713	Criminal investigations
132		SUBPART J: BINDING OPINIONS
133		BODITARI V. BIRDIRO OFFICIONS
134	Section	
135	130.1001	When Opinions from the Department are Binding
136	130.1001	When opinions from the Department are Binding
137	SHE	BPART K: SELLERS LOCATED ON, OR SHIPPING TO, FEDERAL AREAS
138	501	TINT K. SEELEKS ECCITED ON, OK SIIII TIIVO 10, I EDEKAE AKEAS
139	Section	
140	130.1101	Definition of Federal Area
141	130.1101	When Deliveries on Federal Areas Are Taxable
142	130.1110	No Distinction Between Deliveries on Federal Areas and Illinois Deliveries
143	130.1110	Outside Federal Areas
144		Outside I ederal Meds
145	SUBI	PART L: TIMELY MAILING TREATED AS TIMELY FILING AND PAYING
146	БСВ	
147	Section	
148	130.1201	General Information
149	130.1205	Due Date that Falls on Saturday, Sunday or a Holiday
150	150.1205	Due Dute that I am on Saturday, Sunday of a Honday
151		SUBPART M: LEASED PORTIONS OF LESSOR'S BUSINESS SPACE
152		
153	Section	
154	130.1301	When Lessee of Premises Must File Return for Leased Department
155	130.1305	When Lessor of Premises Should File Return for Business Operated on Leased
156		Premises
157	130.1310	Meaning of "Lessor" and "Lessee" in this Regulation
158		
159		SUBPART N: SALES FOR RESALE
160		
161	Section	
162	130.1401	Seller's Responsibility to Determine the Character of the Sale at the Time of the
163		Sale
164	130.1405	Seller's Responsibility to Obtain Certificates of Resale and Requirements for
165		Certificates of Resale
166	130.1410	Requirements for Certificates of Resale (Repealed)
167	130.1415	Resale Number – When Required and How Obtained
168	130.1420	Blanket Certificate of Resale (Repealed)
169		- · · ·
170		SUBPART O: CLAIMS TO RECOVER ERRONEOUSLY PAID TAX
171		
172	Section	

173 174 175 176 177 178	130.1501 130.1505 130.1510 130.1515 130.1520	Claims for Credit – Limitations – Procedure Disposition of Credit Memoranda by Holders Thereof Refunds Interest Verified Credit				
179 180 181		SUBPART P: PROCEDURE TO BE FOLLOWED UPON SELLING OUT OR DISCONTINUING BUSINESS				
182	Section					
183	130.1601	When Returns are Required After a Business is Discontinued				
184	130.1605	When Returns Are Not Required After Discontinuation of a Business				
185 186	130.1610	Cross Reference to Bulk Sales Regulation				
187		SUBPART Q: NOTICE OF SALES OF GOODS IN BULK				
188						
189	Section					
190	130.1701	Bulk Sales: Notices of Sales of Business Assets				
191						
192		SUBPART R: POWER OF ATTORNEY				
193						
194	Section					
195	130.1801	When Powers of Attorney May be Given				
196	130.1805	Filing of Power of Attorney With Department				
197	130.1810	Filing of Papers by Agent Under Power of Attorney				
198						
199		SUBPART S: SPECIFIC APPLICATIONS				
200						
201	Section					
202	130.1901	Addition Agents to Plating Baths				
203	130.1905	Agricultural Producers				
204	130.1910	Antiques, Curios, Art Work, Collectors' Coins, Collectors' Postage Stamps and				
205		Like Articles				
206	130.1915	Auctioneers and Agents				
207	130.1920	Barbers and Beauty Shop Operators				
208	130.1925	Blacksmiths				
209	130.1930	Chiropodists, Osteopaths, and Chiropractors				
210	130.1934	Community Water Supply				
211	130.1935	Computer Software				
212	130.1940	Construction Contractors and Real Estate Developers				
213	130.1945	Co-operative Associations				

214	120 1046	Tourible Demonstration within
214 215	130.1946	Tangible Personal Property Used or Consumed in Graphic Arts Production within
216		Enterprise Zones Located in a County of more than 4,000 Persons and less than 45,000 Persons
217	130.1947	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,
217	130.1947	Tangible Personal Property Used or Consumed in the Process of Manufacturing and Assembly within Enterprise Zones or by High Impact Businesses
218	130.1948	
220	130.1946	Tangible Personal Property Used or Consumed in the Operation of Pollution Control Facilities Located within Enterprise Zones
221	130.1949	<u>*</u>
222	130.1949	Sales of Building Materials Incorporated into the South Suburban Airport Sales of Building Materials Incorporated into the Illiana Expressway
223	130.1950	Sales of Building Materials Incorporated into the Infana Expressway Sales of Building Materials Incorporated into Real Estate within Enterprise Zones
223	130.1951	Sales of Building Materials incorporated into Real Estate within Enterprise Zones Sales of Building Materials to a High Impact Business
225	130.1952	Sales of Building Materials to a Tight Impact Business Sales of Building Materials to be Incorporated into a Redevelopment Project Area
226	130.1933	within an Intermodal Terminal Facility Area
227	130.1954	Sales of Building Materials Incorporated into Real Estate within River Edge
228	130.1934	Redevelopment Zones
229	130.1955	Farm Chemicals
230	130.1955	Dentists
231	130.1950	Tangible Personal Property Used in the Construction or Operation of Data
231	130.1937	Centers
232	120 1059	Sales of Building Materials to be Incorporated into Real Estate in a Qualified
234	130.1958	Facility under the Manufacturing Illinois Chips for Real Opportunity (MICRO)
235		Act
236	130.1959	Sales of Building Materials to be Incorporated into a REV Illinois Project under
237	130.1939	the Reimagining Energy and Vehicles in Illinois Act
238	130.1960	Finance Companies and Other Lending Agencies – Installment Contracts – Bad
239	130.1900	Debts
240	130.1965	Florists and Nurserymen
241	130.1903	Hatcheries
242	130.1971	Sellers of Pets and the Like
243	130.1971	Operators of Games of Chance and Their Suppliers
244	130.1973	Optometrists and Opticians
245	130.1985	Pawnbrokers
246	130.1983	Peddlers, Hawkers, and Itinerant Vendors
247	130.1990	Personalizing Tangible Personal Property
248	130.1993	Persons Engaged in the Printing, Graphic Arts or Related Occupations, and Their
248 249	130.2000	
250	130.2004	Suppliers Sales to Nonprofit Arts or Cultural Organizations
251	130.2004	Persons Engaged in Nonprofit Service Enterprises and in Similar Enterprises
252	130.2003	
253	130.2006	Operated as Businesses, and Suppliers of Such Persons Sales by Teacher-Sponsored Student Organizations
253 254	130.2000	Exemption Identification Numbers
255	130.2007	Sales by Nonprofit Service Enterprises
256	130.2008	Personal Property Purchased Through Certain Fundraising Events for the Benefit
230	130.2009	Tersonal Property Purchased Through Certain Pundraising Events for the Deliefft

