

99TH GENERAL ASSEMBLY State of Illinois 2015 and 2016 HB3888

by Rep. Keith Wheeler

SYNOPSIS AS INTRODUCED:

35 ILCS 105/3-5 35 ILCS 105/3-50 from Ch. 120, par. 439.3-50 35 ILCS 110/2 from Ch. 120, par. 439.32 35 ILCS 115/2 from Ch. 120, par. 439.102 35 ILCS 120/2-45 from Ch. 120, par. 441-45

Amends the Use Tax Act, the Service Use Tax Act, the Service Occupation Tax Act, and the Retailers' Occupation Tax Act to extend the Manufacturing Machinery and Equipment Exemption to production related tangible personal property. Provides that the term "production related tangible personal property" includes certain supplies and consumables used in a manufacturing facility. Effective immediately.

LRB099 10119 HLH 30342 b

FISCAL NOTE ACT MAY APPLY

1 AN ACT concerning revenue.

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

- 4 Section 5. The Use Tax Act is amended by changing Sections
- 5 3-5 and 3-50 as follows:
- 6 (35 ILCS 105/3-5)

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- Sec. 3-5. Exemptions. Use of the following tangible personal property is exempt from the tax imposed by this Act:
- 9 Personal property purchased from a corporation, association, foundation, institution, 10 society, organization, other than a limited liability company, that is 11 organized and operated as a not-for-profit service enterprise 12 for the benefit of persons 65 years of age or older if the 13 14 personal property was not purchased by the enterprise for the purpose of resale by the enterprise. 15
 - (2) Personal property purchased by a not-for-profit Illinois county fair association for use in conducting, operating, or promoting the county fair.
- (3) Personal property purchased by a not-for-profit arts or cultural organization that establishes, by proof required by the Department by rule, that it has received an exemption under Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code and that is organized and operated primarily for the presentation or

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- support of arts or cultural programming, activities, or services. These organizations include, but are not limited to, music and dramatic arts organizations such as symphony orchestras and theatrical groups, arts and cultural service organizations, local arts councils, visual arts organizations, and media arts organizations. On and after the effective date 7 of this amendatory Act of the 92nd General Assembly, however, an entity otherwise eligible for this exemption shall not make tax-free purchases unless it has an active identification number issued by the Department.
 - (4) Personal property purchased by a governmental body, by corporation, society, association, foundation, institution organized and operated exclusively for charitable, religious, or educational purposes, or by a not-for-profit corporation, society, association, foundation, institution, or organization that has no compensated officers or employees and that is organized and operated primarily for the recreation of persons 55 years of age or older. A limited liability company may qualify for the exemption under this paragraph only if the limited liability company is organized and exclusively for educational purposes. On and after July 1, 1987, however, no entity otherwise eligible for this exemption shall make tax-free purchases unless it has an active exemption identification number issued by the Department.
 - (5) Until July 1, 2003, a passenger car that is a replacement vehicle to the extent that the purchase price of

- 1 the car is subject to the Replacement Vehicle Tax.
- 2 (6) Until July 1, 2003 and beginning again on September 1, 2004 through August 30, 2014, graphic arts machinery and 3 equipment, including repair and replacement parts, both new and 4 5 used, and including that manufactured on special order, 6 certified by the purchaser to be used primarily for graphic 7 production, and including machinery and equipment purchased for lease. Equipment includes chemicals or chemicals 8 9 acting as catalysts but only if the chemicals or chemicals

acting as catalysts effect a direct and immediate change upon a

12 (7) Farm chemicals.

graphic arts product.

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- 13 (8) Legal tender, currency, medallions, or gold or silver 14 coinage issued by the State of Illinois, the government of the 15 United States of America, or the government of any foreign 16 country, and bullion.
- 17 (9) Personal property purchased from a teacher-sponsored 18 student organization affiliated with an elementary or 19 secondary school located in Illinois.
- 20 (10) A motor vehicle that is used for automobile renting, 21 as defined in the Automobile Renting Occupation and Use Tax 22 Act.
- 23 (11) Farm machinery and equipment, both new and used, 24 including that manufactured on special order, certified by the 25 purchaser to be used primarily for production agriculture or 26 State or federal agricultural programs, including individual

replacement parts for the machinery and equipment, including machinery and equipment purchased for lease, and including implements of husbandry defined in Section 1-130 of the Illinois Vehicle Code, farm machinery and agricultural chemical and fertilizer spreaders, and nurse wagons required to be registered under Section 3-809 of the Illinois Vehicle Code, but excluding other motor vehicles required to be registered under the Illinois Vehicle Code. Horticultural polyhouses or hoop houses used for propagating, growing, or overwintering plants shall be considered farm machinery and equipment under this item (11). Agricultural chemical tender tanks and dry boxes shall include units sold separately from a motor vehicle required to be licensed and units sold mounted on a motor vehicle required to be licensed if the selling price of the tender is separately stated.

Farm machinery and equipment shall include precision farming equipment that is installed or purchased to be installed on farm machinery and equipment including, but not limited to, tractors, harvesters, sprayers, planters, seeders, or spreaders. Precision farming equipment includes, but is not limited to, soil testing sensors, computers, monitors, software, global positioning and mapping systems, and other such equipment.

Farm machinery and equipment also includes computers, sensors, software, and related equipment used primarily in the computer-assisted operation of production agriculture

facilities, equipment, and activities such as, but not limited to, the collection, monitoring, and correlation of animal and crop data for the purpose of formulating animal diets and agricultural chemicals. This item (11) is exempt from the provisions of Section 3-90.

(12) Until June 30, 2013, fuel and petroleum products sold to or used by an air common carrier, certified by the carrier to be used for consumption, shipment, or storage in the conduct of its business as an air common carrier, for a flight destined for or returning from a location or locations outside the United States without regard to previous or subsequent domestic stopovers.

Beginning July 1, 2013, fuel and petroleum products sold to or used by an air carrier, certified by the carrier to be used for consumption, shipment, or storage in the conduct of its business as an air common carrier, for a flight that (i) is engaged in foreign trade or is engaged in trade between the United States and any of its possessions and (ii) transports at least one individual or package for hire from the city of origination to the city of final destination on the same aircraft, without regard to a change in the flight number of that aircraft.

(13) Proceeds of mandatory service charges separately stated on customers' bills for the purchase and consumption of food and beverages purchased at retail from a retailer, to the extent that the proceeds of the service charge are in fact

- turned over as tips or as a substitute for tips to the employees who participate directly in preparing, serving, hosting or cleaning up the food or beverage function with respect to which the service charge is imposed.
 - (14) Until July 1, 2003, oil field exploration, drilling, and production equipment, including (i) rigs and parts of rigs, rotary rigs, cable tool rigs, and workover rigs, (ii) pipe and tubular goods, including casing and drill strings, (iii) pumps and pump-jack units, (iv) storage tanks and flow lines, (v) any individual replacement part for oil field exploration, drilling, and production equipment, and (vi) machinery and equipment purchased for lease; but excluding motor vehicles required to be registered under the Illinois Vehicle Code.
 - (15) Photoprocessing machinery and equipment, including repair and replacement parts, both new and used, including that manufactured on special order, certified by the purchaser to be used primarily for photoprocessing, and including photoprocessing machinery and equipment purchased for lease.
 - (16) Coal and aggregate exploration, mining, off-highway hauling, processing, maintenance, and reclamation equipment, including replacement parts and equipment, and including equipment purchased for lease, but excluding motor vehicles required to be registered under the Illinois Vehicle Code. The changes made to this Section by Public Act 97-767 apply on and after July 1, 2003, but no claim for credit or refund is allowed on or after August 16, 2013 (the effective date of

