100TH GENERAL ASSEMBLY State of Illinois 2017 and 2018 SB0009

Introduced 1/11/2017, by Sen. Toi W. Hutchinson

SYNOPSIS AS INTRODUCED:

See Index

Creates the Sugar-Sweetened Beverage Tax Act. Imposes a tax on distributors of bottled sugar-sweetened beverages, syrups, or powders at the rate of \$0.01 per ounce of bottled sugar-sweetened beverages sold or offered for sale to a retailer for sale in the State to a consumer. Requires those distributors to obtain permits. Provides that 2% of the moneys shall be deposited into the Tax Compliance and Administration Fund for the administrative costs of the Department of Revenue, and 98% of the moneys shall be deposited into the General Revenue Fund. Amends the Illinois Income Tax Act. Makes changes concerning the rate of tax. Extends the research and development credit for tax years ending prior to January 1, 2027. Creates an addition modification in an amount equal to the deduction for qualified domestic production activities allowed under Section 199 of the Internal Revenue Code. Makes changes concerning the definition of "unitary business group". Makes changes concerning estimated taxes. Amends the Film Production Services Tax Credit Act of 2008. Provides that no taxpayer may take a credit awarded under the Act for tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2027. Amends the Business Corporation Act of 1983. Makes changes concerning penalties and reports. Amends the Limited Liability Company Act. Makes changes concerning the fee for filing articles of organization. Effective immediately, but this Act does not take effect at all unless Senate Bills 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, and 13 of the 100th General Assembly become law.

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FISCAL NOTE ACT MAY APPLY

A BILL FOR

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1	AN	ACT	concerning	revenue
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2 Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, 3 represented in the General Assembly:

4 Section 1. Short title. This Act may be cited as the 5 Sugar-Sweetened Beverage Tax Act.

Section 5. Definitions. For purposes of this Act: "Bottle" means any closed or sealed container regardless of size or shape, including, without limitation, those made of glass, metal, paper, plastic, or any other material or combination of materials.

"Bottled sugar-sweetened beverage" means any sugar-sweetened beverage contained in a bottle that is ready for consumption without further processing such as, without limitation, dilution or carbonation.

"Caloric sweetener" means any caloric substance suitable for human consumption which adds calories to the diet of a person who consumes that substance, is used as an ingredient of a beverage, syrup, or powder, and includes, without limitation, sucrose, fructose, glucose, fruit juice concentrate, or other sugars. "Caloric sweetener" excludes non-caloric sweeteners.

"Consumer" means a person who purchases a sugar-sweetened beverage for consumption and not for sale to another.

"Department" means the Department of Revenue.

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1 "Distributor" means any person, including manufacturers 2 and wholesale dealers, who receives, stores, manufactures, 3 bottles, or distributes bottled sugar-sweetened beverages, 4 syrups, or powders, for sale to retailers doing business in the 5 State, whether or not that person also sells such products to 6

"Non-caloric sweetener" means any non-caloric substance suitable for human consumption which does not add calories to the diet of a person who consumes that substance, is used as an

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consumers.

ingredient of a beverage, syrup, or powder, and includes,
without limitation, aspartame, saccharin, stevia, and
sucralose. "Non-caloric sweetener" excludes caloric
sweeteners.

"Person" means any natural person, partnership, cooperative association, limited liability company, corporation, personal representative, receiver, trustee, assignee, or any other legal entity.

"Place of business" means any place where sugar-sweetened beverages, syrups, or powders are manufactured or received for sale in the State.

"Powders" means any solid mixture of ingredients used in making, mixing, or compounding sugar-sweetened beverages by mixing the powder with any one or more other ingredients, including without limitation water, ice, syrup, simple syrup, fruits, vegetables, fruit juice, vegetable juice, carbonation or other gas. A powder which indicates on the label that it can

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be mixed with water is subject to the tax. Notwithstanding any other provision, a powder which indicates on the label that it cannot be mixed with water and is intended by the manufacturer to be mixed only with alcohol or milk is not subject to the tax.

"Retailer" means any person who sells or otherwise dispenses in the State a sugar-sweetened beverage to a consumer whether or not that person is also a distributor as defined in this Section.

"Sale" means the transfer of title or possession for valuable consideration regardless of the manner by which the transfer is completed.

"State" means the State of Illinois.

"Sugar-sweetened beverage" means any nonalcoholic beverage, carbonated or noncarbonated, which is intended for human consumption and contains more than 5 grams of caloric sweetener per 12 fluid ounces. As used in this definition, "nonalcoholic beverage" means any beverage that contains less than one-half of one percent alcohol per volume. The term "sugar-sweetened beverage" does not include:

(1) beverages sweetened solely with non-caloric

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this paragraph, "natural fruit juice" and "natural vegetable juice" mean the original liquid resulting from the pressing of fruits or vegetables, juice concentrate, or the liquid resulting from the dilution with water of dehydrated natural fruit juice or natural vegetable juice;

- (4) beverages in which milk, or soy, rice, or similar milk substitute, is the primary ingredient or the first listed ingredient on the label of the beverage; for purposes of this Act, "milk" means natural liquid milk regardless of animal or plant source or butterfat content, natural milk concentrate, whether or not reconstituted, regardless of animal or plant source or butterfat content, or dehydrated natural milk, whether or not reconstituted and regardless of animal or plant source or butterfat content;
 - (5) coffee or tea without caloric sweetener;
 - (6) infant formula;
- (7) medically necessary foods, as defined in the federal Orphan Drug Act; and
 - (8) water without any caloric sweeteners.

"Syrup" means a liquid mixture of ingredients used in making, mixing, or compounding sugar-sweetened beverages using one or more other ingredients including, without limitation, water, ice, a powder, simple syrup, fruits, vegetables, fruit juice, vegetable juice, carbonation, or other gas. A syrup which indicates on the label that it can be mixed with water is

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- 1 subject to the tax. Notwithstanding any other provision, a
- 2 syrup which indicates on the label that it cannot be mixed with

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water, and is intended by the manufacturer to be mixed only with alcohol or milk is not subject to the tax.

Section 10. Permit required.

(a) Beginning May 1, 2017, every distributor doing business in the State who wishes to engage in the business of selling sugar-sweetened beverages, syrups, or powders subject to tax under this Act shall file with the Department an application for a permit to engage in such business. An application shall be filed for each place of business owned and operated by the distributor. An application for a permit shall be filed on forms to be furnished by the Department for that purpose. Each such application shall be signed and verified and shall state: (1) the name and social security number of the applicant; (2) the address of his principal place of business; (3) the address of the principal place of business from which he engages in the business of distributing sugar-sweetened beverages, syrups, or powders to retailers in this State and the addresses of all other places of business, if any (enumerating such addresses, if any, in a separate list attached to and made a part of the application), from which he engages in the business of distributing sugar-sweetened beverages, syrups, or powders to retailers in this State; (4) the name and address of the person or persons who will be responsible for filing returns and

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payment of taxes due under this Act; (5) in the case of a corporation, the name, title, and social security number of each corporate officer; (6) in the case of a limited liability company, the name, social security number, and FEIN number of each manager and member; and (7) such other information as the Department may reasonably require. The application shall contain an acceptance of responsibility signed by the person or persons who will be responsible for filing returns and payment of the taxes due under this Act.

(b) The Department may deny a permit to any applicant if a person who is named as the owner, a partner, a manager or member of a limited liability company, or a corporate officer of the applicant on the application for the certificate of registration, is or has been named as the owner, a partner, a

manager or member of a limited liability company, or a corporate officer, on the application for the permit or certificate of registration of a retailer under the Retailers' Occupation Tax Act that is in default for moneys due under this Act or any other tax or fee Act administered by the Department. For purposes of this paragraph only, in determining whether a person is in default for moneys due, the Department shall include only amounts established as a final liability within the 20 years prior to the date of the Department's notice of denial of a certificate of registration. The Department, in its discretion, may require that the application for permit be

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- (c) Upon receipt of an application and the annual permit fee of \$250, the Department may issue to the applicant, for the place of business designated, a permit, authorizing the sale of sugar-sweetened beverages, syrups, and powders in the State. No distributor shall sell any sugar-sweetened beverage, syrup, or powders without first obtaining a permit to do so under this Act. Permits issued pursuant to this Section shall expire one year from the date of issuance and may be renewed annually. Fees shall be deposited into the Tax Compliance and Administration Fund.
- (d) A permit may not be transferred or assigned from one person to another, and a permit shall at all times be prominently displayed in a distributor's place of business. The Department may refuse to issue a permit to any person previously convicted of violations of this Act under such procedures as the Department may establish by regulation.
- (e) The Department may, in its discretion, issue the permit electronically.