257		of Certain Schools						
258	130.2010	Persons Who Rent or Lease the Use of Tangible Personal Property to Others						
259	130.2011	Sales to Persons Who Lease Tangible Personal Property to Exempt Hospitals						
260	130.2012	Sales to Persons Who Lease Tangible Personal Property to Governmental Bodies						
261	130.2013	Persons in the Business of Both Renting and Selling Tangible Personal Property –						
262	100.2010	Tax Liabilities, Credit						
263	130.2015	Persons Who Repair or Otherwise Service Tangible Personal Property						
264	130.2020	Physicians and Surgeons						
265	130.2025	Picture-Framers						
266	130.2030	Public Amusement Places						
267	130.2035	Registered Pharmacists and Druggists						
268	130.2040	Retailers of Clothing						
269	130.2045	Retailers on Premises of the Illinois State Fair, County Fairs, Art Shows, Flea						
270		Markets and the Like						
271	130.2050	Sales and Gifts By Employers to Employees						
272	130.2055	Sales by Governmental Bodies						
273	130.2060	Sales of Alcoholic Beverages, Motor Fuel and Tobacco Products						
274	130.2065	Sales of Automobiles for Use In Demonstration (Repealed)						
275	130.2070	Sales of Containers, Wrapping and Packing Materials and Related Products						
276	130.2075	Sales To Construction Contractors, Real Estate Developers and Speculative						
277		Builders						
278	130.2076	Sales to Purchasers Performing Contracts with Governmental Bodies						
279	130.2080	Sales to Governmental Bodies, Foreign Diplomats and Consular Personnel						
280	130.2081	Tax-Free Purchases By Exempt Entities, Their Employees and Representatives,						
281		and Documenting Sales to Exempt Entities, Their Employees and Representatives						
282	130.2085	Sales to or by Banks, Savings and Loan Associations and Credit Unions						
283	130.2090	Sales to Railroad Companies						
284	130.2095	Sellers of Gasohol, Coal, Coke, Fuel Oil and Other Combustibles						
285	130.2100	Sellers of FeedFeeds and Breeding Livestock						
286	130.2101	Sellers of Floor Coverings						
287	130.2105	Sellers of Newspapers, Magazines, Books, Sheet Music and Musical Recordings,						
288		and Their Suppliers; Transfers of Data Downloaded Electronically						
289	130.2110	Sellers of Seeds and Fertilizer						
290	130.2115	Sellers of Machinery, Tools and Special Order Items						
291	130.2120	Suppliers of Persons Engaged in Service Occupations and Professions						
292	130.2125	Discount Coupons, Gift Situations, Trading Stamps, Automobile Rebates and						
293		Dealer Incentives						
294	130.2130	Undertakers and Funeral Directors						
295	130.2135	Vending Machines						
296	130.2140	Vendors of Curtains, Slip Covers and Other Similar Items Made to Order						
297	130.2145	Vendors of Meals						
298	130.2150	Vendors of Memorial Stones and Monuments						
299	130.2155	Tax Liability of Sign Vendors						

300	130.2156 Vendors of Steam					
301	130.2160	Vendors of Tangible Personal Property Employed for Premiums, Advertising,				
302		Prizes, Etc.				
303	130.2165	Veterinarians				
304	130.2170	Warehouseme	en			
305						
306		SUB	PART T: DIRECT PAYMENT PROGRAM			
307						
308	Section					
309	130.2500	Direct Paymer	nt Program			
310	130.2505	Qualifying Tr	ansactions, Non-transferability of Permit			
311	130.2510	Permit Holder	r's Payment of Tax			
312	130.2515	Application for	or Permit			
313	130.2520	Qualification	Process and Requirements			
314	130.2525	Application R	leview			
315	130.2530	Recordkeepin	g Requirements			
316	130.2535	Revocation an	nd Withdrawal			
317						
318	130.ILLUSTR	RATION A	Examples of Tax Exemption Cards			
319	130.ILLUSTR	RATION B	Example of a Notice of Revocation of Certificate of Registration			
320	130.ILLUSTR	RATION C	Food Flow Chart			
321	130.ILLUSTR	RATION D	Example of a Notice of Expiration of Certificate of Registration			
322						
323	AUTHORITY	: Implementing	ng the Illinois Retailers' Occupation Tax Act [35 ILCS 120] and			
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327		-	933; amended at 2 Ill. Reg. 50, p. 71, effective December 10, 1978;			
328			4, effective March 19, 1979; amended at 3 Ill. Reg. 13, pp. 93 and			
329			; amended at 3 Ill. Reg. 23, p. 164, effective June 3, 1979; amended			
330			ctive June 17, 1979; amended at 3 Ill. Reg. 44, p. 193, effective			
331			at 3 Ill. Reg. 46, p. 52, effective November 2, 1979; amended at 4			
332		•	4 and 571, effective June 1, 1980; amended at 5 Ill. Reg. 818,			
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335	1982; amended at 6 Ill. Reg. 6780, effective May 24, 1982; codified at 6 Ill. Reg. 8229;					
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339	,	•	986; amended at 10 III. Reg. 12067, effective July 1, 1986; amended			
340	at 10 Ill. Reg. 19538, effective November 5, 1986; amended at 10 Ill. Reg. 19772, effective					
341	November 5, 1986; amended at 11 Ill. Reg. 4325, effective March 2, 1987; amended at 11 Ill.					
342	Reg. 6252, effective March 20, 1987; amended at 11 Ill. Reg. 18284, effective October 27, 1987;					