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- Public Act 98-456) for such taxes paid during the period beginning July 1, 2003 and ending on August 16, 2013 (the
- 3 effective date of Public Act 98-456).
 - equipment, sold as a unit or kit, assembled or installed by the retailer, certified by the user to be used only for the production of ethyl alcohol that will be used for consumption as motor fuel or as a component of motor fuel for the personal use of the user, and not subject to sale or resale.
 - (18) Manufacturing and assembling machinery and equipment used primarily in the process of manufacturing or assembling tangible personal property for wholesale or retail sale or lease, whether that sale or lease is made directly by the manufacturer or by some other person, whether the materials used in the process are owned by the manufacturer or some other person, or whether that sale or lease is made apart from or as an incident to the seller's engaging in the service occupation of producing machines, tools, dies, jigs, patterns, gauges, or other similar items of no commercial value on special order for The exemption provided by this a particular purchaser. paragraph (18) includes production related tangible personal property, as defined in Section 3-50, purchased on or after July 1, 2015. The exemption provided by this paragraph (18) does not include machinery and equipment used in (i) generation of electricity for wholesale or retail sale; (ii) the generation or treatment of natural or artificial gas for

- wholesale or retail sale that is delivered to customers through pipes, pipelines, or mains; or (iii) the treatment of water for wholesale or retail sale that is delivered to customers through pipes, pipelines, or mains. The provisions of Public Act 98-583
- 5 are declaratory of existing law as to the meaning and scope of
- 6 this exemption.
- 7 (19) Personal property delivered to a purchaser or 8 purchaser's donee inside Illinois when the purchase order for 9 that personal property was received by a florist located 10 outside Illinois who has a florist located inside Illinois 11 deliver the personal property.
- 12 (20) Semen used for artificial insemination of livestock 13 for direct agricultural production.
- (21) Horses, or interests in horses, registered with and 14 15 meeting the requirements of any of the Arabian Horse Club 16 Registry of America, Appaloosa Horse Club, American Quarter 17 Horse Association, United States Trotting Association, or Jockey Club, as appropriate, used for purposes of breeding or 18 19 racing for prizes. This item (21) is exempt from the provisions 20 of Section 3-90, and the exemption provided for under this item (21) applies for all periods beginning May 30, 1995, but no 21 22 claim for credit or refund is allowed on or after January 1, 23 2008 for such taxes paid during the period beginning May 30, 2000 and ending on January 1, 2008. 24
- 25 (22) Computers and communications equipment utilized for 26 any hospital purpose and equipment used in the diagnosis,

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analysis, or treatment of hospital patients purchased by a lessor who leases the equipment, under a lease of one year or longer executed or in effect at the time the lessor would otherwise be subject to the tax imposed by this Act, to a hospital that has been issued an active tax exemption identification number by the Department under Section 1g of the Retailers' Occupation Tax Act. If the equipment is leased in a manner that does not qualify for this exemption or is used in any other non-exempt manner, the lessor shall be liable for the tax imposed under this Act or the Service Use Tax Act, as the case may be, based on the fair market value of the property at the time the non-qualifying use occurs. No lessor shall collect or attempt to collect an amount (however designated) that purports to reimburse that lessor for the tax imposed by this Act or the Service Use Tax Act, as the case may be, if the tax has not been paid by the lessor. If a lessor improperly collects any such amount from the lessee, the lessee shall have a legal right to claim a refund of that amount from the lessor. If, however, that amount is not refunded to the lessee for any reason, the lessor is liable to pay that amount to the Department.

(23) Personal property purchased by a lessor who leases the property, under a lease of one year or longer executed or in effect at the time the lessor would otherwise be subject to the tax imposed by this Act, to a governmental body that has been issued an active sales tax exemption identification number by

the Department under Section 1g of the Retailers' Occupation Tax Act. If the property is leased in a manner that does not qualify for this exemption or used in any other non-exempt manner, the lessor shall be liable for the tax imposed under this Act or the Service Use Tax Act, as the case may be, based on the fair market value of the property at the time the non-qualifying use occurs. No lessor shall collect or attempt to collect an amount (however designated) that purports to reimburse that lessor for the tax imposed by this Act or the Service Use Tax Act, as the case may be, if the tax has not been paid by the lessor. If a lessor improperly collects any such amount from the lessee, the lessee shall have a legal right to claim a refund of that amount from the lessor. If, however, that amount is not refunded to the lessee for any reason, the lessor is liable to pay that amount to the Department.

- December 31, 1995 and ending with taxable years ending on or after December 31, 1995 and ending with taxable years ending on or before December 31, 2004, personal property that is donated for disaster relief to be used in a State or federally declared disaster area in Illinois or bordering Illinois by a manufacturer or retailer that is registered in this State to a corporation, society, association, foundation, or institution that has been issued a sales tax exemption identification number by the Department that assists victims of the disaster who reside within the declared disaster area.
 - (25) Beginning with taxable years ending on or after

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December 31, 1995 and ending with taxable years ending on or 1 2 before December 31, 2004, personal property that is used in the 3 performance of infrastructure repairs in this State, including but not limited to municipal roads and streets, access roads, 4 5 bridges, sidewalks, waste disposal systems, water and sewer 6 extensions, water distribution and purification 7 facilities, storm water drainage and retention facilities, and sewage treatment facilities, resulting from a 8 State or 9 federally declared disaster in Illinois or bordering Illinois 10 when such repairs are initiated on facilities located in the declared disaster area within 6 months after the disaster. 11

- (26) Beginning July 1, 1999, game or game birds purchased at a "game breeding and hunting preserve area" as that term is used in the Wildlife Code. This paragraph is exempt from the provisions of Section 3-90.
- (27) A motor vehicle, as that term is defined in Section 1-146 of the Illinois Vehicle Code, that is donated to a corporation, limited liability company, society, association, foundation, or institution that is determined by the Department to be organized and operated exclusively for educational purposes. For purposes of this exemption, "a corporation, limited liability company, society, association, foundation, or institution organized and operated exclusively for educational purposes" means all tax-supported public schools, private schools that offer systematic instruction in useful branches of learning by methods common to public schools and

- that compare favorably in their scope and intensity with the
 course of study presented in tax-supported schools, and
 vocational or technical schools or institutes organized and
 operated exclusively to provide a course of study of not less
 than 6 weeks duration and designed to prepare individuals to
 follow a trade or to pursue a manual, technical, mechanical,
 industrial, business, or commercial occupation.
 - (28) Beginning January 1, 2000, personal property, including food, purchased through fundraising events for the benefit of a public or private elementary or secondary school, a group of those schools, or one or more school districts if the events are sponsored by an entity recognized by the school district that consists primarily of volunteers and includes parents and teachers of the school children. This paragraph does not apply to fundraising events (i) for the benefit of private home instruction or (ii) for which the fundraising entity purchases the personal property sold at the events from another individual or entity that sold the property for the purpose of resale by the fundraising entity and that profits from the sale to the fundraising entity. This paragraph is exempt from the provisions of Section 3-90.
 - (29) Beginning January 1, 2000 and through December 31, 2001, new or used automatic vending machines that prepare and serve hot food and beverages, including coffee, soup, and other items, and replacement parts for these machines. Beginning January 1, 2002 and through June 30, 2003, machines and parts