Section 15. Tax imposed.

submitted electronically.

(a) Beginning on May 1, 2017, there is imposed a tax on every distributor for the privilege of selling the products governed by this Act in the State. The tax shall be imposed at the rate of \$0.01 per ounce of bottled sugar-sweetened beverages sold or transferred to a retailer in the State. The tax on syrup and powder sold or transferred to a retailer in

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the State, either as syrup or powder or as a sugar-sweetened beverage derived from that syrup or powder, is equal to \$0.01 per ounce for each ounce of sugar-sweetened beverage produced from that syrup or powder. For purposes of calculating the tax, the volume of sugar-sweetened beverage produced from syrup or powder shall be the larger of (i) the largest volume resulting from use of the syrup or powder according to any manufacturer's instructions or (ii) the volume actually produced by the retailer. The taxes imposed by this Section are in addition to any other taxes that may apply to persons or products subject to this Act.

(b) A retailer that sells bottled sugar-sweetened beverages, syrups, or powders in the State to a consumer, on which the tax imposed by this Section has not been paid by a distributor, is liable for the tax imposed in subsection (a) at the time of sale to a consumer.

Section 20. Pass-through of the tax. A distributor shall add the amount of tax levied by this Act to the price of sugar-sweetened beverages sold to a retailer, and the retailer shall pass the amount of the tax through to the consumer as a component of the final retail purchase price. The amount of the taxes may be stated separately on all invoices, signs, sales or delivery slips, bills, and statements that advertise or indicate the price of those beverages.

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Section 25. Report of sales and tax remittances.

(a) Any distributor or retailer liable for the tax imposed by this Act shall, on or before the twentieth day of each calendar month, return to the Department a statement containing its name and place of business, the quantity of sugar-sweetened beverages, syrup, and powders subject to the tax imposed by this Act sold or offered for sale in the month preceding the month in which the report is due, and any other information required by the Department, along with the tax due.

(b) If the taxpayer's average monthly tax liability to the

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- Department under this Act, was \$20,000 or more during the
 preceding 4 complete calendar quarters, he shall file a return
 with the Department each month by the twentieth day of the
 month next following the month during which such tax liability
 is incurred and shall make payment to the Department on or
 before the 7th, 15th, 22nd, and last day of the month during
- (c) The Department, in its discretion, may require that returns be submitted and payments be made electronically.

which such liability is incurred.

Section 30. Records of distributors. Every distributor and every retailer subject to this Act shall maintain for not less than 4 years accurate books and records, showing all transactions that gave rise, or may have given rise, to tax liability under this Act. Such records are subject to inspection by the Department at all reasonable times during

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normal business hours.

Section 35. Exemptions. The following shall be exempt from the tax imposed under this Act:

- (1) Bottled sugar-sweetened beverages, syrups, and powders sold by a distributor or a retailer expressly for resale or consumption outside of the State.
- (2) Bottled sugar-sweetened beverages, syrups, and powders sold by a distributor to another distributor that holds a permit issued under Section 10 if the sales invoice clearly indicates that the sale is exempt. If the sale is to a person who is both a distributor and a retailer, the sale shall also be tax exempt and the tax shall be paid when the purchasing distributor-retailer resells the product to a retailer or a consumer. This exemption does not apply to any other sale to a retailer.
- Section 40. Penalties.
- (a) Any distributor, retailer, or other person subject to
 the provisions of this Act who fails to pay the entire amount
 of tax imposed by this Act by the date that payment is due,
 fails to submit a report or maintain records required by this
 Act, does business in the State of Illinois without first

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- obtaining a permit as required by this Act, or violates any
- other provision of this Act, or rules and regulations adopted
- by the Department for the enforcement of this Act, shall be

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guilty of a misdemeanor and shall also be liable for the penalties set forth and incorporated by reference into this Section.

- (b) Incorporation by reference. All of the provisions of Sections 4, 5, 5a, 5b, 5c, 5d, 5e, 5f, 5g, 5i, 5j, 6, 6a, 6b, 6c, 8, 9, 10, 11, 11a, and 12 of the Retailers' Occupation Tax Act, and all applicable provisions of the Uniform Penalty and Interest Act that are not inconsistent with this Act, apply to distributors of sugar-sweetened beverages to the same extent as if those provisions were included in this Act. References in the incorporated Sections of the Retailers' Occupation Tax Act to retailers, to sellers, or to persons engaged in the business of selling tangible personal property mean distributors and retailers when used in this Act. References in the incorporated Sections to sales of tangible personal property mean sales of sugar-sweetened beverages, syrups, or powders when used in this Act.
- (c) In addition to any other penalty authorized by law, a permit issued pursuant to Section 10 shall be suspended or revoked if any court of competent jurisdiction determines, or the Department finds based on a preponderance of the evidence, after the permittee is afforded notice and an opportunity to be heard, that the permittee, or any of the permittee's agents or employees, has violated any of the requirements, conditions, or prohibitions of this Act. For a first violation of this Act within any 60-month period, the permit shall be suspended for

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- 1 30 days. For a second violation of this Act within any 60-month
- period, the permit shall be suspended for 90 days. For a third
- violation of this Act within any 60-month period, the permit
- 4 shall be suspended for one year. For a fourth or subsequent
- 5 violation of this Act within any 60-month period, the license

- 6 shall be revoked.
- 7 (d) A decision of the Department under this Section is a
- 8 final administrative decision and is subject to review by the
- 9 Illinois Independent Tax Tribunal.
- Section 45. Unpaid taxes a debt. The tax herein required to
- be collected by any person distributing sugar-sweetened
- beverages, powders, or syrup for sale to a retailer in the
- 13 State, and any such tax collected by that person shall
- constitute a debt owed by that person to this State.
- Section 50. Revenue distribution. All of the moneys
- collected by the Department pursuant to the taxes imposed by
- 17 Section 15 shall be deposited as follows: 2% shall be deposited
- into the Tax Compliance and Administration Fund for the
- administrative costs of the Department, and 98% shall be
- deposited into the General Revenue Fund. All interest earned on
- 21 moneys in the General Revenue Fund from the tax collected under
- this Act shall remain in the General Revenue Fund.
- Section 97. Severability. The provisions of the
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- Sugar-Sweetened Beverage Tax Act are severable under Section
- 2 1.31 of the Statute on Statutes.
- 3 Section 900. The Illinois Income Tax Act is amended by
- 4 changing Sections 201, 203, 212, 804, 901, and 1501 and by
- 5 adding Section 225 as follows:
- 6 (35 ILCS 5/201) (from Ch. 120, par. 2-201)
- 7 Sec. 201. Tax Imposed.
- 8 (a) In general. A tax measured by net income is hereby
- 9 imposed on every individual, corporation, trust and estate for
- each taxable year ending after July 31, 1969 on the privilege
- of earning or receiving income in or as a resident of this
- 12 State. Such tax shall be in addition to all other occupation or
- privilege taxes imposed by this State or by any municipal
- 14 corporation or political subdivision thereof.
- (b) Rates. The tax imposed by subsection (a) of this
- Section shall be determined as follows, except as adjusted by
- subsection (d-1):

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18	(1) In the case of an individual, trust or estate, for
19	taxable years ending prior to July 1, 1989, an amount equal
20	to 2 1/2% of the taxpayer's net income for the taxable
21	year.
22	(2) In the case of an individual, trust or estate, for
23	taxable years beginning prior to July 1, 1989 and ending