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       effective October 29, 1987; amended at 11 Ill. Reg. 19696, effective November 23, 1987;
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       amended at 12 Ill. Reg. 5652, effective March 15, 1988; emergency amendment at 12 Ill. Reg.
346
       14401, effective September 1, 1988, for a maximum of 150 days, modified in response to an
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       objection of the Joint Committee on Administrative Rules at 12 Ill. Reg. 19531, effective
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       November 4, 1988, not to exceed the 150 day time limit of the original rulemaking; emergency
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       expired January 29, 1989; amended at 13 Ill. Reg. 11824, effective June 29, 1989; amended at 14
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       amended at 15 Ill. Reg. 13542, effective August 30, 1991; amended at 15 Ill. Reg. 15757,
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       effective October 15, 1991; amended at 16 III. Reg. 1642, effective January 13, 1992; amended
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       at 17 Ill. Reg. 860, effective January 11, 1993; amended at 17 Ill. Reg. 18142, effective October
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       4, 1993; amended at 17 Ill. Reg. 19651, effective November 2, 1993; amended at 18 Ill. Reg.
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       amended at 19 Ill. Reg. 13446, effective September 12, 1995; amended at 19 Ill. Reg. 13568,
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       effective September 11, 1995; amended at 19 Ill. Reg. 13968, effective September 18, 1995;
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       amended at 20 Ill. Reg. 4428, effective March 4, 1996; amended at 20 Ill. Reg. 5366, effective
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       9116, effective July 2, 1996; amended at 20 Ill. Reg. 15753, effective December 2, 1996;
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       expedited correction at 21 III. Reg. 4052, effective December 2, 1996; amended at 20 III. Reg.
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       amended at 22 Ill. Reg. 3097, effective January 27, 1998; amended at 22 Ill. Reg. 11874,
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       effective July 7, 2000; emergency amendment at 24 Ill. Reg. 11313, effective July 12, 2000, for a
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       maximum of 150 days; amended at 24 Ill. Reg. 15104, effective October 2, 2000; amended at 24
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       2001; emergency amendment at 25 Ill. Reg. 1792, effective January 16, 2001, for a maximum of
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       150 days; amended at 25 Ill. Reg. 4674, effective March 15, 2001; amended at 25 Ill. Reg. 4950,
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       effective March 19, 2001; amended at 25 Ill. Reg. 5398, effective April 2, 2001; amended at 25
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       3, 2001; amended at 25 Ill. Reg. 6713, effective May 9, 2001; amended at 25 Ill. Reg. 7264,
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       for a maximum of 150 days; emergency expired December 3, 2003; amended at 27 Ill. Reg.
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       17216, effective November 3, 2003; emergency amendment at 27 Ill. Reg. 18911, effective
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       November 26, 2003, for a maximum of 150 days; emergency expired April 23, 2004; amended at
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       28 Ill. Reg. 9121, effective June 18, 2004; amended at 28 Ill. Reg. 11268, effective July 21,
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       2004; emergency amendment at 28 Ill. Reg. 15193, effective November 3, 2004, for a maximum
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       of 150 days; emergency expired April 1, 2005; amended at 29 Ill. Reg. 7004, effective April 26,
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       2005; amended at 31 III. Reg. 3574, effective February 16, 2007; amended at 31 III. Reg. 5621,
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       effective March 23, 2007; amended at 31 Ill. Reg. 13004, effective August 21, 2007; amended at
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       31 III. Reg. 14091, effective September 21, 2007; amended at 32 III. Reg. 4226, effective March
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       6, 2008; emergency amendment at 32 III. Reg. 8785, effective May 29, 2008, for a maximum of
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       150 days; emergency expired October 25, 2008; amended at 32 Ill. Reg. 10207, effective June
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       24, 2008; amended at 32 Ill. Reg. 17228, effective October 15, 2008; amended at 32 Ill. Reg.
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       17519, effective October 24, 2008; amended at 32 Ill. Reg. 19128, effective December 1, 2008;
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       amended at 33 Ill. Reg. 1762, effective January 13, 2009; amended at 33 Ill. Reg. 2345, effective
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       January 23, 2009; amended at 33 Ill. Reg. 3999, effective February 23, 2009; amended at 33 Ill.
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       August 21, 2019, for a maximum of 150 days; emergency amendment at 44 Ill. Reg. 552,
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       effective December 27, 2019, for a maximum of 150 days; emergency expired May 24, 2020;
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       emergency amendment at 44 Ill. Reg. 2055, effective January 13, 2020, for a maximum of 180
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       effective June 10, 2020; amended at 44 III. Reg. 13975, effective August 11, 2020; amended at
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       45 Ill. Reg. 352, effective December 21, 2020; amended at 45 Ill. Reg. 7248, effective June 3,
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       amended at 46 Ill. Reg. 7785, effective April 26, 2022; amended at 46 Ill. Reg. 10905, effective
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       18120, effective October 25, 2022; amended at 46 Ill. Reg. 18827, effective November 1, 2022;
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       amended at 47 Ill. Reg. 1426, effective January 17, 2023; amended at 47 Ill. Reg. 2116, effective
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       January 24, 2023; amended at 47 Ill. Reg. 5751, effective April 4, 2023; amended at 47 Ill. Reg.
425
       6068, effective April 12, 2023; amended at 47 Ill. Reg. 6309, effective April 18, 2023; amended
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       at 47 Ill. Reg. 19135, effective December 6, 2023; amended at 47 Ill. Reg. 19349, effective
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       December 12, 2023; amended at 48 Ill. Reg. 1870, effective January 18, 2024; amended at 48 Ill.
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       Reg. 2856, effective February 8, 2024; amended at 48 Ill. Reg. 10646, effective July 2, 2024;
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430 431	effective Nov	vember 4, 2024; amended at 49 Ill. Reg, effective
432		SUBPART H: BOOKS AND RECORDS
433 434	Section 130 S	801 Books and Records – General Requirements
435	Section 150.	John Books and Records General Requirements
436	a)	Every person engaged in the business of selling tangible personal property at
437		retail in this State shall keep records and books of all sales and purchases of
438		tangible personal property, including all sales and purchase invoices, purchase
439		orders, merchandise records and requisitions, inventory records <i>prepared as of</i>
440		December 31 of each year or otherwise annually, as has been the custom in the
441		specific trade [35 ILCS 120/7], credit memos, debit memos, bills of lading,
442		shipping records, and all other records pertaining to any and all purchases and
443 444		sales of goods whether or not the retailer believes them to be taxable under the Act; and the retailer shall also keep summaries, recapitulations, totals, journal
444		entries, ledger accounts, accounts receivable records, accounts payable records,
446		statements, tax returns with all schedules or pertinent working papers used in
447		connection with the preparation of such returns, and other documents listing,
448		summarizing or pertaining to such sales, purchases, inventory changes, shipments,
449		or other transactions. For a description of what records constitute the minimum
450		required, including the use of machine-sensible records and electronic data
451		interchange, see Section 130.805 of this Part.
452		
453	b)	Retailers must maintain complete books and records covering receipts from all
454		sales and distinguishing taxable from nontaxable receipts.
455		
456	c)	The books and records must clearly indicate and explain all the information.
457		(deductions as well as gross receipts.) required for tax returns.
458		
459	d)	If a taxpayer retains records required to be retained under this Section in both
460		machine-sensible and hard-copy formats, the taxpayer shall, upon request, make
461		the records available to the Department in machine-sensible format in accordance
462		with Section 130.805(b)(5).
463 464	2)	The books and records and other papers and documents which are required by
465	e)	the the Act to be kept shall be kept in the English language and shall, at all times
466		during business hours of the day, be subject to inspection by the Department or its
467		duly authorized agents and employees. [35 ILCS 120/7]
468		and the second and the project to 120, 1
469	f)	The books and records must be kept within Illinois except in instances where a
470	,	business has several branches, with the head office being located outside Illinois,
471		and where all books and records have been regularly kept outside the State at such

head office. Under such circumstances, upon written permission from the Department, books and records may be kept outside Illinois, but the taxpayer must, within a reasonable time after notification by the Department, make all pertinent books, records, papers, and documents available at some point within Illinois for the purpose of the inspection and audit as the Department may deem necessary.

g) Request for Books and Records and Documentation During an Audit

1) At the initiation of an audit, the Department will notify the taxpayer of the books and records that the taxpayer will be required to produce for the Department to enable the Department to conduct the audit. During the course of the audit, the Department will provide the taxpayer with information document requests (Form EDA-70 or EDA-70C, "Information Document Request") for books and records the Department is requesting the taxpayer to produce for review. The taxpayer will be provided 30 days, or the number of days agreed to by the taxpayer and the Department, to respond to an Information Document Request. If the taxpayer and the Department cannot agree on a date to respond to a request, the taxpayer shall have 30 days to respond. If the taxpayer does not provide the Department with the books and records requested in the Information Document Request, the Department will issue a second Information Document Request for the books and records. The taxpayer shall have 30 days to respond to the second Information Document Request. If the taxpayer again fails to provide the Department with the books and records requested, the Department is authorized to issue a written demanddocument request for the books and records pursuant to subsection (i)(3).