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- for machines used in commercial, coin-operated amusement and vending business if a use or occupation tax is paid on the gross receipts derived from the use of the commercial, coin-operated amusement and vending machines. This paragraph is exempt from the provisions of Section 3-90.
 - (30) Beginning January 1, 2001 and through June 30, 2016, food for human consumption that is to be consumed off the premises where it is sold (other than alcoholic beverages, soft and food that has been prepared for immediate drinks. consumption) and prescription and nonprescription medicines, drugs, medical appliances, and insulin, urine testing materials, syringes, and needles used by diabetics, for human use, when purchased for use by a person receiving medical assistance under Article V of the Illinois Public Aid Code who resides in a licensed long-term care facility, as defined in the Nursing Home Care Act, or in a licensed facility as defined in the ID/DD Community Care Act or the Specialized Mental Health Rehabilitation Act of 2013.
 - (31) Beginning on the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 92nd General Assembly, computers and communications equipment utilized for any hospital purpose and equipment used in the diagnosis, analysis, or treatment of hospital patients purchased by a lessor who leases the equipment, under a lease of one year or longer executed or in effect at the time the lessor would otherwise be subject to the tax imposed by this Act, to a hospital that has been issued an active tax exemption

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identification number by the Department under Section 1g of the Retailers' Occupation Tax Act. If the equipment is leased in a manner that does not qualify for this exemption or is used in any other nonexempt manner, the lessor shall be liable for the tax imposed under this Act or the Service Use Tax Act, as the case may be, based on the fair market value of the property at the time the nonqualifying use occurs. No lessor shall collect or attempt to collect an amount (however designated) that purports to reimburse that lessor for the tax imposed by this Act or the Service Use Tax Act, as the case may be, if the tax has not been paid by the lessor. If a lessor improperly collects any such amount from the lessee, the lessee shall have a legal right to claim a refund of that amount from the lessor. If, however, that amount is not refunded to the lessee for any reason, the lessor is liable to pay that amount to the Department. This paragraph is exempt from the provisions of Section 3-90.

(32) Beginning on the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 92nd General Assembly, personal property purchased by a lessor who leases the property, under a lease of one year or longer executed or in effect at the time the lessor would otherwise be subject to the tax imposed by this Act, to a governmental body that has been issued an active sales tax exemption identification number by the Department under Section 1g of the Retailers' Occupation Tax Act. If the property is leased in a manner that does not qualify for this

exemption or used in any other nonexempt manner, the lessor shall be liable for the tax imposed under this Act or the Service Use Tax Act, as the case may be, based on the fair market value of the property at the time the nonqualifying use occurs. No lessor shall collect or attempt to collect an amount (however designated) that purports to reimburse that lessor for the tax imposed by this Act or the Service Use Tax Act, as the case may be, if the tax has not been paid by the lessor. If a lessor improperly collects any such amount from the lessee, the lessee shall have a legal right to claim a refund of that amount from the lessor. If, however, that amount is not refunded to the lessee for any reason, the lessor is liable to pay that amount to the Department. This paragraph is exempt from the provisions of Section 3-90.

(33) On and after July 1, 2003 and through June 30, 2004, the use in this State of motor vehicles of the second division with a gross vehicle weight in excess of 8,000 pounds and that are subject to the commercial distribution fee imposed under Section 3-815.1 of the Illinois Vehicle Code. Beginning on July 1, 2004 and through June 30, 2005, the use in this State of motor vehicles of the second division: (i) with a gross vehicle weight rating in excess of 8,000 pounds; (ii) that are subject to the commercial distribution fee imposed under Section 3-815.1 of the Illinois Vehicle Code; and (iii) that are primarily used for commercial purposes. Through June 30, 2005, this exemption applies to repair and replacement parts added

- after the initial purchase of such a motor vehicle if that
 motor vehicle is used in a manner that would qualify for the
 rolling stock exemption otherwise provided for in this Act. For
 purposes of this paragraph, the term "used for commercial
 purposes" means the transportation of persons or property in
 furtherance of any commercial or industrial enterprise,
 whether for-hire or not.
 - (34) Beginning January 1, 2008, tangible personal property used in the construction or maintenance of a community water supply, as defined under Section 3.145 of the Environmental Protection Act, that is operated by a not-for-profit corporation that holds a valid water supply permit issued under Title IV of the Environmental Protection Act. This paragraph is exempt from the provisions of Section 3-90.
 - (35) Beginning January 1, 2010, materials, parts, equipment, components, and furnishings incorporated into or upon an aircraft as part of the modification, refurbishment, completion, replacement, repair, or maintenance of the aircraft. This exemption includes consumable supplies used in the modification, refurbishment, completion, replacement, repair, and maintenance of aircraft, but excludes any materials, parts, equipment, components, and consumable supplies used in the modification, replacement, repair, and maintenance of aircraft engines or power plants, whether such engines or power plants are installed or uninstalled upon any such aircraft. "Consumable supplies" include, but are not

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limited to, adhesive, tape, sandpaper, general purpose lubricants, cleaning solution, latex gloves, and protective films. This exemption applies only to the use of qualifying tangible personal property by persons who modify, refurbish, complete, repair, replace, or maintain aircraft and who (i) hold an Air Agency Certificate and are empowered to operate an the repair station by Federal Aviation approved Administration, (ii) have a Class IV Rating, and (iii) conduct operations in accordance with Part 145 of the Federal Aviation Regulations. The exemption does not include aircraft operated by a commercial air carrier providing scheduled passenger air service pursuant to authority issued under Part 121 or Part 129 of the Federal Aviation Regulations. The changes made to this paragraph (35) by Public Act 98-534 are declarative of existing law.

(36)Tangible personal property purchased by public-facilities corporation, as described in Section 11-65-10 of the Illinois Municipal Code, for purposes of constructing or furnishing a municipal convention hall, but only if the legal title to the municipal convention hall is transferred to the municipality without any further consideration by or on behalf of the municipality at the time of the completion of the municipal convention hall or upon the retirement or redemption of any bonds or other debt instruments issued by the public-facilities corporation in connection with the development of the municipal convention hall.

- 1 exemption includes existing public-facilities corporations as
- 2 provided in Section 11-65-25 of the Illinois Municipal Code.
- 3 This paragraph is exempt from the provisions of Section 3-90.
- 4 (Source: P.A. 97-38, eff. 6-28-11; 97-227, eff. 1-1-12; 97-431,
- 5 eff. 8-16-11; 97-636, eff. 6-1-12; 97-767, eff. 7-9-12; 98-104,
- 6 eff. 7-22-13; 98-422, eff. 8-16-13; 98-456, eff. 8-16-13;
- 7 98-534, eff. 8-23-13; 98-574, eff. 1-1-14; 98-583, eff. 1-1-14;
- 8 98-756, eff. 7-16-14.)

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- 9 (35 ILCS 105/3-50) (from Ch. 120, par. 439.3-50)
 - Sec. 3-50. Manufacturing and assembly exemption. The manufacturing and assembling machinery and equipment exemption includes machinery and equipment that replaces machinery and equipment in an existing manufacturing facility as well as machinery and equipment that are for use in an expanded or new manufacturing facility. The machinery and equipment exemption also includes machinery and equipment used in the general maintenance or repair of exempt machinery and equipment or for in-house manufacture of exempt machinery and equipment. The machinery and equipment exemption does not include machinery and equipment used in (i) the generation of electricity for wholesale or retail sale; (ii) the generation or treatment of natural or artificial gas for wholesale or retail sale that is delivered to customers through pipes, pipelines, or mains; or (iii) the treatment of water for wholesale or retail sale that is delivered to customers through pipes, pipelines, or mains.