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1/2% of the taxpayer's net income for the period prior to July 1, 1989, as calculated under Section 202.3, and (ii) 3% of the taxpayer's net income for the period after June 30, 1989, as calculated under Section 202.3.

after June 30, 1989, an amount equal to the sum of (i) 2

- (3) In the case of an individual, trust or estate, for taxable years beginning after June 30, 1989, and ending prior to January 1, 2011, an amount equal to 3% of the taxpayer's net income for the taxable year.
- (4) In the case of an individual, trust, or estate, for taxable years beginning prior to January 1, 2011, and ending after December 31, 2010, an amount equal to the sum of (i) 3% of the taxpayer's net income for the period prior to January 1, 2011, as calculated under Section 202.5, and (ii) 5% of the taxpayer's net income for the period after December 31, 2010, as calculated under Section 202.5.
- (5) In the case of an individual, trust, or estate, for taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2011, and ending prior to January 1, 2015, an amount equal to 5% of the taxpayer's net income for the taxable year.
- (5.1) In the case of an individual, trust, or estate, for taxable years beginning prior to January 1, 2015, and ending after December 31, 2014, an amount equal to the sum of (i) 5% of the taxpayer's net income for the period prior to January 1, 2015, as calculated under Section 202.5, and (ii) 3.75% of the taxpayer's net income for the period after December 31, 2014, as calculated under Section 202.5.

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- (5.2) In the case of an individual, trust, or estate, for taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2015, and ending prior to <u>January 1, 2017</u> January 1, 2025, an amount equal to 3.75% of the taxpayer's net income for the taxable year.
- (5.3) In the case of an individual, trust, or estate, for taxable years beginning prior to <u>January 1, 2017</u> <u>January 1, 2025</u>, and ending after <u>December 31, 2016</u> <u>December 31, 2024</u>, an amount equal to the sum of (i) 3.75% of the taxpayer's net income for the period prior to <u>January 1, 2017 January 1, 2025</u>, as calculated under Section 202.5, and (ii) <u>4.95%</u> <u>3.25%</u> of the taxpayer's net income for the period after <u>December 31, 2016</u> <u>December 31, 2024</u>, as calculated under Section 202.5.
- (5.4) In the case of an individual, trust, or estate, for taxable years beginning on or after <u>January 1, 2017</u> <u>January 1, 2025</u>, an amount equal to <u>4.95%</u> 3.25% of the taxpayer's net income for the taxable year.
- (6) In the case of a corporation, for taxable years ending prior to July 1, 1989, an amount equal to 4% of the taxpayer's net income for the taxable year.
- (7) In the case of a corporation, for taxable years beginning prior to July 1, 1989 and ending after June 30, 1989, an amount equal to the sum of (i) 4% of the taxpayer's net income for the period prior to July 1, 1989, as calculated under Section 202.3, and (ii) 4.8% of the

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taxpayer's net income for the period after June 30, 1989,
as calculated under Section 202.3.

- (8) In the case of a corporation, for taxable years beginning after June 30, 1989, and ending prior to January 1, 2011, an amount equal to 4.8% of the taxpayer's net income for the taxable year.
- (9) In the case of a corporation, for taxable years beginning prior to January 1, 2011, and ending after December 31, 2010, an amount equal to the sum of (i) 4.8% of the taxpayer's net income for the period prior to

- January 1, 2011, as calculated under Section 202.5, and (ii) 7% of the taxpayer's net income for the period after December 31, 2010, as calculated under Section 202.5.
- (10) In the case of a corporation, for taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2011, and ending prior to January 1, 2015, an amount equal to 7% of the taxpayer's net income for the taxable year.

- (11) In the case of a corporation, for taxable years beginning prior to January 1, 2015, and ending after December 31, 2014, an amount equal to the sum of (i) 7% of the taxpayer's net income for the period prior to January 1, 2015, as calculated under Section 202.5, and (ii) 5.25% of the taxpayer's net income for the period after December 31, 2014, as calculated under Section 202.5.
- (12) In the case of a corporation, for taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2015, and ending prior to

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1 <u>January 1, 20</u>

<u>January 1, 2017</u> January 1, 2025, an amount equal to 5.25% of the taxpayer's net income for the taxable year.

- (13) In the case of a corporation, for taxable years beginning prior to <u>January 1, 2017</u> January 1, 2025, and ending after <u>December 31, 2016</u> December 31, 2024, an amount equal to the sum of (i) 5.25% of the taxpayer's net income for the period prior to <u>January 1, 2017</u> January 1, 2025, as calculated under Section 202.5, and (ii) <u>7%</u> 4.8% of the taxpayer's net income for the period after <u>December 31, 2024</u>, as calculated under Section 202.5.
- (14) In the case of a corporation, for taxable years beginning on or after <u>January 1, 2017</u> January 1, 2025, an amount equal to 7% 4.8% of the taxpayer's net income for the taxable year.
- The rates under this subsection (b) are subject to the provisions of Section 201.5.
- (c) Personal Property Tax Replacement Income Tax.

 Beginning on July 1, 1979 and thereafter, in addition to such income tax, there is also hereby imposed the Personal Property Tax Replacement Income Tax measured by net income on every corporation (including Subchapter S corporations), partnership

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- 22 and trust, for each taxable year ending after June 30, 1979.
- Such taxes are imposed on the privilege of earning or receiving
- income in or as a resident of this State. The Personal Property
- 25 Tax Replacement Income Tax shall be in addition to the income
- tax imposed by subsections (a) and (b) of this Section and in

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addition to all other occupation or privilege taxes imposed by
this State or by any municipal corporation or political
subdivision thereof.

- (d) Additional Personal Property Tax Replacement Income Tax Rates. The personal property tax replacement income tax imposed by this subsection and subsection (c) of this Section in the case of a corporation, other than a Subchapter S corporation and except as adjusted by subsection (d-1), shall be an additional amount equal to 2.85% of such taxpayer's net income for the taxable year, except that beginning on January 1, 1981, and thereafter, the rate of 2.85% specified in this subsection shall be reduced to 2.5%, and in the case of a partnership, trust or a Subchapter S corporation shall be an additional amount equal to 1.5% of such taxpayer's net income for the taxable year.
- (d-1) Rate reduction for certain foreign insurers. In the case of a foreign insurer, as defined by Section 35A-5 of the Illinois Insurance Code, whose state or country of domicile imposes on insurers domiciled in Illinois a retaliatory tax (excluding any insurer whose premiums from reinsurance assumed are 50% or more of its total insurance premiums as determined under paragraph (2) of subsection (b) of Section 304, except that for purposes of this determination premiums from reinsurance do not include premiums from inter-affiliate reinsurance arrangements), beginning with taxable years ending on or after December 31, 1999, the sum of the rates of tax

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- 1 imposed by subsections (b) and (d) shall be reduced (but not
- increased) to the rate at which the total amount of tax imposed
- under this Act, net of all credits allowed under this Act,

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shall equal (i) the total amount of tax that would be imposed on the foreign insurer's net income allocable to Illinois for the taxable year by such foreign insurer's state or country of domicile if that net income were subject to all income taxes and taxes measured by net income imposed by such foreign insurer's state or country of domicile, net of all credits allowed or (ii) a rate of zero if no such tax is imposed on such income by the foreign insurer's state of domicile. For the purposes of this subsection (d-1), an inter-affiliate includes a mutual insurer under common management.

- (1) For the purposes of subsection (d-1), in no event shall the sum of the rates of tax imposed by subsections
- (b) and (d) be reduced below the rate at which the sum of:
 - (A) the total amount of tax imposed on such foreign insurer under this Act for a taxable year, net of all credits allowed under this Act, plus
- (B) the privilege tax imposed by Section 409 of the Illinois Insurance Code, the fire insurance company tax imposed by Section 12 of the Fire Investigation Act, and the fire department taxes imposed under Section 11-10-1 of the Illinois Municipal Code, equals 1.25% for taxable years ending prior to December 31, 2003, or 1.75% for taxable years ending on or after

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December 31, 2003, of the net taxable premiums written for the taxable year, as described by subsection (1) of Section 409 of the Illinois Insurance Code. This paragraph will in no event increase the rates imposed under subsections (b) and (d).