2)

of proving that a transaction is not taxable shall be upon the person who would be required to remit the tax to the Department if the transaction is taxable. In the course of any audit or investigation or hearing by the Department with reference to a given taxpayer, if the Department finds that the taxpayer lacks documentary evidence needed to support the taxpayer's claim to exemption from tax, the Department is authorized to notify the taxpayer in writing to produce such evidence (Form EDA-11-B or EDA-11-BC, "Notice of Demand for Documentary Evidence"), and the taxpayer shall have 60 days subject to the right in the Department to extend this period either on request for good cause shown or on its own motion from the date when such notice is sent to the taxpayer by certified or registered mail (or delivered to the taxpayer if the notice is served

It shall be presumed that all sales of tangible personal property are

subject to tax under the Act until the contrary is established. The burden

personally) in which to obtain and produce such evidence for the Department's inspection and audit, failing which the matter shall be closed, and the transaction shall be conclusively presumed to be taxable. [35 ILCS 120/7] In the course of any audit or investigation by the Department with reference to a given taxpayer, if the taxpayer fails to produce the documentary evidence needed to support the taxpayer's claim to exemption from tax within the 60 days or the time allotted, the taxpayer's claim to exemption will be denied and the transactions will be conclusively presumed to be taxable taxpayer is subject to the penalty in subsection (i).

EXAMPLE: The auditor requests all the resale certificates and exemption certificates for all tax-exempt sales. The auditor has issued an Information Document Request pursuant to subsection (g)(1). The retailer has failed to provide the documentary evidence required to support the exemptions. The Department issued a written request (Form EDA-11-B or Form EDA-11-BC, "Notice of Demand for Documentary Evidence") pursuant to subsection (g)(2) and provided the taxpayer 60 days to produce the documentation. If the retailer has not provided all of the certificates after the 60 days has elapsed, the matter will be closed and; the transactions will be conclusively presumed to be taxable, and the retailer is subject to the penalty in subsection (i). Records penalty cannot be applied solely based on the lack of records associated with the Form EDA-11-B or EDA-11-BC, Notice of Demand for Documentary Evidence.

- h) All books and records kept by a medical cannabis dispensing organization under the Compassionate Use of Medical Cannabis Program Act or kept by a dispensing organization pursuant to rules adopted by the Illinois Department of Financial and Professional Regulation to implement the Compassionate Use of Medical Cannabis Program Act and the Cannabis Regulation and Tax Act shall, at all times during business hours of the day, be subject to inspection by the Department or its duly authorized agents and employees.
- i) Any person who fails to keep books and records or fails to produce books and records for examination, as required by Section 7 of the Act and this Part, is liable to pay to the Department, for deposit into the Tax Compliance and Administration Fund, a penalty of \$1,000 for the first failure to keep books and records or produce books and records for examination and a penalty of \$3,000 for each subsequent failure to keep books and records or produce books and records for examination as required by Section 7 of the Act and this Part. The penalties imposed under Section 7 of the Act and this subsection (i) shall not apply if the taxpayer shows that ithe or she acted with ordinary business care and prudence. [35 ILCS 120/7]

- The Act imposes two requirements on retailers: retailers must maintain books and records (see subsection (a)) and they must produce the books and records for inspection and examination by the Department upon request (see subsection (e)). A retailer may be subject to the penalty in this subsection (i) if it maintains books and records but fails or refuses to produce the records upon request of the Department. A retailer also may be subject to the penalty in this subsection (i) if it does not maintain books and records and therefore cannot produce the books and records to the Department upon request. In the latter case, the retailer may be subject to either a penalty for the failure to maintain books and records or the failure to produce books and records; the Department cannot impose two penalties in this case.
- If a person fails to produce books and records for examination or inspection by the Department upon request, a prima facie presumption shall arise that the person has failed to keep the books and records so required. A person who is unable to rebut this presumption is subject to the penalty provided in this subsection (i). Taxpayers must take reasonable steps to safeguard books and records from the elements and nature to protect the integrity of the records. Producing books and records that are illegible or unsafe for Department employees to handle shall be considered a failure to produce books and records and shall result in penalties being assessed in this subsection (i).
- 3) Except as otherwise provided by subsection (i)(8)(A), if a request has been made and not honored, prior to issuing a notice of penalty for a failure to maintain books and records or a failure to produce books and records, the Department must provide the taxpayer with a <u>written demand document request in writing (Form EDA-11-A or EDA-11-AC, "Notice of Demand for Books and Records").</u>
 - A) The Notice of Demand for Books and Records shall contain:
 - i) the name of the person receiving the request;
 - ii) the name of the business;
 - iii) the date of the request or requests;
 - iv) the books and records requested;
 - v) the books and records that the person failed to produce;

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- vi) the number of days the person has to produce the books and records; and
- vii) the name of the Department agent or employee.
- B) The Department agent or employee shall sign and date the form and provide a copy of the form to the person either in person or by mail. The person shall have 30 days from the date of the Notice of Demand for Books and Records to produce the books and records the person has failed to produce. The Department is authorized to extend the period either on written request for good cause shown or on its own motion. If the person fails to produce the books and records within the time allotted, the Department shall issue a notice of penalty pursuant to this subsection (i).
- 4) Any person receiving a notice of penalty may:
 - within 6020 days after the date on the notice of penalty, protest and request an administrative hearing in writing. Upon receiving a request for a hearing, the Department shall give notice to the person requesting the hearing of the time and place fixed for the hearing and shall hold a hearing in conformity with the provisions of the Act, and then issue its final administrative decision in the matter to that person. The Department shall postpone the hearing until completion of the inspection or audit. In the absence of a protest and request for a hearing within 6020 days, the Department's decision shall become final without any further determination being made or notice given; or-
 - B) if penalties and interest exceed \$15,000, file a petition with the Independent Tax Tribunal within 60 days, or 30 days for cases involving the International Fuel Tax Agreement, after the date on the notice of penalty. For procedural information for the Independent Tax Tribunal, see 86 Ill. Adm. Code 5000, Subpart D.
- 5) The Department cannot impose more than one penalty for failure to produce books and records for a calendar month.
 - EXAMPLE 1: An authorized agent of the Department inspects a retailer and requests the records for the first week in April. The retailer does not produce the records. The agent subsequently requests the records for the remaining 3 weeks in April. The retailer does not produce the records. The agent can assess only one penalty for the month of April.