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- The provisions of this amendatory Act of the 98th General Assembly are declaratory of existing law as to the meaning and scope of this exemption. For the purposes of this exemption, terms have the following meanings:
 - (1) "Manufacturing process" means the production of an article of tangible personal property, whether the article is a finished product or an article for use in the process of manufacturing or assembling a different article of tangible personal property, by a procedure commonly regarded as manufacturing, processing, fabricating, or refining that changes some existing material into a material with a different form, use, or name. In relation to a recognized integrated business composed of a series of operations that collectively constitute manufacturing, or individually constitute manufacturing operations, the manufacturing process commences with the first operation or stage of production in the series and does not end until the completion of the final product in the last operation or stage of production in the series. For purposes of this exemption, photoprocessing is a manufacturing process of tangible personal property for wholesale or retail sale.
 - (2) "Assembling process" means the production of an article of tangible personal property, whether the article is a finished product or an article for use in the process of manufacturing or assembling a different article of tangible personal property, by the combination of existing

materials in a manner commonly regarded as assembling that results in an article or material of a different form, use, or name.

- (3) "Machinery" means major mechanical machines or major components of those machines contributing to a manufacturing or assembling process.
- (4) "Equipment" includes an independent device or tool separate from machinery but essential to an integrated manufacturing or assembly process; including computers used primarily in a manufacturer's computer assisted design, computer assisted manufacturing (CAD/CAM) system; any subunit or assembly comprising a component of any machinery or auxiliary, adjunct, or attachment parts of machinery, such as tools, dies, jigs, fixtures, patterns, and molds; and any parts that require periodic replacement in the course of normal operation; but does not include hand tools. Equipment includes chemicals or chemicals acting as catalysts but only if the chemicals or chemicals acting as catalysts effect a direct and immediate change upon a product being manufactured or assembled for wholesale or retail sale or lease.
- (5) "Production related tangible personal property" means all tangible personal property that is used or consumed by the purchaser in a manufacturing facility in which a manufacturing process takes place and includes, without limitation, tangible personal property that is

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purchased for incorporation into real estate within a manufacturing facility, supplies and consumables used in a manufacturing facility including fuels, coolants, solvents, oils, lubricants, and adhesives, hand tools, protective apparel, and fire and safety equipment used or consumed within a manufacturing facility, and tangible personal property that is used or consumed in activities such as research and development, preproduction material handling, receiving, quality control, inventory control, staging, storage, and packaging for shipping and transportation purposes. "Production related tangible personal property" does not include (i) tangible personal property that is used, within or without a manufacturing facility, in sales, purchasing, accounting, management, marketing, personnel recruitment or selection, or landscaping or (ii) tangible personal property that is required to be titled or registered with a department, agency, or unit of federal, State, or local government.

The manufacturing and assembling machinery and equipment exemption includes production related tangible personal property that is purchased on or after July 1, 2007 and on or before June 30, 2008 and on or after July 1, 2015. The exemption for production related tangible personal property purchased on or after July 1, 2007 and on or before June 30, 2008 is subject to both of the following limitations:

(1) The maximum amount of the exemption for any one

taxpayer may not exceed 5% of the purchase price of production related tangible personal property that is purchased on or after July 1, 2007 and on or before June 30, 2008. A credit under Section 3-85 of this Act may not be earned by the purchase of production related tangible personal property for which an exemption is received under this Section.

(2) The maximum aggregate amount of the exemptions for production related tangible personal property awarded under this Act and the Retailers' Occupation Tax Act to all taxpayers <u>purchased on or after July 1, 2007 and before June 30, 2008</u> may not exceed \$10,000,000. If the claims for the exemption exceed \$10,000,000, then the Department shall reduce the amount of the exemption to each taxpayer on a pro rata basis.

The Department $\underline{\text{shall}}$ $\underline{\text{may}}$ adopt rules to implement and administer the exemption for production related tangible personal property.

The manufacturing and assembling machinery and equipment exemption includes the sale of materials to a purchaser who produces exempted types of machinery, equipment, or tools and who rents or leases that machinery, equipment, or tools to a manufacturer of tangible personal property. This exemption also includes the sale of materials to a purchaser who manufactures those materials into an exempted type of machinery, equipment, or tools that the purchaser uses himself

or herself in the manufacturing of tangible personal property. 1 2 This exemption includes the sale of exempted types of machinery 3 or equipment to a purchaser who is not the manufacturer, but who rents or leases the use of the property to a manufacturer. 5 The purchaser of the machinery and equipment who has an active resale registration number shall furnish that number to the 6 seller at the time of purchase. A user of the machinery, 7 8 equipment, or tools without an active resale registration 9 number shall prepare a certificate of exemption for each 10 transaction stating facts establishing the exemption for that 11 transaction, and that certificate shall be available to the 12 Department for inspection or audit. The Department shall 13 prescribe the form of the certificate. Informal rulings, 14 opinions, or letters issued by the Department in response to an 15 inquiry or request for an opinion from any person regarding the 16 coverage and applicability of this exemption to specific 17 devices shall be published, maintained as a public record, and made available for public inspection and copying. If the 18 informal ruling, opinion, or letter contains trade secrets or 19 20 other confidential information, where possible, the Department shall delete that information before publication. Whenever 21 22 informal rulings, opinions, or letters contain a policy of 23 general applicability, the Department shall formulate and adopt that policy as a rule in accordance with the Illinois 24 25 Administrative Procedure Act.

26 (Source: P.A. 98-583, eff. 1-1-14.)

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- Section 10. The Service Use Tax Act is amended by changing
 Section 2 as follows:
- 3 (35 ILCS 110/2) (from Ch. 120, par. 439.32)
- 4 Sec. 2. Definitions.
 - "Use" means the exercise by any person of any right or power over tangible personal property incident to the ownership of that property, but does not include the sale or use for demonstration by him of that property in any form as tangible personal property in the regular course of business. "Use" does not mean the interim use of tangible personal property nor the physical incorporation of tangible personal property, as an ingredient or constituent, into other tangible personal property, (a) which is sold in the regular course of business (b) which the person incorporating such ingredient or constituent therein has undertaken at the time of such purchase interstate commerce to be transported in cause to to destinations outside the State of Illinois.
 - "Purchased from a serviceman" means the acquisition of the ownership of, or title to, tangible personal property through a sale of service.
- "Purchaser" means any person who, through a sale of service, acquires the ownership of, or title to, any tangible personal property.
- "Cost price" means the consideration paid by the serviceman

for a purchase valued in money, whether paid in money or otherwise, including cash, credits and services, and shall be determined without any deduction on account of the supplier's cost of the property sold or on account of any other expense incurred by the supplier. When a serviceman contracts out part or all of the services required in his sale of service, it shall be presumed that the cost price to the serviceman of the property transferred to him or her by his or her subcontractor is equal to 50% of the subcontractor's charges to the serviceman in the absence of proof of the consideration paid by the subcontractor for the purchase of such property.

"Selling price" means the consideration for a sale valued in money whether received in money or otherwise, including cash, credits and service, and shall be determined without any deduction on account of the serviceman's cost of the property sold, the cost of materials used, labor or service cost or any other expense whatsoever, but does not include interest or finance charges which appear as separate items on the bill of sale or sales contract nor charges that are added to prices by sellers on account of the seller's duty to collect, from the purchaser, the tax that is imposed by this Act.

"Department" means the Department of Revenue.

"Person" means any natural individual, firm, partnership, association, joint stock company, joint venture, public or private corporation, limited liability company, and any receiver, executor, trustee, guardian or other representative

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1 appointed by order of any court.