(2) Any reduction in the rates of tax imposed by this subsection shall be applied first against the rates imposed by subsection (b) and only after the tax imposed by subsection (a) net of all credits allowed under this Section other than the credit allowed under subsection (i) has been reduced to zero, against the rates imposed by subsection (d).

This subsection (d-1) is exempt from the provisions of Section 250.

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(e) Investment credit. A taxpayer shall be allowed a credit against the Personal Property Tax Replacement Income Tax for investment in qualified property.

18 (1) A taxpayer shall be allowed a credit equal to .5% 19 of the basis of qualified property placed in service during 20 the taxable year, provided such property is placed in 21 service on or after July 1, 1984. There shall be allowed an 22 additional credit equal to .5% of the basis of qualified 23 property placed in service during the taxable year, 24 provided such property is placed in service on or after 25 July 1, 1986, and the taxpayer's base employment within 26 Illinois has increased by 1% or more over the preceding

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1 year as determined by the taxpayer's employment records 2 filed with the Illinois Department of Employment Security. 3 Taxpayers who are new to Illinois shall be deemed to have 4 met the 1% growth in base employment for the first year in 5 which they file employment records with the Illinois 6 Department of Employment Security. The provisions added to 7 this Section by Public Act 85-1200 (and restored by Public 8 Act 87-895) shall be construed as declaratory of existing 9 law and not as a new enactment. If, in any year, the 10 increase in base employment within Illinois over the 11 preceding year is less than 1%, the additional credit shall 12 be limited to that percentage times a fraction, the 13 numerator of which is .5% and the denominator of which is 14 1%, but shall not exceed .5%. The investment credit shall 15 not be allowed to the extent that it would reduce a 16 taxpayer's liability in any tax year below zero, nor may 17 any credit for qualified property be allowed for any year 18 other than the year in which the property was placed in 19 service in Illinois. For tax years ending on or after 20 December 31, 1987, and on or before December 31, 1988, the 21 credit shall be allowed for the tax year in which the 22 property is placed in service, or, if the amount of the 23 credit exceeds the tax liability for that year, whether it 24 exceeds the original liability or the liability as later 25 amended, such excess may be carried forward and applied to

the tax liability of the 5 taxable years following the

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1 excess credit years if the taxpayer (i) makes investments 2 which cause the creation of a minimum of 2,000 full-time 3 equivalent jobs in Illinois, (ii) is located in an 4 enterprise zone established pursuant to the Illinois 5 Enterprise Zone Act and (iii) is certified by the 6 Department of Commerce and Community Affairs (now 7 Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity) as 8 complying with the requirements specified in clause (i) and 9 (ii) by July 1, 1986. The Department of Commerce and 10 Community Affairs (now Department of Commerce and Economic 11 Opportunity) shall notify the Department of Revenue of all 12 such certifications immediately. For tax years ending 13 after December 31, 1988, the credit shall be allowed for 14 the tax year in which the property is placed in service, 15 or, if the amount of the credit exceeds the tax liability 16 for that year, whether it exceeds the original liability or 17 the liability as later amended, such excess may be carried 18 forward and applied to the tax liability of the 5 taxable 19 years following the excess credit years. The credit shall 20 be applied to the earliest year for which there is a 21 liability. If there is credit from more than one tax year 22 that is available to offset a liability, earlier credit 23 shall be applied first. 24 (2) The term "qualified property" means property 25

which:

(A) is tangible, whether new or used, including

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1 buildings and structural components of buildings and 2 signs that are real property, but not including land or 3 improvements to real property that are not a structural 4 component of a building such as landscaping, sewer 5 lines, local access roads, fencing, parking lots, and

other appurtenances;

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(B) is depreciable pursuant to Section 167 of the Internal Revenue Code, except that "3-year property" as defined in Section 168(c)(2)(A) of that Code is not eligible for the credit provided by this subsection (e):

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(C) is acquired by purchase as defined in Section 179(d) of the Internal Revenue Code;

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(D) is used in Illinois by a taxpayer who is primarily engaged in manufacturing, or in mining coal or fluorite, or in retailing, or was placed in service on or after July 1, 2006 in a River Edge Redevelopment Zone established pursuant to the River Edge

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Redevelopment Zone Act: and

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(E) has not previously been used in Illinois in such a manner and by such a person as would qualify for the credit provided by this subsection (e) or

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subsection (f).

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(3) For purposes of this subsection (e), "manufacturing" means the material staging and production

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of tangible personal property by procedures commonly

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1 regarded as manufacturing, processing, fabrication, or 2 assembling which changes some existing material into new 3 shapes, new qualities, or new combinations. For purposes of 4 this subsection (e) the term "mining" shall have the same 5 meaning as the term "mining" in Section 613(c) of the 6 Internal Revenue Code. For purposes of this subsection (e), 7 the term "retailing" means the sale of tangible personal 8 property for use or consumption and not for resale, or 9 services rendered in conjunction with the sale of tangible 10 personal property for use or consumption and not for 11 resale. For purposes of this subsection (e), "tangible 12 personal property" has the same meaning as when that term 13 is used in the Retailers' Occupation Tax Act, and, for 14 taxable years ending after December 31, 2008, does not 15 include the generation, transmission, or distribution of 16 electricity.

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- (4) The basis of qualified property shall be the basis used to compute the depreciation deduction for federal income tax purposes.
- (5) If the basis of the property for federal income tax depreciation purposes is increased after it has been placed in service in Illinois by the taxpayer, the amount of such increase shall be deemed property placed in service on the date of such increase in basis.
- (6) The term "placed in service" shall have the same meaning as under Section 46 of the Internal Revenue Code.

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- (7) If during any taxable year, any property ceases to be qualified property in the hands of the taxpayer within 48 months after being placed in service, or the situs of any qualified property is moved outside Illinois within 48 months after being placed in service, the Personal Property Tax Replacement Income Tax for such taxable year shall be increased. Such increase shall be determined by (i) recomputing the investment credit which would have been allowed for the year in which credit for such property was originally allowed by eliminating such property from such computation and, (ii) subtracting such recomputed credit from the amount of credit previously allowed. For the purposes of this paragraph (7), a reduction of the basis of qualified property resulting from a redetermination of the purchase price shall be deemed a disposition of qualified property to the extent of such reduction.
- (8) Unless the investment credit is extended by law, the basis of qualified property shall not include costs incurred after December 31, 2018, except for costs incurred pursuant to a binding contract entered into on or before December 31, 2018.
- (9) Each taxable year ending before December 31, 2000, a partnership may elect to pass through to its partners the credits to which the partnership is entitled under this subsection (e) for the taxable year. A partner may use the credit allocated to him or her under this paragraph only

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against the tax imposed in subsections (c) and (d) of this Section. If the partnership makes that election, those credits shall be allocated among the partners in the partnership in accordance with the rules set forth in Section 704(b) of the Internal Revenue Code, and the rules promulgated under that Section, and the allocated amount of the credits shall be allowed to the partners for that taxable year. The partnership shall make this election on its Personal Property Tax Replacement Income Tax return for that taxable year. The election to pass through the credits shall be irrevocable.

For taxable years ending on or after December 31, 2000, a partner that qualifies its partnership for a subtraction under subparagraph (I) of paragraph (2) of subsection (d) of Section 203 or a shareholder that qualifies a Subchapter S corporation for a subtraction under subparagraph (S) of paragraph (2) of subsection (b) of Section 203 shall be allowed a credit under this subsection (e) equal to its share of the credit earned under this subsection (e) during the taxable year by the partnership or Subchapter S corporation, determined in accordance with the determination of income and distributive share of income under Sections 702 and 704 and Subchapter S of the Internal Revenue Code. This paragraph is exempt from the provisions of Section 250.