EXAMPLE 2: In April, an authorized agent of the Department inspects a retailer and requests all purchase invoices for tangible personal property purchased in March. The purchase invoices are not provided by the retailer and the Department issues a notice of penalty in the amount of \$1,000. The agent returns in May and requests to see all the cigarette sales receipts for March. The retailer fails to produce the sales receipts. The Department cannot issue a penalty for failure of the retailer to provide sales receipts for March because the agent has previously issued a notice of penalty for failure to produce the purchase invoices for March.

6) A records request can cover multiple periods. The Department is authorized to issue a separate penalty for each period.

EXAMPLE: An auditor makes multiple requests for books and records for the months of January through July. The retailer cannot produce the books and records for any of the months. The auditor fills out a Notice of Demand for Books and Records, provides a copy to the person, and provides 30 days for the person to produce the books and records. After the 30-day period expires, the retailer does not produce the books and records. The Department issues a notice of penalty in the amount of \$1,000 for the month of January and \$3,000 for each of the months February through July, for a total penalty of \$19,000.

- 7) The penalties imposed under this subsection (i) shall not apply if the taxpayer shows that ithe or she acted with ordinary business care and prudence. [35 ILCS 120/7] When determining whether a taxpayer has acted with ordinary business care and prudence, the Department will consider the size of the business, the amount of gross receipts, the volume of sales, the nature of the business, the type and number of items sold by the business, the types of books and records requested, and whether the books and records constitute the minimum records required by Section 130.805. (In other words, would a taxpayer that exercised ordinary business care and prudence be able to produce the books and records requested by the Department?) "Ordinary care has been defined to be that degree of care which is exercised by ordinarily prudent persons under same or similar circumstances." Swenson v. City of Rockford, 9 Ill.2d 122, 127 (1956).
- 8) Requests for Books and Records at the Beginning and During Scheduled Audits
 - A) When the Department determines it will audit a taxpayer's books and records, it shall notify the taxpayer of the audit and schedule a

time to commence the audit that is satisfactory to the Department and the taxpayer. In no event can this time be later than 6 months after the date of the notice, unless the Department agrees to extend the 6-month period. If the taxpayer refuses to schedule the commencement of the audit within 6 months after the date of the notice, the taxpayer is subject to a penalty for refusal to produce books and records for every month subject to the audit. After the 6-month period has expired, the Department may issue a notice of penalty to the taxpayer pursuant to this subsection (i). The Department is not required to provide the taxpayer with a document request or allow additional time to schedule an audit of the person's books and records.

B) During the course of an audit, the auditor may issue multiple requests for specific books and records. Prior to issuing the first notice of penalty during an audit, the auditor shall complete a Notice of Demand for Books and Records in accordance with subsection (i) that identifies all books and records that have not been provided pursuant to all earlier requests for the production of documents.

(Source: Amended at 49 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 130.805 <u>Minimum Requirements for Recordkeeping What Records Constitute</u> <u>Minimum Requirement</u>

- a) In General. A taxpayer shall maintain all records that are necessary to <u>determinea</u> determination of the correct tax liability under the <u>Retailers' Occupation Tax</u> Act ("Act") [35 ILCS 120]. All required records must be made available <u>uponon</u> request by the Department. Where a taxpayer's business consists <u>exclusively</u> of the sale of tangible personal property at retail, the following records will be deemed by the Department to constitute a minimum for the purposes of the Act:
 - 1) Cash register tapes, point-of-sale system printouts, and other data used to prepare returns, whether monthly, quarterly, or yearly depending on the taxpayer's filing status. The monthly, quarterly, or yearly records shall have the capability to detail each transaction with sufficient "transaction-level records." For purposes of this Section, "transaction-level records" means, at a minimum, the date of the transaction, invoice or transaction number, description of the items sold, the selling price, and the amount of tax or proper exempt status. Cash register tapes and other data which will provide a daily record of the gross amount of sales.

732 733 734		2)	A record of the amount of merchandise purchased. To fulfill this requirement, copies of all vendors' invoices and taxpayers' copies of purchase orders must be retained serially and in sequence as to date.
735 736 737		3)	A true and complete inventory of the value of stock on hand taken at least once each year.
738 739		<u>4)</u>	Bank statements for all accounts associated with the business.
740		5)	Endoughing and the notions including all schools as and all weeking names
741 742		<u>5)</u>	Federal income tax returns, including all schedules, and all working papers used to prepare the federal income tax returns, including all Form 1099-
742 743			Ks.
7 4 3 744			<u>1X5.</u>
745		<u>6)</u>	Sales tax returns, including all schedules and working papers used to
746		<u> </u>	prepare the sales tax returns.
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748		<u>7)</u>	Monthly statements supporting all Form 1099-Ks received (e.g., from
749			marketplace facilitators, payment processors).
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751		<u>8)</u>	Log of all cash disbursements to vendors, employees, and others.
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753		<u>9)</u>	Documentation for exempt and other non-taxable receipts including such
754			documentation as the name of the exempt entity, Illinois Account ID
755			number, resale certificate, or records relating to sales in interstate
756			commerce. See 86 Ill. Adm. Code 130.120, 130.1405, and 130.2081(c).
757		4.0)	
758 750		<u>10)</u>	For sales requiring delivery, information detailing the purchaser's name,
759 760			street address, city, state, and ZIP code for each sales transaction, and if
760 761			shipped to an address other than the purchaser's, the name, street address,
761			city, state, and ZIP code where delivery is made.
762 763		11)	Any records identified by the Department from a prior audit that the
763 764		<u>11)</u>	taxpayer was instructed to keep.
76 5			taxpayer was instructed to keep.
766		12)	The Department reserves the right to request any records necessary to
767		<u>12)</u>	complete verification, keeping in mind changes in technology and the
768			retailer's specific business.
769			
770	b)	Reco	rds prepared by Automated Data Processing Systems ("ADP"). When an
771	,		tax accounting system is used to maintain all or part of a taxpayer's
772			unting or financial records, such ADP system must include a method of
773			icing legible and readable records which will provide the necessary
774		infor	mation for verifying tax liability. If a taxpayer retains records required to be

retained under Section 130.801 of this Part, in both machine-sensible and hard-copy formats, the taxpayer shall make the records available to the Department in machine-sensible format upon request of the Department in accordance with subsection (b)(5) of this Section. ADP accounting systems encompass all types of data processing systems including, but not limited to, mainframe computer systems, stand-alone, or networked microcomputer systems, Database Management Systems ("DBMS"), and systems using Electronic Data Interchange ("EDI") technology.