"Sale of service" means any transaction except:

- (1) a retail sale of tangible personal property taxable under the Retailers' Occupation Tax Act or under the Use
- (2) a sale of tangible personal property for the purpose of resale made in compliance with Section 2c of the Retailers' Occupation Tax Act.
- (3) except as hereinafter provided, a sale or transfer of tangible personal property as an incident to the rendering of service for or by any governmental body, or by any corporation, society, association, for or foundation institution organized and or operated exclusively for charitable, religious or educational purposes or any not-for-profit corporation, association, foundation, institution or organization which has no compensated officers or employees and which is organized and operated primarily for the recreation of persons 55 years of age or older. A limited liability company may qualify for the exemption under this paragraph only if the limited liability company is organized and operated exclusively for educational purposes.
- (4) a sale or transfer of tangible personal property as an incident to the rendering of service for interstate carriers for hire for use as rolling stock moving in interstate commerce or by lessors under a lease of one year

or longer, executed or in effect at the time of purchase of personal property, to interstate carriers for hire for use as rolling stock moving in interstate commerce so long as so used by such interstate carriers for hire, and equipment operated by a telecommunications provider, licensed as a common carrier by the Federal Communications Commission, which is permanently installed in or affixed to aircraft moving in interstate commerce.

(4a) a sale or transfer of tangible personal property as an incident to the rendering of service for owners, lessors, or shippers of tangible personal property which is utilized by interstate carriers for hire for use as rolling stock moving in interstate commerce so long as so used by interstate carriers for hire, and equipment operated by a telecommunications provider, licensed as a common carrier by the Federal Communications Commission, which is permanently installed in or affixed to aircraft moving in interstate commerce.

(4a-5) on and after July 1, 2003 and through June 30, 2004, a sale or transfer of a motor vehicle of the second division with a gross vehicle weight in excess of 8,000 pounds as an incident to the rendering of service if that motor vehicle is subject to the commercial distribution fee imposed under Section 3-815.1 of the Illinois Vehicle Code. Beginning on July 1, 2004 and through June 30, 2005, the use in this State of motor vehicles of the second division:

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(i) with a gross vehicle weight rating in excess of 8,000 pounds; (ii) that are subject to the commercial distribution fee imposed under Section 3-815.1 of the Illinois Vehicle Code; and (iii) that are primarily used for commercial purposes. Through June 30, exemption applies to repair and replacement parts added after the initial purchase of such a motor vehicle if that motor vehicle is used in a manner that would qualify for the rolling stock exemption otherwise provided for in this Act. For purposes of this paragraph, "used for commercial purposes" means the transportation of persons or property in furtherance of any commercial or industrial enterprise whether for-hire or not.

(5) a sale or transfer of machinery and equipment used primarily in the process of the manufacturing assembling, either in an existing, an expanded or a new manufacturing facility, of tangible personal property for wholesale or retail sale or lease, whether such sale or lease is made directly by the manufacturer or by some other person, whether the materials used in the process are owned by the manufacturer or some other person, or whether such sale or lease is made apart from or as an incident to the seller's engaging in а service occupation and applicable tax is a Service Use Tax or Service Occupation Tax, rather than Use Tax or Retailers' Occupation Tax. The exemption provided by this paragraph (5) includes

(5a) the repairing, reconditioning or remodeling, for a common carrier by rail, of tangible personal property which belongs to such carrier for hire, and as to which such carrier receives the physical possession of the repaired, reconditioned or remodeled item of tangible personal property in Illinois, and which such carrier transports, or shares with another common carrier in the transportation of such property, out of Illinois on a standard uniform bill of lading showing the person who repaired, reconditioned or remodeled the property to a destination outside Illinois, for use outside Illinois.

(5b) a sale or transfer of tangible personal property which is produced by the seller thereof on special order in

such a way as to have made the applicable tax the Service Occupation Tax or the Service Use Tax, rather than the Retailers' Occupation Tax or the Use Tax, for an interstate carrier by rail which receives the physical possession of such property in Illinois, and which transports such property, or shares with another common carrier in the transportation of such property, out of Illinois on a standard uniform bill of lading showing the seller of the property as the shipper or consignor of such property to a destination outside Illinois, for use outside Illinois.

- (6) until July 1, 2003, a sale or transfer of distillation machinery and equipment, sold as a unit or kit and assembled or installed by the retailer, which machinery and equipment is certified by the user to be used only for the production of ethyl alcohol that will be used for consumption as motor fuel or as a component of motor fuel for the personal use of such user and not subject to sale or resale.
- (7) at the election of any serviceman not required to be otherwise registered as a retailer under Section 2a of the Retailers' Occupation Tax Act, made for each fiscal year sales of service in which the aggregate annual cost price of tangible personal property transferred as an incident to the sales of service is less than 35%, or 75% in the case of servicemen transferring prescription drugs or servicemen engaged in graphic arts production, of the

aggregate annual total gross receipts from all sales of service. The purchase of such tangible personal property by the serviceman shall be subject to tax under the Retailers' Occupation Tax Act and the Use Tax Act. However, if a primary serviceman who has made the election described in this paragraph subcontracts service work to a secondary serviceman who has also made the election described in this paragraph, the primary serviceman does not incur a Use Tax liability if the secondary serviceman (i) has paid or will pay Use Tax on his or her cost price of any tangible personal property transferred to the primary serviceman and (ii) certifies that fact in writing to the primary serviceman.

Tangible personal property transferred incident to the completion of a maintenance agreement is exempt from the tax imposed pursuant to this Act.

Exemption (5) also includes machinery and equipment used in the general maintenance or repair of such exempt machinery and equipment or for in-house manufacture of exempt machinery and equipment. The machinery and equipment exemption does not include machinery and equipment used in (i) the generation of electricity for wholesale or retail sale; (ii) the generation or treatment of natural or artificial gas for wholesale or retail sale that is delivered to customers through pipes, pipelines, or mains; or (iii) the treatment of water for wholesale or retail sale that is delivered to customers through

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pipes, pipelines, or mains. The provisions of this amendatory Act of the 98th General Assembly are declaratory of existing law as to the meaning and scope of this exemption. For the purposes of exemption (5), each of these terms shall have the following meanings: (1) "manufacturing process" shall mean the production of any article of tangible personal property, whether such article is a finished product or an article for use in the process of manufacturing or assembling a different article of tangible personal property, by procedures commonly regarded as manufacturing, processing, fabricating, refining which changes some existing material or materials into a material with a different form, use or name. In relation to a recognized integrated business composed of a series operations which collectively constitute manufacturing, or individually constitute manufacturing operations, manufacturing process shall be deemed to commence with the first operation or stage of production in the series, and shall not be deemed to end until the completion of the final product in the last operation or stage of production in the series; and further, for purposes of exemption (5), photoprocessing is deemed to be a manufacturing process of tangible personal property for wholesale or retail sale; (2) "assembling process" shall mean the production of any article of tangible personal property, whether such article is a finished product or an article for use in the process of manufacturing or assembling a different article of tangible personal property, by the

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combination of existing materials in a manner commonly regarded as assembling which results in a material of a different form, use or name; (3) "machinery" shall mean major mechanical machines or major components of such machines contributing to a manufacturing or assembling process; and (4) "equipment" shall include any independent device or tool separate from any machinery but essential to an integrated manufacturing or assembly process; including computers used primarily in a manufacturer's computer assisted design, computer assisted manufacturing (CAD/CAM) system; or any subunit or assembly comprising a component of any machinery or auxiliary, adjunct or attachment parts of machinery, such as tools, dies, jigs, fixtures, patterns and molds; or any parts which require periodic replacement in the course of normal operation; but shall not include hand tools. Equipment includes chemicals or chemicals acting as catalysts but only if the chemicals or chemicals acting as catalysts effect a direct and immediate change upon a product being manufactured or assembled for wholesale or retail sale or lease. The purchaser of such machinery and equipment who has an active resale registration number shall furnish such number to the seller at the time of purchase. The user of such machinery and equipment and tools without an active resale registration number shall prepare a certificate of exemption for each transaction stating facts establishing the exemption for that transaction, certificate shall be available to the Department for inspection

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or audit. The Department shall prescribe the form of the certificate.