(f) Investment credit; Enterprise Zone; River Edge

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Redevelopment Zone.

(1) A taxpayer shall be allowed a credit against the tax imposed by subsections (a) and (b) of this Section for investment in qualified property which is placed in service in an Enterprise Zone created pursuant to the Illinois Enterprise Zone Act or, for property placed in service on or after July 1, 2006, a River Edge Redevelopment Zone established pursuant to the River Edge Redevelopment Zone

9 Act. For partners, shareholders of Subchapter S 10 corporations, and owners of limited liability companies, 11 if the liability company is treated as a partnership for 12 purposes of federal and State income taxation, there shall 13 be allowed a credit under this subsection (f) to be 14 determined in accordance with the determination of income 15 and distributive share of income under Sections 702 and 704 16 and Subchapter S of the Internal Revenue Code. The credit 17 shall be .5% of the basis for such property. The credit 18 shall be available only in the taxable year in which the 19 property is placed in service in the Enterprise Zone or 20 River Edge Redevelopment Zone and shall not be allowed to 21 the extent that it would reduce a taxpayer's liability for 22 the tax imposed by subsections (a) and (b) of this Section 23 to below zero. For tax years ending on or after December 24 31, 1985, the credit shall be allowed for the tax year in 25 which the property is placed in service, or, if the amount 26 of the credit exceeds the tax liability for that year,

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whether it exceeds the original liability or the liability as later amended, such excess may be carried forward and applied to the tax liability of the 5 taxable years following the excess credit year. The credit shall be applied to the earliest year for which there is a liability. If there is credit from more than one tax year that is available to offset a liability, the credit accruing first in time shall be applied first.

- (2) The term qualified property means property which:
- (A) is tangible, whether new or used, including buildings and structural components of buildings;
- (B) is depreciable pursuant to Section 167 of the Internal Revenue Code, except that "3-year property" as defined in Section 168(c)(2)(A) of that Code is not eligible for the credit provided by this subsection (f);
- (C) is acquired by purchase as defined in Section
 179(d) of the Internal Revenue Code;

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(D) is used in the Enterprise Zone or River Edge
Redevelopment Zone by the taxpayer; and
(E) has not been previously used in Illinois in
such a manner and by such a person as would qualify for
the credit provided by this subsection (f) or
subsection (e).
(3) The basis of qualified property shall be the basis
used to compute the depreciation deduction for federal

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- income tax purposes.
 - (4) If the basis of the property for federal income tax depreciation purposes is increased after it has been placed in service in the Enterprise Zone or River Edge Redevelopment Zone by the taxpayer, the amount of such increase shall be deemed property placed in service on the date of such increase in basis.
 - (5) The term "placed in service" shall have the same meaning as under Section 46 of the Internal Revenue Code.
 - (6) If during any taxable year, any property ceases to be qualified property in the hands of the taxpayer within 48 months after being placed in service, or the situs of any qualified property is moved outside the Enterprise Zone or River Edge Redevelopment Zone within 48 months after being placed in service, the tax imposed under subsections (a) and (b) of this Section for such taxable year shall be increased. Such increase shall be determined by (i) recomputing the investment credit which would have been allowed for the year in which credit for such property was originally allowed by eliminating such property from such computation, and (ii) subtracting such recomputed credit from the amount of credit previously allowed. For the purposes of this paragraph (6), a reduction of the basis of qualified property resulting from a redetermination of the purchase price shall be deemed a disposition of qualified property to the extent of such reduction.

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- (7) There shall be allowed an additional credit equal to 0.5% of the basis of qualified property placed in service during the taxable year in a River Edge Redevelopment Zone, provided such property is placed in service on or after July 1, 2006, and the taxpayer's base employment within Illinois has increased by 1% or more over the preceding year as determined by the taxpayer's employment records filed with the Illinois Department of Employment Security. Taxpayers who are new to Illinois shall be deemed to have met the 1% growth in base employment for the first year in which they file employment records with the Illinois Department of Employment Security. If, in any year, the increase in base employment within Illinois over the preceding year is less than 1%, the additional credit shall be limited to that percentage times a fraction, the numerator of which is 0.5% and the denominator of which is 1%, but shall not exceed 0.5%.
- (g) (Blank).
- (h) Investment credit; High Impact Business.
- (1) Subject to subsections (b) and (b-5) of Section 5.5 of the Illinois Enterprise Zone Act, a taxpayer shall be allowed a credit against the tax imposed by subsections (a) and (b) of this Section for investment in qualified property which is placed in service by a Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity designated High Impact Business. The credit shall be .5% of the basis for such

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1 property. The credit shall not be available (i) until the 2 minimum investments in qualified property set forth in 3 subdivision (a)(3)(A) of Section 5.5 of the Illinois 4 Enterprise Zone Act have been satisfied or (ii) until the 5 time authorized in subsection (b-5) of the Illinois 6 Enterprise Zone Act for entities designated as High Impact 7 Businesses under subdivisions (a)(3)(B), (a)(3)(C), and 8 (a)(3)(D) of Section 5.5 of the Illinois Enterprise Zone 9 Act, and shall not be allowed to the extent that it would

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reduce a taxpayer's liability for the tax imposed by subsections (a) and (b) of this Section to below zero. The credit applicable to such investments shall be taken in the taxable year in which such investments have been completed. The credit for additional investments beyond the minimum investment by a designated high impact business authorized under subdivision (a)(3)(A) of Section 5.5 of the Illinois Enterprise Zone Act shall be available only in the taxable year in which the property is placed in service and shall not be allowed to the extent that it would reduce a taxpayer's liability for the tax imposed by subsections (a) and (b) of this Section to below zero. For tax years ending on or after December 31, 1987, the credit shall be allowed for the tax year in which the property is placed in service, or, if the amount of the credit exceeds the tax liability for that year, whether it exceeds the original liability or the liability as later amended, such excess

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may be carried forward and applied to the tax liability of the 5 taxable years following the excess credit year. The credit shall be applied to the earliest year for which there is a liability. If there is credit from more than one tax year that is available to offset a liability, the credit accruing first in time shall be applied first.

Changes made in this subdivision (h)(1) by Public Act 88-670 restore changes made by Public Act 85-1182 and reflect existing law.

- (2) The term qualified property means property which:
- (A) is tangible, whether new or used, including buildings and structural components of buildings;
- (B) is depreciable pursuant to Section 167 of the Internal Revenue Code, except that "3-year property" as defined in Section 168(c)(2)(A) of that Code is not eligible for the credit provided by this subsection (h);
- (C) is acquired by purchase as defined in Section 179(d) of the Internal Revenue Code; and
 - (D) is not eligible for the Enterprise Zone

3/201/	SD0005 100111 GENERAL ASSEMBLE
21	Investment Credit provided by subsection (f) of this
22	Section.
23	(3) The basis of qualified property shall be the bas
24	used to compute the depreciation deduction for federal

- (3) The basis of qualified property shall be the basis used to compute the depreciation deduction for federal income tax purposes.
 - (4) If the basis of the property for federal income tax

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depreciation purposes is increased after it has been placed in service in a federally designated Foreign Trade Zone or Sub-Zone located in Illinois by the taxpayer, the amount of such increase shall be deemed property placed in service on the date of such increase in basis.

- (5) The term "placed in service" shall have the same meaning as under Section 46 of the Internal Revenue Code.
- (6) If during any taxable year ending on or before December 31, 1996, any property ceases to be qualified property in the hands of the taxpayer within 48 months after being placed in service, or the situs of any qualified property is moved outside Illinois within 48 months after being placed in service, the tax imposed under subsections (a) and (b) of this Section for such taxable year shall be increased. Such increase shall be determined by (i) recomputing the investment credit which would have been allowed for the year in which credit for such property was originally allowed by eliminating such property from such computation, and (ii) subtracting such recomputed credit from the amount of credit previously allowed. For the purposes of this paragraph (6), a reduction of the basis of qualified property resulting from a redetermination of the purchase price shall be deemed a disposition of qualified property to the extent of such reduction.
 - (7) Beginning with tax years ending after December 31,

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1996, if a taxpayer qualifies for the credit under this subsection (h) and thereby is granted a tax abatement and the taxpayer relocates its entire facility in violation of the explicit terms and length of the contract under Section 18-183 of the Property Tax Code, the tax imposed under subsections (a) and (b) of this Section shall be increased for the taxable year in which the taxpayer relocated its facility by an amount equal to the amount of credit received by the taxpayer under this subsection (h).