1) Definitions

- A) "Database Management System" or "DBMS" means a software system that creates, controls, relates, retrieves, and provides accessibility to data stored in a database.
- B) "Electronic Data Interchange" or "EDI technology" means the computer-to-computer exchange of business transactions in a standardized structured electronic format.
- C) "Machine-sensible record" means a collection of related information in an electronic format. Machine-sensible records include, but are not limited to, data created by point-of-sale ("POS") systems or accounting software, Excel documents, and searchable portable document format ("PDF"). Machine-sensible records do not include hard-copy records that are created or recorded on paper or stored in or by an imaging system such as microfilm, microfiche or storage-only imaging systems.
- D) "Storage-only imaging systems" means a system of computer hardware and software that provides for the storage, retention, and retrieval of documents originally created on paper, including but not limited to, static PDFs or joint photographic experts group ("JPEG"). It does not include any system, or part of a system, that manipulates or processes any information or data contained on the document in any manner other than to reproduce the document in hard-copy or as an optical image.
- E) "Hard-copy" means any documents, records, reports, or other data printed on paper.
- F) "Point-of-sale ("POS") systems" means a system of computer hardware, software, or both that manages customer purchases, accepts payment, and provides receipts. A POS is also how a

318			retaile	er and a customer record a transaction.	
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320	2)	Recordkeeping Requirements - Machine-Sensible Records			
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322		A)	Gener	ral Requirements	
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324			i)	Machine-sensible records used to establish tax compliance	
325			,	shall be retained by the taxpayer. The retained records	
326				shall provide sufficient information to establish matters	
827				required to be shown by a taxpayer in any tax or	
328				information returns. The machine-sensible records shall	
329 329				contain sufficient <u>"transaction-level records"</u> as defined in	
330				subsection (a)(1)detail information so that the details and	
331				the source documents underlying the machine-sensible	
331				records can be identified and made available to the	
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334				Department upon request.	
335 335			::)	The retained records should reconcile to the books and to	
			ii)		
836				the tax return by establishing the relationship (e.g., the	
337				audit trail) between the total of the amounts in the retained	
838				records to the totals in the books and to the tax return.	
339			•••		
340			iii)	The retained records must be capable of being processed.	
841				For purposes of this Section, "capable of being processed"	
842				means to be able to retrieve, manipulate, print hard-copy, or	
343				produce other output. This term does not encompass any	
844				requirement that the program or system that created the	
345				computer data be available to process the data unless the	
346				process is essential to a tax-related computation.	
347					
348			iv)	Taxpayers are not required to construct machine-sensible	
349				records other than those created in the ordinary course of	
350				business. A taxpayer who does not create the electronic	
351				equivalent of a traditional paper document in the ordinary	
352				course of business is not required to construct such a record	
353				for tax purposes.	
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355			v)	All records required to be retained under this Section shall	
356				be preserved unless the Department has provided in writing	
357				that the records are no longer required as explained in	
358				Section 130.825 of this Part.	
359					
360		B)	Electr	onic Data Interchange ("EDI")	
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- i) Where a taxpayer uses EDIelectronic data interchange processes and technology, the level of record detail, in combination with other records related to the transaction, must satisfy the minimum "transaction-level records" requirement as detailed in subsection (a)(1) must be equivalent to the level of detail contained in an acceptable paper record. For example, the retained records should contain such information as vendor name, invoice date, product description, quantity purchased, price, amount of tax, indication of tax status, shipping detail, etc. Taxpayer may use codes Codes may be used to identify some or all of the data elements, as long as provided that the taxpayer provides a method that which allows the Department to interpret the coded information.
- ii) The taxpayer may capture the information necessary to satisfy subsection (b)(2)(B)(i) at any level within the accounting system and need not retain the original EDI transaction records provided the audit trail, authenticity, and integrity of the retained records can be established.

EXAMPLE: AFor example, a taxpayer using EDIelectronic data interchange technology receives electronic invoices from its suppliers. The taxpayer decides to retain the invoice data from completed and verified EDI transactions in its accounts payable system rather than to retain the EDI transactions themselves. Neither Since neither the EDI transaction nor the accounts payable system captures information from the invoice pertaining to the product description or the and vendor name (i.e., they contain only codes for that information). Therefore, the taxpayer must also retain retains other records, such as its vendor master file and product code description lists, and makemakes them available to the Department. If the taxpayer does this In this example, the taxpayer need not retain its EDI transaction for tax purposes.

C) Electronic Data Processing Systems Requirements. The requirements for an electronic data processing accounting system are similar to that of a manual accounting system, in that an adequately designed accounting system should incorporate

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906			Beeth	on.
907	3)	Recor	dkeeni	ng Requirements - ADP Systems Documentation
908	3)	RCCOI	иксерп	ng Requirements - ADI Systems Documentation
909		A)	Unon	the request of the Department, the taxpayer shall provide a
910		A)	-	
910				iption of the business process that created the retained
911				ds. Such description shall include the relationship between
				ecords and the tax documents prepared by the taxpayer and the
913 914				ures employed to ensure the authenticity and integrity of the
914			recor	us.
		D)	That	armarian shall be concluded of demonstratings
916		B)	The t	axpayer shall be capable of demonstrating:
917			:)	the functions being neuformed as they relate to the flow of
918			i)	the functions being performed as they relate to the flow of
919				data through the system;
920			::>	46 - 104 - 10 - 10 - 10 - 10 - 10 - 10 - 1
921			ii)	the internal controls used to ensure accurate and reliable
922				processing; and
923			:::\	the internal controls wood to marrow the amount having
924			iii)	the internal controls used to prevent the unauthorized
925				addition, alteration, or deletion of retained records.
926		C	The f	Collegying anguific decompositation is recovined for machine
927		C)		following specific documentation is required for machine-
928			sensn	ble records pursuant to this Section:
929 930			i)	record formats and levents.
930 931			1)	record formats and layouts;
			::)	field definitions (including the magning of all "codes" year
932			ii)	field definitions, (including the meaning of all "codes" used
933				to represent information);
934			:::7	file descriptions (e.g., data set nome), and
935			iii)	file descriptions (e.g., data set name); and
936 937			:)	detailed abouts of accounts and account descriptions
			iv)	detailed charts of accounts and account descriptions.
938		D)	A	changes to the items and ified in subsections (b)(2)(D) and
939		D)	•	changes to the items specified in subsections (b)(3)(B) and
940				bove, together with their effective dates, shall be documented
941			ana n	nade available to the Department upon request.
942	4)	N/10 als	ina Carr	scible Decords Mointenence Decoirements
943	4)	iviachi	me-ser	sible Records Maintenance Requirements
944		A >	Tha	actablishment of records management practices is solely at the
945 946		A)		establishment of records management practices is solely at the
740			uiscre	etion of the taxpayer, who ultimately bears the burden of

producing records capable of being processed at the time of an examination by the Department. The Department recommends but does not require that taxpayers refer to the National Archives and Record Administration's ("NARA") standards for guidance on the maintenance and storage of electronic records.