Any informal rulings, opinions or letters issued by the Department in response to an inquiry or request for any opinion from any person regarding the coverage and applicability of specific devices shall be (5) to published, maintained as a public record, and made available for public inspection and copying. If the informal ruling, opinion or contains letter t.rade secrets or other confidential information, where possible the Department shall delete such information prior to publication. Whenever such informal rulings, opinions, or letters contain any policy of general applicability, the Department shall formulate and adopt such policy as a rule in accordance with the provisions of the Illinois Administrative Procedure Act.

On and after July 1, 1987, no entity otherwise eligible under exemption (3) of this Section shall make tax free purchases unless it has an active exemption identification number issued by the Department.

The purchase, employment and transfer of such tangible personal property as newsprint and ink for the primary purpose of conveying news (with or without other information) is not a purchase, use or sale of service or of tangible personal property within the meaning of this Act.

"Serviceman" means any person who is engaged in the occupation of making sales of service.

"Sale at retail" means "sale at retail" as defined in the Retailers' Occupation Tax Act.

"Supplier" means any person who makes sales of tangible personal property to servicemen for the purpose of resale as an incident to a sale of service.

"Serviceman maintaining a place of business in this State", or any like term, means and includes any serviceman:

- 1. having or maintaining within this State, directly or by a subsidiary, an office, distribution house, sales house, warehouse or other place of business, or any agent or other representative operating within this State under the authority of the serviceman or its subsidiary, irrespective of whether such place of business or agent or other representative is located here permanently or temporarily, or whether such serviceman or subsidiary is licensed to do business in this State;
- 1.1. having a contract with a person located in this State under which the person, for a commission or other consideration based on the sale of service by the serviceman, directly or indirectly refers potential customers to the serviceman by providing to the potential customers a promotional code or other mechanism that allows the serviceman to track purchases referred by such persons. Examples of mechanisms that allow the serviceman to track purchases referred by such persons include but are not limited to the use of a link on the person's Internet

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website, promotional codes distributed through the person's hand-delivered or mailed material, and promotional codes distributed by the person through radio or other broadcast media. The provisions of this paragraph 1.1 shall apply only if the cumulative gross receipts from sales of service by the serviceman to customers who are referred to the serviceman by all persons in this State under such contracts exceed \$10,000 during the preceding 4 quarterly periods ending on the last day of March, June, September, and December; a serviceman meeting requirements of this paragraph 1.1 shall be presumed to be maintaining a place of business in this State but may rebut this presumption by submitting proof that the referrals or other activities pursued within this State by such persons were not sufficient to meet the nexus standards of the United States Constitution during the preceding quarterly periods;

- 1.2. beginning July 1, 2011, having a contract with a person located in this State under which:
 - A. the serviceman sells the same or substantially similar line of services as the person located in this State and does so using an identical or substantially similar name, trade name, or trademark as the person located in this State; and
 - B. the serviceman provides a commission or other consideration to the person located in this State based

1 upon the sale of services by the serviceman.

The provisions of this paragraph 1.2 shall apply only if the cumulative gross receipts from sales of service by the serviceman to customers in this State under all such contracts exceed \$10,000 during the preceding 4 quarterly periods ending on the last day of March, June, September, and December;

- 2. soliciting orders for tangible personal property by means of a telecommunication or television shopping system (which utilizes toll free numbers) which is intended by the retailer to be broadcast by cable television or other means of broadcasting, to consumers located in this State;
- 3. pursuant to a contract with a broadcaster or publisher located in this State, soliciting orders for tangible personal property by means of advertising which is disseminated primarily to consumers located in this State and only secondarily to bordering jurisdictions;
- 4. soliciting orders for tangible personal property by mail if the solicitations are substantial and recurring and if the retailer benefits from any banking, financing, debt collection, telecommunication, or marketing activities occurring in this State or benefits from the location in this State of authorized installation, servicing, or repair facilities;
- 5. being owned or controlled by the same interests which own or control any retailer engaging in business in

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- 1 the same or similar line of business in this State;
- 6. having a franchisee or licensee operating under its trade name if the franchisee or licensee is required to collect the tax under this Section;
 - 7. pursuant to a contract with a cable television operator located in this State, soliciting orders for tangible personal property by means of advertising which is transmitted or distributed over a cable television system in this State; or
- 8. engaging in activities in Illinois, which activities in the state in which the supply business engaging in such activities is located would constitute maintaining a place of business in that state.
- 14 (Source: P.A. 98-583, eff. 1-1-14; 98-1089, eff. 1-1-15.)
- Section 15. The Service Occupation Tax Act is amended by changing Section 2 as follows:
- 17 (35 ILCS 115/2) (from Ch. 120, par. 439.102)
- Sec. 2. "Transfer" means any transfer of the title to property or of the ownership of property whether or not the transferor retains title as security for the payment of amounts due him from the transferee.
- "Cost Price" means the consideration paid by the serviceman for a purchase valued in money, whether paid in money or otherwise, including cash, credits and services, and shall be

determined without any deduction on account of the supplier's cost of the property sold or on account of any other expense incurred by the supplier. When a serviceman contracts out part or all of the services required in his sale of service, it shall be presumed that the cost price to the serviceman of the property transferred to him by his or her subcontractor is equal to 50% of the subcontractor's charges to the serviceman in the absence of proof of the consideration paid by the subcontractor for the purchase of such property.

"Department" means the Department of Revenue.

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

"Sale of Service" means any transaction except:

- (a) A retail sale of tangible personal property taxable under the Retailers' Occupation Tax Act or under the Use Tax Act.
- 20 (b) A sale of tangible personal property for the purpose of 21 resale made in compliance with Section 2c of the Retailers' 22 Occupation Tax Act.
 - (c) Except as hereinafter provided, a sale or transfer of tangible personal property as an incident to the rendering of service for or by any governmental body or for or by any corporation, society, association, foundation or institution

organized and operated exclusively for charitable, religious or educational purposes or any not-for-profit corporation, society, association, foundation, institution or organization which has no compensated officers or employees and which is organized and operated primarily for the recreation of persons 55 years of age or older. A limited liability company may qualify for the exemption under this paragraph only if the limited liability company is organized and operated exclusively for educational purposes.

- (d) A sale or transfer of tangible personal property as an incident to the rendering of service for interstate carriers for hire for use as rolling stock moving in interstate commerce or lessors under leases of one year or longer, executed or in effect at the time of purchase, to interstate carriers for hire for use as rolling stock moving in interstate commerce, and equipment operated by a telecommunications provider, licensed as a common carrier by the Federal Communications Commission, which is permanently installed in or affixed to aircraft moving in interstate commerce.
- (d-1) A sale or transfer of tangible personal property as an incident to the rendering of service for owners, lessors or shippers of tangible personal property which is utilized by interstate carriers for hire for use as rolling stock moving in interstate commerce, and equipment operated by a telecommunications provider, licensed as a common carrier by the Federal Communications Commission, which is permanently

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installed in or affixed to aircraft moving in interstate commerce.