(i) Credit for Personal Property Tax Replacement Income Tax. For tax years ending prior to December 31, 2003, a credit shall be allowed against the tax imposed by subsections (a) and (b) of this Section for the tax imposed by subsections (c) and (d) of this Section. This credit shall be computed by multiplying the tax imposed by subsections (c) and (d) of this Section by a fraction, the numerator of which is base income allocable to Illinois and the denominator of which is Illinois base income, and further multiplying the product by the tax rate imposed by subsections (a) and (b) of this Section.

Any credit earned on or after December 31, 1986 under this subsection which is unused in the year the credit is computed because it exceeds the tax liability imposed by subsections (a) and (b) for that year (whether it exceeds the original liability or the liability as later amended) may be carried forward and applied to the tax liability imposed by subsections (a) and (b) of the 5 taxable years following the excess credit

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1 year, provided that no credit may be carried forward to any 2 year ending on or after December 31, 2003. This credit shall be 3 applied first to the earliest year for which there is a 4 liability. If there is a credit under this subsection from more 5 than one tax year that is available to offset a liability the 6 earliest credit arising under this subsection shall be applied 7 first.

8 If, during any taxable year ending on or after December 31, 9 1986, the tax imposed by subsections (c) and (d) of this 10 Section for which a taxpayer has claimed a credit under this 11 subsection (i) is reduced, the amount of credit for such tax shall also be reduced. Such reduction shall be determined by

recomputing the credit to take into account the reduced tax imposed by subsections (c) and (d). If any portion of the reduced amount of credit has been carried to a different taxable year, an amended return shall be filed for such taxable year to reduce the amount of credit claimed.

(j) Training expense credit. Beginning with tax years ending on or after December 31, 1986 and prior to December 31, 2003, a taxpayer shall be allowed a credit against the tax imposed by subsections (a) and (b) under this Section for all amounts paid or accrued, on behalf of all persons employed by the taxpayer in Illinois or Illinois residents employed outside of Illinois by a taxpayer, for educational or vocational training in semi-technical or technical fields or semi-skilled or skilled fields, which were deducted from gross income in the

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computation of taxable income. The credit against the tax imposed by subsections (a) and (b) shall be 1.6% of such training expenses. For partners, shareholders of subchapter S corporations, and owners of limited liability companies, if the liability company is treated as a partnership for purposes of federal and State income taxation, there shall be allowed a credit under this subsection (j) to be determined in accordance with the determination of income and distributive share of income under Sections 702 and 704 and subchapter S of the Internal Revenue Code.

Any credit allowed under this subsection which is unused in the year the credit is earned may be carried forward to each of the 5 taxable years following the year for which the credit is first computed until it is used. This credit shall be applied first to the earliest year for which there is a liability. If there is a credit under this subsection from more than one tax year that is available to offset a liability the earliest credit arising under this subsection shall be applied first. No carryforward credit may be claimed in any tax year ending on or after December 31, 2003.

(k) Research and development credit. For tax years ending after July 1, 1990 and prior to December 31, 2003, and beginning again for tax years ending on or after December 31, 2004, and ending prior to <u>January 1, 2027</u> January 1, 2016, a

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25 taxpayer shall be allowed a credit against the tax imposed by

subsections (a) and (b) of this Section for increasing research

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1 activities in this State. The credit allowed against the tax 2 imposed by subsections (a) and (b) shall be equal to 6 1/2% of 3 the qualifying expenditures for increasing research activities 4 in this State. For partners, shareholders of subchapter S 5 corporations, and owners of limited liability companies, if the 6 liability company is treated as a partnership for purposes of 7 federal and State income taxation, there shall be allowed a 8 credit under this subsection to be determined in accordance 9 with the determination of income and distributive share of 10 income under Sections 702 and 704 and subchapter S of the 11 Internal Revenue Code.

For purposes of this subsection, "qualifying expenditures" means the qualifying expenditures as defined for the federal credit for increasing research activities which would be allowable under Section 41 of the Internal Revenue Code and which are conducted in this State, "qualifying expenditures for increasing research activities in this State" means the excess of qualifying expenditures for the taxable year in which incurred over qualifying expenditures for the base period, "qualifying expenditures for the base period" means the average of the qualifying expenditures for each year in the base period, and "base period" means the 3 taxable years immediately preceding the taxable year for which the determination is being made.

Any credit in excess of the tax liability for the taxable year may be carried forward. A taxpayer may elect to have the

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- unused credit shown on its final completed return carried over
- as a credit against the tax liability for the following 5
- 3 taxable years or until it has been fully used, whichever occurs
- 4 first; provided that no credit earned in a tax year ending
- prior to December 31, 2003 may be carried forward to any year
- 6 ending on or after December 31, 2003.

If an unused credit is carried forward to a given year from 2 or more earlier years, that credit arising in the earliest year will be applied first against the tax liability for the given year. If a tax liability for the given year still remains, the credit from the next earliest year will then be applied, and so on, until all credits have been used or no tax liability for the given year remains. Any remaining unused credit or credits then will be carried forward to the next following year in which a tax liability is incurred, except that no credit can be carried forward to a year which is more than 5 years after the year in which the expense for which the credit is given was incurred.

No inference shall be drawn from this amendatory Act of the 91st General Assembly in construing this Section for taxable years beginning before January 1, 1999.

It is the intent of the General Assembly that the research and development credit under this subsection (k) shall apply for all tax years ending on or after December 31, 2004 and ending prior to January 1, 2027, including, but not limited to, the period beginning on January 1, 2016 and ending on the

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effective date of this amendatory Act of the 100th General Assembly. All actions taken in reliance on the continuation of the credit under this subsection (k) by any taxpayer are hereby validated.

- (l) Environmental Remediation Tax Credit.
- (i) For tax years ending after December 31, 1997 and on or before December 31, 2001, a taxpayer shall be allowed a credit against the tax imposed by subsections (a) and (b) of this Section for certain amounts paid for unreimbursed eligible remediation costs, as specified in this subsection. For purposes of this Section, "unreimbursed eligible remediation costs" means costs approved by the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency ("Agency") under Section 58.14 of the Environmental Protection Act that were paid in performing environmental remediation at a site for which a No Further Remediation Letter was issued by the Agency and recorded under Section 58.10 of the

Environmental Protection Act. The credit must be claimed 19 for the taxable year in which Agency approval of the 20 eligible remediation costs is granted. The credit is not 21 available to any taxpayer if the taxpayer or any related 22 party caused or contributed to, in any material respect, a 23 release of regulated substances on, in, or under the site 24 that was identified and addressed by the remedial action 25 pursuant to the Site Remediation Program of the 26 Environmental Protection Act. After the Pollution Control

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	Board rules are adopted pursuant to the Illinois
2	Administrative Procedure Act for the administration and
3	enforcement of Section 58.9 of the Environmental
4	Protection Act, determinations as to credit availability
5	for purposes of this Section shall be made consistent with
6	those rules. For purposes of this Section, "taxpayer"
7	includes a person whose tax attributes the taxpayer has
8	succeeded to under Section 381 of the Internal Revenue Code
9	and "related party" includes the persons disallowed a
10	deduction for losses by paragraphs (b), (c), and $(f)(1)$ of
11	Section 267 of the Internal Revenue Code by virtue of being
12	a related taxpayer, as well as any of its partners. The
13	credit allowed against the tax imposed by subsections (a)
14	and (b) shall be equal to 25% of the unreimbursed eligible
15	remediation costs in excess of \$100,000 per site, except
16	that the \$100,000 threshold shall not apply to any site
17	contained in an enterprise zone as determined by the
18	Department of Commerce and Community Affairs (now
19	Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity). The
20	total credit allowed shall not exceed \$40,000 per year with
21	a maximum total of \$150,000 per site. For partners and
22	shareholders of subchapter S corporations, there shall be
23	allowed a credit under this subsection to be determined in
24	accordance with the determination of income and
25	distributive share of income under Sections 702 and 704 and
26	subchapter S of the Internal Revenue Code.