- B) In establishing records management practices, taxpayers should consider the following to maintain the integrity of the records:, for example, the labeling of records, the security of the storage environment, the creation of back-up copies and their storage location, and the use of periodic testing to confirm the continued integrity of the records.
- C) The NARA standards may be found at 36 CFR 1234, July 1, 1995 edition.
- D) The taxpayer's computer hardware or software shall accommodate the processing of or the extraction and conversion of retained machine-sensible records.
- Access to Machine-Sensible Records. The manner in which the Department is provided access to machine-sensible records as required in subsection (b) of this Section and Section 130.801(d) of this Part may be satisfied through a variety of means that shall, after consultation with the taxpayer, take into account thea taxpayer's individual facts and circumstances through consultation with the taxpayer. Such access will be provided in one or more of the following manners:
 - A) A taxpayer may provide the Department copies of the machine-sensible records for use on the Department's equipment;
 - B) The taxpayer may arrange to provide the Department with the hardware, software, and personnel resources necessary to access and process the machine-sensible records;
 - C) The taxpayer may arrange for a third party to provide the hardware, software, and personnel resources necessary to access and process the machine-sensible records;
 - D) The taxpayer may convert machine-sensible records to a standard electronic record format specified by the Department-on a magnetic medium that is agreed to by the Department. This may include conversion to a different medium (e.g., from mainframe

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files to microcomputer diskette). These records may be processed on the Department's equipment or at the taxpayer's location; or

- E) The taxpayer and the Department may agree on other means of providing access to the machine-sensible records.
- 6) Taxpayer Responsibility and Discretionary Authority
 - A) Taxpayers are responsible for determining In discharging their responsibilities under the Act, taxpayers are empowered to determine which of their machine-sensible records must be retained and which records may be discarded. These determinations require a consideration of all the facts and circumstances, including whether duplicated or redundant records exist.
 - B) In general, taxpayers should retain the machine-sensible records that are the most direct evidence of the transactions, and have discretion to discard duplicated records and redundant information. In exercising this discretion, the taxpayer should generally retain those records that best facilitate the retrieval and processing of the data during an audit. For example, departmental records stored in departmental data files that are duplicated in a central system could be discarded provided that all required information in the departmental records is contained in the central system and the requirements of this Section are met. Similarly, daily or weekly data files could be discarded provided that appropriate monthly, quarterly, or annual data files with the ability to access appropriate transaction-level records are available.
 - C) In conjunction with meeting the requirements of this Section, a taxpayer may create files solely for the use of the Department. For example, if a database management system is used, it is consistent with this Section for the taxpayer to create and retain a file that contains the transaction-level detail from the database management system and that meets the requirements of the Section. The taxpayer should document the process that created the separate file to show the relationship between that file and the original records.
 - D) A taxpayer may contract with a third party to provide custodial or management services of the records. Such a contract shall not relieve the taxpayer of its responsibilities under this Section.

- c) Alternative Storage Media. For purposes of storage and retention, taxpayers may convert hard-copy documents received or produced in the normal course of business and required to be retained under this Section to microfilm, microfiche or other storage-only imaging systems, such as static PDFs or JPEGs, and may discard the original hard-copy documents, provided the conditions of this Section are met. These records are not a substitute for machine-sensible records (e.g., magnetic tapes, magnetic cartridges or magnetic disks) described in subsection (b) of this Section. Documents which may be stored on these media include, but are not limited to, general books of account, journals, voucher registers, general and subsidiary ledgers and supporting records of details, such as sales invoices, purchase invoices, exemption certificates, and credit memoranda. Storage-only Microfilm, microfiche and other storage only imaging systems shall meet the following requirements:
 - 1) Documentation establishing the procedures for converting the hard-copy documents to microfilm, microfiche or other storage-only imaging systems must be maintained and made available uponon request. Such documentation shall, at a minimum, contain sufficient description to allow an original document to be followed through the conversion system as well as internal procedures established for inspection and quality assurance.
 - 2) Procedures must be established for the effective identification, processing, storage, and preservation of the stored documents and for making them available for the periods they are required to be retained under the Retailers' Occupation Tax Act [35 ILCS 120].
 - 3) All data stored on microfilm, microfiche or other storage-only imaging systems must be maintained and arranged in a manner that permits the location of any particular record.
 - 4) <u>Storage-only Microfiche, microfilm or other storage only</u> imaging systems records must be indexed, cross-referenced, and labeled to show beginning and ending numbers or beginning and ending alphabetical listing of documents included, and must be systematically filed to permit the immediate location of any particular record. A posting reference must be on each document and a control log or catalog of such documents must be maintained.
 - 5) Upon request of the Department, a taxpayer must provide facilities and equipment, in good working order, for reading, locating, and reproducing any documents maintained on microfilm, microfiche or other storage-only imaging systems.

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- When displayed on such equipment or reproduced on paper, the documents must exhibit a high degree of legibility and readability. For this purpose, legibility is defined as the quality of a letter or numeral that enables the observer to identify it positively and quickly to the exclusion of all other letters or numerals. Readability is defined as the quality of a group of letters or numerals being recognized as words or complete numbers.
- 7) There must be no substantial evidence that the microfilm, microfiche or other storage-only imaging systems lack authenticity or integrity.
- d) Effect on Hard-Copy Recordkeeping Requirements
 - 1) Except as otherwise provided, the provisions of this Section do not relieve taxpayers of the responsibility to retain hard-copy records that are created or received in the ordinary course of business as required by existing law and regulations. Hard-copy records may be retained on a recordkeeping medium provided in subsection (c).
 - 2) If hard-copy records are not produced or received or required to be produced or received in the ordinary course of transacting business (i.e., when the taxpayer uses electronic data interchange technology), such hard-copy records need not be created.
 - 3) Unless hard-copy records are required to be provided or received, hard-copy records generated at the time of a transaction need not be retained if all the details relating to the transaction are subsequently received by the taxpayer in an EDI transaction and are retained by the taxpayer in accordance with this Section.
 - 4) Hard-copy records generated at the time of a transaction using a credit or debit card must be retained unless all the details necessary to determine correct tax liability relating to the transaction are subsequently received and retained by the taxpayer in accordance with this Section. Such details include, but may not be limited to, those listed in subsection (b)(2)(B).
 - 5) Computer printouts that are created for validation, control, or other temporary purposes need not be retained.
 - 6) Nothing in this Section shall prevent the Department from requesting hard-copy printouts of retained machine-sensible records. These requests may be made either at the time of an examination or in conjunction with