(d-1.1) On and after July 1, 2003 and through June 30, 2004, a sale or transfer of a motor vehicle of the second division with a gross vehicle weight in excess of 8,000 pounds as an incident to the rendering of service if that motor vehicle is subject to the commercial distribution fee imposed under Section 3-815.1 of the Illinois Vehicle Code. Beginning on July 1, 2004 and through June 30, 2005, the use in this State of motor vehicles of the second division: (i) with a gross vehicle weight rating in excess of 8,000 pounds; (ii) that are subject to the commercial distribution fee imposed under Section 3-815.1 of the Illinois Vehicle Code; and (iii) that are primarily used for commercial purposes. Through June 30, 2005, this exemption applies to repair and replacement parts added after the initial purchase of such a motor vehicle if that motor vehicle is used in a manner that would qualify for the rolling stock exemption otherwise provided for in this Act. For purposes of this paragraph, "used for commercial purposes" means the transportation of persons or property in furtherance of any commercial or industrial enterprise whether for-hire or not.

(d-2) The repairing, reconditioning or remodeling, for a common carrier by rail, of tangible personal property which belongs to such carrier for hire, and as to which such carrier receives the physical possession of the repaired,

- reconditioned or remodeled item of tangible personal property
 in Illinois, and which such carrier transports, or shares with
 another common carrier in the transportation of such property,
 out of Illinois on a standard uniform bill of lading showing
 the person who repaired, reconditioned or remodeled the
 property as the shipper or consignor of such property to a
 destination outside Illinois, for use outside Illinois.
 - (d-3) A sale or transfer of tangible personal property which is produced by the seller thereof on special order in such a way as to have made the applicable tax the Service Occupation Tax or the Service Use Tax, rather than the Retailers' Occupation Tax or the Use Tax, for an interstate carrier by rail which receives the physical possession of such property in Illinois, and which transports such property, or shares with another common carrier in the transportation of such property, out of Illinois on a standard uniform bill of lading showing the seller of the property as the shipper or consignor of such property to a destination outside Illinois, for use outside Illinois.
 - (d-4) Until January 1, 1997, a sale, by a registered serviceman paying tax under this Act to the Department, of special order printed materials delivered outside Illinois and which are not returned to this State, if delivery is made by the seller or agent of the seller, including an agent who causes the product to be delivered outside Illinois by a common carrier or the U.S. postal service.

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(e) A sale or transfer of machinery and equipment used primarily in the process of the manufacturing or assembling, either in an existing, an expanded or a new manufacturing facility, of tangible personal property for wholesale or retail sale or lease, whether such sale or lease is made directly by the manufacturer or by some other person, whether the materials used in the process are owned by the manufacturer or some other person, or whether such sale or lease is made apart from or as an incident to the seller's engaging in a service occupation and the applicable tax is a Service Occupation Tax or Service Use Tax, rather than Retailers' Occupation Tax or Use Tax. The exemption provided by this paragraph (e) includes production related tangible personal property, as defined in Section 3-50 of the Use Tax Act, purchased on or after July 1, 2015. The exemption provided by this paragraph (e) does not include machinery and equipment used in (i) the generation of electricity for wholesale or retail sale; (ii) the generation or treatment of natural or artificial gas for wholesale or retail sale that is delivered to customers through pipes, pipelines, or mains; or (iii) the treatment of water for wholesale or retail sale that is delivered to customers through pipes, pipelines, or mains. The provisions of this amendatory Act of the 98th General Assembly are declaratory of existing law as to the meaning and scope of this exemption.

(f) Until July 1, 2003, the sale or transfer of distillation machinery and equipment, sold as a unit or kit and

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assembled or installed by the retailer, which machinery and equipment is certified by the user to be used only for the production of ethyl alcohol that will be used for consumption as motor fuel or as a component of motor fuel for the personal use of such user and not subject to sale or resale.

(q) At the election of any serviceman not required to be otherwise registered as a retailer under Section 2a of the Retailers' Occupation Tax Act, made for each fiscal year sales of service in which the aggregate annual cost price of tangible personal property transferred as an incident to the sales of service is less than 35% (75% in the case of servicemen transferring prescription drugs or servicemen engaged in graphic arts production) of the aggregate annual total gross receipts from all sales of service. The purchase of such tangible personal property by the serviceman shall be subject to tax under the Retailers' Occupation Tax Act and the Use Tax Act. However, if a primary serviceman who has made the election described in this paragraph subcontracts service work to a secondary serviceman who has also made the election described in this paragraph, the primary serviceman does not incur a Use Tax liability if the secondary serviceman (i) has paid or will pay Use Tax on his or her cost price of any tangible personal property transferred to the primary serviceman and certifies that fact in writing to the primary serviceman.

Tangible personal property transferred incident to the completion of a maintenance agreement is exempt from the tax

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imposed pursuant to this Act.

Exemption (e) also includes machinery and equipment used in the general maintenance or repair of such exempt machinery and equipment or for in-house manufacture of exempt machinery and equipment. The machinery and equipment exemption does not include machinery and equipment used in (i) the generation of electricity for wholesale or retail sale; (ii) the generation or treatment of natural or artificial gas for wholesale or retail sale that is delivered to customers through pipes, pipelines, or mains; or (iii) the treatment of water for wholesale or retail sale that is delivered to customers through pipes, pipelines, or mains. The provisions of this amendatory Act of the 98th General Assembly are declaratory of existing law as to the meaning and scope of this exemption. For the purposes of exemption (e), each of these terms shall have the following meanings: (1) "manufacturing process" shall mean the production of any article of tangible personal property, whether such article is a finished product or an article for use in the process of manufacturing or assembling a different article of tangible personal property, by procedures commonly regarded as manufacturing, processing, fabricating, refining which changes some existing material or materials into a material with a different form, use or name. In relation to a recognized integrated business composed of a series operations which collectively constitute manufacturing, individually constitute manufacturing operations, the

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manufacturing process shall be deemed to commence with the first operation or stage of production in the series, and shall not be deemed to end until the completion of the final product in the last operation or stage of production in the series; and further for purposes of exemption (e), photoprocessing is deemed to be a manufacturing process of tangible personal property for wholesale or retail sale; (2) "assembling process" shall mean the production of any article of tangible personal property, whether such article is a finished product or an article for use in the process of manufacturing or assembling a different article of tangible personal property, by the combination of existing materials in a manner commonly regarded as assembling which results in a material of a different form, use or name; (3) "machinery" shall mean major mechanical machines or major components of such machines contributing to a manufacturing or assembling process; and (4) "equipment" shall include any independent device or tool separate from any machinery but essential to an integrated manufacturing or assembly process; including computers used primarily in a manufacturer's computer assisted design, computer assisted manufacturing (CAD/CAM) system; or any subunit or assembly comprising a component of any machinery or auxiliary, adjunct or attachment parts of machinery, such as tools, dies, jigs, fixtures, patterns and molds; or any parts which require periodic replacement in the course of normal operation; but shall not include hand tools. Equipment includes chemicals or

chemicals acting as catalysts but only if the chemicals or chemicals acting as catalysts effect a direct and immediate change upon a product being manufactured or assembled for wholesale or retail sale or lease. The purchaser of such machinery and equipment who has an active resale registration number shall furnish such number to the seller at the time of purchase. The purchaser of such machinery and equipment and tools without an active resale registration number shall furnish to the seller a certificate of exemption for each transaction stating facts establishing the exemption for that transaction, which certificate shall be available to the Department for inspection or audit.