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1 (ii) A credit allowed under this subsection that is 2 unused in the year the credit is earned may be carried 3 forward to each of the 5 taxable years following the year 4 for which the credit is first earned until it is used. The 5 term "unused credit" does not include any amounts of 6 unreimbursed eligible remediation costs in excess of the 7 maximum credit per site authorized under paragraph (i). 8 This credit shall be applied first to the earliest year for 9 which there is a liability. If there is a credit under this 10 subsection from more than one tax year that is available to 11 offset a liability, the earliest credit arising under this 12 subsection shall be applied first. A credit allowed under 13 this subsection may be sold to a buyer as part of a sale of 14 all or part of the remediation site for which the credit 15 was granted. The purchaser of a remediation site and the 16 tax credit shall succeed to the unused credit and remaining 17 carry-forward period of the seller. To perfect the 18 transfer, the assignor shall record the transfer in the 19 chain of title for the site and provide written notice to 20 the Director of the Illinois Department of Revenue of the 21 assignor's intent to sell the remediation site and the 22 amount of the tax credit to be transferred as a portion of 23 the sale. In no event may a credit be transferred to any 24 taxpayer if the taxpayer or a related party would not be 25 eligible under the provisions of subsection (i). 26 (iii) For purposes of this Section, the term "site"

(III) For purposes or this section, the term site

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shall have the same meaning as under Section 58.2 of the Environmental Protection Act.

(m) Education expense credit. Beginning with tax years ending after December 31, 1999, a taxpayer who is the custodian of one or more qualifying pupils shall be allowed a credit against the tax imposed by subsections (a) and (b) of this Section for qualified education expenses incurred on behalf of the qualifying pupils. The credit shall be equal to 25% of

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qualified education expenses, but in no event may the total credit under this subsection claimed by a family that is the custodian of qualifying pupils exceed (i) \$500 for tax years ending prior to December 31, 2017, and (ii) \$750 for tax years ending on or after December 31, 2017. In no event shall a credit under this subsection reduce the taxpayer's liability under this Act to less than zero. This subsection is exempt from the provisions of Section 250 of this Act.

For purposes of this subsection:

"Qualifying pupils" means individuals who (i) are residents of the State of Illinois, (ii) are under the age of 21 at the close of the school year for which a credit is sought, and (iii) during the school year for which a credit is sought were full-time pupils enrolled in a kindergarten through twelfth grade education program at any school, as defined in this subsection.

"Qualified education expense" means the amount incurred on behalf of a qualifying pupil in excess of \$250 for tuition,

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book fees, and lab fees at the school in which the pupil is enrolled during the regular school year.

"School" means any public or nonpublic elementary or secondary school in Illinois that is in compliance with Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and attendance at which satisfies the requirements of Section 26-1 of the School Code, except that nothing shall be construed to require a child to attend any particular public or nonpublic school to qualify for the credit under this Section.

"Custodian" means, with respect to qualifying pupils, an Illinois resident who is a parent, the parents, a legal guardian, or the legal guardians of the qualifying pupils.

- (n) River Edge Redevelopment Zone site remediation tax credit.
 - (i) For tax years ending on or after December 31, 2006, a taxpayer shall be allowed a credit against the tax imposed by subsections (a) and (b) of this Section for certain amounts paid for unreimbursed eligible remediation costs, as specified in this subsection. For purposes of this Section, "unreimbursed eligible remediation costs"

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Protection Agency ("Agency") under Section 58.14a of the Environmental Protection Act that were paid in performing environmental remediation at a site within a River Edge Redevelopment Zone for which a No Further Remediation

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Letter was issued by the Agency and recorded under Section

1 58.10 of the Environmental Protection Act. The credit must 2 be claimed for the taxable year in which Agency approval of 3 the eligible remediation costs is granted. The credit is 4 not available to any taxpayer if the taxpayer or any 5 related party caused or contributed to, in any material 6 respect, a release of regulated substances on, in, or under 7 the site that was identified and addressed by the remedial 8 action pursuant to the Site Remediation Program of the 9 Environmental Protection Act. Determinations as to credit 10 availability for purposes of this Section shall be made 11 consistent with rules adopted by the Pollution Control 12 Board pursuant to the Illinois Administrative Procedure 13 Act for the administration and enforcement of Section 58.9 14 of the Environmental Protection Act. For purposes of this 15 Section, "taxpayer" includes a person whose tax attributes 16 the taxpayer has succeeded to under Section 381 of the 17 Internal Revenue Code and "related party" includes the 18 persons disallowed a deduction for losses by paragraphs 19 (b), (c), and (f)(1) of Section 267 of the Internal Revenue 20 Code by virtue of being a related taxpayer, as well as any 21 of its partners. The credit allowed against the tax imposed 22 by subsections (a) and (b) shall be equal to 25% of the 23 unreimbursed eligible remediation costs in excess of 24 \$100,000 per site. 25 (ii) A credit allowed under this subsection that is

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unused in the year the credit is earned may be carried

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forward to each of the 5 taxable years following the year for which the credit is first earned until it is used. This credit shall be applied first to the earliest year for which there is a liability. If there is a credit under this subsection from more than one tax year that is available to offset a liability, the earliest credit arising under this subsection shall be applied first. A credit allowed under this subsection may be sold to a buyer as part of a sale of all or part of the remediation site for which the credit was granted. The purchaser of a remediation site and the tax credit shall succeed to the unused credit and remaining carry-forward period of the seller. To perfect the transfer, the assignor shall record the transfer in the chain of title for the site and provide written notice to the Director of the Illinois Department of Revenue of the assignor's intent to sell the remediation site and the amount of the tax credit to be transferred as a portion of the sale. In no event may a credit be transferred to any taxpayer if the taxpayer or a related party would not be eligible under the provisions of subsection (i).

- (iii) For purposes of this Section, the term "site" shall have the same meaning as under Section 58.2 of the Environmental Protection Act.
- (o) For each of taxable years during the Compassionate Use of Medical Cannabis Pilot Program, a surcharge is imposed on all taxpayers on income arising from the sale or exchange of

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capital assets, depreciable business property, real property used in the trade or business, and Section 197 intangibles of an organization registrant under the Compassionate Use of Medical Cannabis Pilot Program Act. The amount of the surcharge is equal to the amount of federal income tax liability for the taxable year attributable to those sales and exchanges. The surcharge imposed does not apply if:

> (1) the medical cannabis cultivation center registration, medical cannabis dispensary registration, or the property of a registration is transferred as a result of any of the following:

Revenue Code in which no gain or loss is recognized.

(Source: P.A. 97-2, eff. 5-6-11; 97-636, eff. 6-1-12; 97-905, eff. 8-7-12; 98-109, eff. 7-25-13; 98-122, eff. 1-1-14; 98-756, eff. 7-16-14.)

(35 ILCS 5/203) (from Ch. 120, par. 2-203)
Sec. 203. Base income defined.

(a) Individuals.

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(1) In general. In the case of an individual, bas	se
income means an amount equal to the taxpayer's adjust	ed
gross income for the taxable year as modified by para	agraph
(2).	