1119			the testing described in Section 130.825 of this Part.
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1121	(Sourc	e: An	nended at 49 Ill. Reg, effective)
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1123	Section 130.8	10 Re	ecords Required to Support Deductions
1124	,	T T 71	
1125	a)		re the nature of a business is such that charge and time sales are made, or
1126			e the nature of the business is such that a portion of its sales: are for resale;
1127			e within the protection of the Commerce Clause of the Constitution of the
1128			ed States; or consist of services; or are made to any corporation, society,
1129			riation, foundation, or institution organized and operated exclusively for
1130			table, religious, or educational purposes; or are made on or after March 21,
1131			to a governmental body; or are exempt from the <u>retailers' occupation</u>
1132			etailers' Occupation Tax on some other ground, then such records as will
1133 1134		cieari	ly indicate the information required in filing returns must be kept.
1134	b)	Togu	apport deductions made on the tax return form, as authorized under the
1136	U)		lers' Occupation Tax Act ("Act"), on account of receipts: from isolated or
1137			sional sales of tangible personal property; on account of receipts from sales
1138			ngible personal property for resale;, on account of receipts from sales of
1139			ble personal property made within the protection of the Commerce Clause of
1140		_	onstitution of the United States; on account of receipts received by the seller
1141			sales made to any corporation, society, association, foundation, or institution
1142			nized and operated exclusively for charitable, religious, or educational
1143		_	oses; on account of receipts received by the seller from sales made on or
1144			March 21, 1963, to any governmental body; or on any other ground, entries
1145			y books, records, or other pertinent papers or documents of the taxpayer in
1146		-	on thereto shall be in detail sufficient to show:
1147			
1148		<u>1)</u>	the name and address of the taxpayer's customer in each such transaction;
1149			-
1150		2)	the character of every such transaction (e.g., whether it is a sale for resale,
1151			a sale made within the protection of the Commerce Clause of the
1152			Constitution of the United States, an isolated or occasional sale, etc.):
1153			
1154		<u>3)</u>	the date of every such transaction;
1155			
1156		<u>4)</u>	the amount of receipts realized from every such transaction; and
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1158		<u>5)</u>	such other information as may be necessary to establish the nontaxable
1159			character of such transaction under the Act.
1160		_	
1161	c)	HYCA	nt in the case of a sale to a purchaser who will always resell and deliver the

1162		property to itshis customers outside Illinois, any selleranyone claiming to havethat
1163		he has made a nontaxable sale for resale in some form as tangible personal
1164		property shall also keep a Certificate of Resale from the purchaser that contains
1165		the information required under Section 130.1405 of this Part. The failure to
1166		obtain and keep a Certificate of Resale shall create a presumption that the sale
1167		was not a sale for resale. The seller may, however, present other documentary
1168		evidence to overcome this presumption (Seesee Section 86 Ill. Adm. Code
1169		130.1405(d) of this Part).
1170		
1171	(Sour	ce: Amended at 49 Ill. Reg, effective)
1172	`	 ,
1173	Section 130.	320 Preservation of Books During Pendency of Assessment Proceedings
1174		
1175		tax liability However, if a Notice of Tax Liability has been issued, and if the
1176	*	sed by such noticethereby have not been completely disposed of, books and records
1177		eipts received during the period covered by such notice of tax liability. Notice of Tax
1178	•	t be preserved until the termination of all proceedings before the Department or any
1179	other legal pr	oceeding is concluded and before any court upon review.
1180		
1181	(Sour	ce: Amended at 49 Ill. Reg, effective)
1182		
1183		325 Department Authorization to Destroy Records Sooner than Than Would
1184	Otherwise b	e Permissible
1185		
1186	a)	In all cases, the Department may, in writing, authorize the destruction of books
1187		and records and other papers prior to the expiration of the periods of time during
1188		which the taxpayer, except for such written authorization from the Department, is
1189		required to keep itshis books and records. The Department may authorize
1190		destruction of records if the records are preserved in amicrofilm, microfiche, other
1191		storage-only imaging systems or an electronic data processing system and meet
1192		the conditions as prescribed in Section 130.805.
1193		•
1194	b)	Record Retention Limitation Agreements
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1196		1) The Department may, at the request of the taxpayer, enter into a record
1197		retention limitation agreement with a taxpayer. Such an which agreement
1198		may modify or waive any of the specific requirements of Section 130.805.
1199		A taxpayer's request for such an agreement must specify which records, (if
1200		any.) the taxpayer proposes not to retain and provide the reasons for not
1200		retaining such records as well as proposing any other terms of the
1201		requested agreement. The taxpayer shall remain subject to all
1202		requirements of Section 130.805 that are not modified, waived, or
1203		superseded by a duly approved record retention limitation agreement.
1404		supersouch by a duty approved record retention initiation agreement.

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- 2) The Department may revoke or modify a record retention limitation agreement or any provision thereof.
- The record retention limitation agreement shall specifically identify which of the taxpayer's records the Department has determined are not necessary for retention and which the taxpayer may be discarded discard. The agreement shall also clearly state each authorized variance, if any, from the normal provisions of Section 130.805. The agreement shall also document other understandings reached with the Department, which may include, but not be limited to:
 - A) the conversion of files created on an obsolete computer system;
 - B) restoration of lost or damaged files and the actions to be taken; <u>and</u>
 - C) use of taxpayer computer resources.
- 4) The Department shall consider a taxpayer's request for a record retention limitation agreement and notify the taxpayer of the actions to be taken. The Department's decision to enter or not to enter into a record retention limitation agreement shall not relieve the taxpayer of the responsibility under the Retailers Occupation Tax Act [35 ILCS 120] to keep adequate and complete records necessary to a determination of tax liability.
- 5) Unless otherwise specified, an agreement shall not apply to accounting and tax systems added subsequent to the effective date of the agreement. All machine-sensible records produced by a subsequently added accounting or tax system shall be retained by the taxpayer in accordance with Section 130.805 until a new agreement is entered into with the Department.
- On the otherwise specified, an agreement shall not apply to any subsidiary or other entity that, subsequent to the effective date of a record retention limitation agreement, is acquired by the taxpayer. All machine-sensible records produced by the acquired subsidiary shall be retained pursuant to Section 130.805 and any record retention limitation agreement that may have been in effect for the acquired subsidiary ("pre-acquisition agreement"). The provisions of the pre-acquisition agreement shall continue to apply to the acquired subsidiary until revoked or modified by the Department or a new agreement applying to the acquired subsidiary is entered into.

1248	7)	To evaluate the propriety of a record retention limitation agreement, the
1249		Department may conduct an evaluation of the taxpayer's record retention
1250		practices. The evaluation may include a review of the taxpayer's relevant
1251		data processing and accounting systems, including systems using
1252		electronic data interchange technology.
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1254		A) The Department shall notify the taxpayer of the results of any
1255		evaluation, including acceptance or disapproval of any proposals
1256		made by the taxpayer (e.g., to discard certain records) or any
1257		changes considered necessary to bring the taxpayer's practices into
1258		compliance with Section 130.805.
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1260		B) The evaluation of a taxpayer's record retention practices under this
1261		Section is not directly related to the determination of tax reporting
1262		accuracy for a particular period or return. An evaluation made
1263		under this Section is not an "audit".
1264		
1265	(Source: Ame	nded at 49 Ill. Reg, effective)