Except as provided in Section 2d of this Act, the rolling stock exemption applies to rolling stock used by an interstate carrier for hire, even just between points in Illinois, if such rolling stock transports, for hire, persons whose journeys or property whose shipments originate or terminate outside Illinois.

Any informal rulings, opinions or letters issued by the Department in response to an inquiry or request for any opinion from any person regarding the coverage and applicability of exemption (e) to specific devices shall be published, maintained as a public record, and made available for public inspection and copying. If the informal ruling, opinion or letter contains trade secrets or other confidential information, where possible the Department shall delete such

- 1 information prior to publication. Whenever such informal
- 2 rulings, opinions, or letters contain any policy of general
- 3 applicability, the Department shall formulate and adopt such
- 4 policy as a rule in accordance with the provisions of the
- 5 Illinois Administrative Procedure Act.
- On and after July 1, 1987, no entity otherwise eligible
- 7 under exemption (c) of this Section shall make tax free
- 8 purchases unless it has an active exemption identification
- 9 number issued by the Department.
- 10 "Serviceman" means any person who is engaged in the
- 11 occupation of making sales of service.
- "Sale at Retail" means "sale at retail" as defined in the
- 13 Retailers' Occupation Tax Act.
- "Supplier" means any person who makes sales of tangible
- personal property to servicemen for the purpose of resale as an
- incident to a sale of service.
- 17 (Source: P.A. 98-583, eff. 1-1-14.)
- 18 Section 20. The Retailers' Occupation Tax Act is amended by
- 19 changing Section 2-45 as follows:
- 20 (35 ILCS 120/2-45) (from Ch. 120, par. 441-45)
- Sec. 2-45. Manufacturing and assembly exemption. The
- 22 manufacturing and assembly machinery and equipment exemption
- 23 includes machinery and equipment that replaces machinery and
- 24 equipment in an existing manufacturing facility as well as

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1 machinery and equipment that are for use in an expanded or new 2 manufacturing facility.

machinery and equipment exemption also includes machinery and equipment used in the general maintenance or repair of exempt machinery and equipment or for in-house manufacture of exempt machinery and equipment. The machinery and equipment exemption does not include machinery and equipment used in (i) the generation of electricity for wholesale or retail sale; (ii) the generation or treatment of natural or artificial gas for wholesale or retail sale that is delivered to customers through pipes, pipelines, or mains; or (iii) the treatment of water for wholesale or retail sale that is delivered to customers through pipes, pipelines, or mains. The provisions of this amendatory Act of the 98th General Assembly are declaratory of existing law as to the meaning and scope of this exemption. For the purposes of this exemption, terms have the following meanings:

(1) "Manufacturing process" means the production of an article of tangible personal property, whether the article is a finished product or an article for use in the process of manufacturing or assembling a different article of tangible personal property, by a procedure commonly regarded as manufacturing, processing, fabricating, or refining that changes some existing material or materials into a material with a different form, use, or name. In relation to a recognized integrated business composed of a

series of operations that collectively constitute manufacturing, or individually constitute manufacturing operations, the manufacturing process commences with the first operation or stage of production in the series and does not end until the completion of the final product in the last operation or stage of production in the series. For purposes of this exemption, photoprocessing is a manufacturing process of tangible personal property for wholesale or retail sale.

- (2) "Assembling process" means the production of an article of tangible personal property, whether the article is a finished product or an article for use in the process of manufacturing or assembling a different article of tangible personal property, by the combination of existing materials in a manner commonly regarded as assembling that results in a material of a different form, use, or name.
- (3) "Machinery" means major mechanical machines or major components of those machines contributing to a manufacturing or assembling process.
- (4) "Equipment" includes an independent device or tool separate from machinery but essential to an integrated manufacturing or assembly process; including computers used primarily in a manufacturer's computer assisted design, computer assisted manufacturing (CAD/CAM) system; any subunit or assembly comprising a component of any machinery or auxiliary, adjunct, or attachment parts of

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machinery, such as tools, dies, jigs, fixtures, patterns, and molds; and any parts that require periodic replacement in the course of normal operation; but does not include hand tools. Equipment includes chemicals or chemicals acting as catalysts but only if the chemicals or chemicals acting as catalysts effect a direct and immediate change upon a product being manufactured or assembled for wholesale or retail sale or lease.

(5) "Production related tangible personal property" means all tangible personal property that is used or consumed by the purchaser in a manufacturing facility in which a manufacturing process takes place and includes, without limitation, tangible personal property that is purchased for incorporation into real estate within a manufacturing facility, supplies and consumables used in a manufacturing facility including fuels, coolants, solvents, oils, lubricants, and adhesives, hand tools, protective apparel, and fire and safety equipment used or consumed within a manufacturing facility, and tangible personal property that is used or consumed in activities such as research and development, preproduction material handling, receiving, quality control, inventory control, staging, and packaging for shipping storage, transportation purposes. "Production related tangible personal property" does not include (i) tangible personal property that is used, within or without a manufacturing

facility, in sales, purchasing, accounting, fiscal management, marketing, personnel recruitment or selection, or landscaping or (ii) tangible personal property that is required to be titled or registered with a department, agency, or unit of federal, State, or local government.

The manufacturing and assembling machinery and equipment exemption includes production related tangible personal property that is purchased on or after July 1, 2007 and on or before June 30, 2008 and on or after July 1, 2015. The exemption for production related tangible personal property purchased on or after July 1, 2007 and before June 30, 2008 is subject to both of the following limitations:

- (1) The maximum amount of the exemption for any one taxpayer may not exceed 5% of the purchase price of production related tangible personal property that is purchased on or after July 1, 2007 and on or before June 30, 2008. A credit under Section 3-85 of this Act may not be earned by the purchase of production related tangible personal property for which an exemption is received under this Section.
- (2) The maximum aggregate amount of the exemptions for production related tangible personal property awarded under this Act and the Use Tax Act to all taxpayers may not exceed \$10,000,000. If the claims for the exemption exceed \$10,000,000, then the Department shall reduce the amount of the exemption to each taxpayer on a pro rata basis.

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The Department <u>shall</u> <u>may</u> adopt rules to implement and administer the exemption for production related tangible personal property.

The manufacturing and assembling machinery and equipment exemption includes the sale of materials to a purchaser who produces exempted types of machinery, equipment, or tools and who rents or leases that machinery, equipment, or tools to a manufacturer of tangible personal property. This exemption also includes the sale of materials to a purchaser who manufactures those materials into an exempted type machinery, equipment, or tools that the purchaser uses himself or herself in the manufacturing of tangible personal property. The purchaser of the machinery and equipment who has an active resale registration number shall furnish that number to the seller at the time of purchase. A purchaser of the machinery, equipment, and tools without an active resale registration number shall furnish to the seller a certificate of exemption for each transaction stating facts establishing the exemption for that transaction, and that certificate shall be available to the Department for inspection or audit. Informal rulings, opinions, or letters issued by the Department in response to an inquiry or request for an opinion from any person regarding the coverage and applicability of this exemption to specific devices shall be published, maintained as a public record, and made available for public inspection and copying. If the informal ruling, opinion, or letter contains trade secrets or

- other confidential information, where possible, the Department
- 2 shall delete that information before publication. Whenever
- 3 informal rulings, opinions, or letters contain a policy of
- 4 general applicability, the Department shall formulate and
- 5 adopt that policy as a rule in accordance with the Illinois
- 6 Administrative Procedure Act.
- 7 (Source: P.A. 98-583, eff. 1-1-14.)
- 8 Section 99. Effective date. This Act takes effect upon
- 9 becoming law.