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(2) Modifications. The adjusted gross income referred to in paragraph (1) shall be modified by adding thereto the sum of the following amounts:

- (A) An amount equal to all amounts paid or accrued to the taxpayer as interest or dividends during the taxable year to the extent excluded from gross income in the computation of adjusted gross income, except stock dividends of qualified public utilities described in Section 305(e) of the Internal Revenue Code:
- (B) An amount equal to the amount of tax imposed by this Act to the extent deducted from gross income in the computation of adjusted gross income for the taxable year;
- (C) An amount equal to the amount received during the taxable year as a recovery or refund of real property taxes paid with respect to the taxpayer's principal residence under the Revenue Act of 1939 and for which a deduction was previously taken under subparagraph (L) of this paragraph (2) prior to July 1, 1991, the retrospective application date of Article 4 of Public Act 87-17. In the case of multi-unit or multi-use structures and farm dwellings, the taxes on the taxpayer's principal residence shall be that portion of the total taxes for the entire property which is attributable to such principal residence;

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1 (D) An amount equal to the amount of the capital
2 gain deduction allowable under the Internal Revenue
3 Code, to the extent deducted from gross income in the

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computation of adjusted gross income;

(D-5) An amount, to the extent not included in adjusted gross income, equal to the amount of money withdrawn by the taxpayer in the taxable year from a medical care savings account and the interest earned on the account in the taxable year of a withdrawal pursuant to subsection (b) of Section 20 of the Medical Care Savings Account Act or subsection (b) of Section 20 of the Medical Care Savings Account Act of 2000;

(D-10) For taxable years ending after December 31. 1997, an amount equal to any eligible remediation costs that the individual deducted in computing adjusted gross income and for which the individual claims a credit under subsection (1) of Section 201:

(D-15) For taxable years 2001 and thereafter, an amount equal to the bonus depreciation deduction taken on the taxpayer's federal income tax return for the taxable year under subsection (k) of Section 168 of the Internal Revenue Code;

(D-16) If the taxpayer sells, transfers, abandons, or otherwise disposes of property for which the taxpayer was required in any taxable year to make an addition modification under subparagraph (D-15), then

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an amount equal to the aggregate amount of the deductions taken in all taxable years under subparagraph (Z) with respect to that property.

If the taxpayer continues to own property through the last day of the last tax year for which the taxpayer may claim a depreciation deduction for federal income tax purposes and for which the taxpayer was allowed in any taxable year to make a subtraction modification under subparagraph (Z), then an amount equal to that subtraction modification.

The taxpayer is required to make the addition modification under this subparagraph only once with respect to any one piece of property;

(D-17) An amount equal to the amount otherwise

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15 allowed as a deduction in computing base income for 16 interest paid, accrued, or incurred, directly or 17 indirectly, (i) for taxable years ending on or after 18 December 31, 2004, to a foreign person who would be a 19 member of the same unitary business group but for the 20 fact that foreign person's business activity outside 21 the United States is 80% or more of the foreign 22 person's total business activity and (ii) for taxable 23 years ending on or after December 31, 2008, to a person 24 who would be a member of the same unitary business 25 group but for the fact that the person is prohibited 26 under Section 1501(a)(27) from being included in the

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unitary business group because he or she is ordinarily required to apportion business income under different subsections of Section 304. The addition modification required by this subparagraph shall be reduced to the extent that dividends were included in base income of the unitary group for the same taxable year and received by the taxpayer or by a member of the taxpayer's unitary business group (including amounts included in gross income under Sections 951 through 964 of the Internal Revenue Code and amounts included in gross income under Section 78 of the Internal Revenue Code) with respect to the stock of the same person to whom the interest was paid, accrued, or incurred.

This paragraph shall not apply to the following:

- (i) an item of interest paid, accrued, or incurred, directly or indirectly, to a person who is subject in a foreign country or state, other than a state which requires mandatory unitary reporting, to a tax on or measured by net income with respect to such interest; or
- (ii) an item of interest paid, accrued, or incurred, directly or indirectly, to a person if the taxpayer can establish, based on a preponderance of the evidence, both of the

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following:

(a) the person, during the same taxable

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year, paid, accrued, or incurred, the interest to a person that is not a related member, and

- (b) the transaction giving rise to the interest expense between the taxpayer and the person did not have as a principal purpose the avoidance of Illinois income tax, and is paid pursuant to a contract or agreement that reflects an arm's-length interest rate and terms; or
- (iii) the taxpayer can establish, based on clear and convincing evidence, that the interest paid, accrued, or incurred relates to a contract or agreement entered into at arm's-length rates and terms and the principal purpose for the payment is not federal or Illinois tax avoidance; or
- (iv) an item of interest paid, accrued, or incurred, directly or indirectly, to a person if the taxpayer establishes by clear and convincing evidence that the adjustments are unreasonable; or if the taxpayer and the Director agree in writing to the application or use of an alternative method of apportionment under Section 304(f).

Nothing in this subsection shall preclude the Director from making any other adjustment otherwise allowed under Section 404 of this Act for any tax year beginning after the effective date of

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this amendment provided such adjustment is made
pursuant to regulation adopted by the Department
and such regulations provide methods and standards
by which the Department will utilize its authority
under Section 404 of this Act;

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(D-18) An amount equal to the amount of intangible expenses and costs otherwise allowed as a deduction in computing base income, and that were paid, accrued, or incurred, directly or indirectly, (i) for taxable years ending on or after December 31, 2004, to a foreign person who would be a member of the same unitary business group but for the fact that the foreign person's business activity outside the United States is 80% or more of that person's total business activity and (ii) for taxable years ending on or after December 31, 2008, to a person who would be a member of the same unitary business group but for the fact that the person is prohibited under Section 1501(a)(27) from being included in the unitary business group because he or she is ordinarily required to apportion business income under different subsections of Section 304. The addition modification required by this subparagraph shall be reduced to the extent that dividends were included in base income of the unitary group for the same taxable year and received by the taxpayer or by a member of the taxpayer's unitary

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1 business group (including amounts included in gross 2 income under Sections 951 through 964 of the Internal 3 Revenue Code and amounts included in gross income under 4 Section 78 of the Internal Revenue Code) with respect 5 to the stock of the same person to whom the intangible 6 expenses and costs were directly or indirectly paid, 7 incurred, or accrued. The preceding sentence does not 8 apply to the extent that the same dividends caused a 9 reduction to the addition modification required under 10 Section 203(a)(2)(D-17) of this Act. As used in this 11 subparagraph, the term "intangible expenses and costs" 12 includes (1) expenses, losses, and costs for, or 13 related to, the direct or indirect acquisition, use, 14 maintenance or management, ownership, sale, exchange, 15 or any other disposition of intangible property; (2)

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16	losses incurred, directly or indirectly, from
17	factoring transactions or discounting transactions;
18	(3) royalty, patent, technical, and copyright fees;
19	(4) licensing fees; and (5) other similar expenses and
20	costs. For purposes of this subparagraph, "intangible
21	property" includes patents, patent applications, trade
22	names, trademarks, service marks, copyrights, mask
23	works, trade secrets, and similar types of intangible
24	assets.
25	This paragraph shall not apply to the following:
26	(i) any item of intangible expenses or costs
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1	paid, accrued, or incurred, directly or
2	indirectly, from a transaction with a person who is
3	subject in a foreign country or state, other than a
4	state which requires mandatory unitary reporting,
5	to a tax on or measured by net income with respect
6	to such item; or
7	(ii) any item of intangible expense or cost
8	paid, accrued, or incurred, directly or
9	indirectly, if the taxpayer can establish, based
10	on a preponderance of the evidence, both of the
11	following:
12	(a) the person during the same taxable
13	year paid, accrued, or incurred, the
14	intangible expense or cost to a person that is
15	not a related member, and
16	(b) the transaction giving rise to the
4 7	(b) the transaction giving rise to the

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paid, accrued, or incurred, directly or indirectly, from a transaction with a person if the

intangible expense or cost between the

taxpayer and the person did not have as a

principal purpose the avoidance of Illinois

income tax, and is paid pursuant to a contract

or agreement that reflects arm's-length terms;

(iii) any item of intangible expense or cost

26 taxpayer establishes by clear and convincing

or

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evidence, that the adjustments are unreasonable; or if the taxpayer and the Director agree in writing to the application or use of an alternative method of apportionment under Section 304(f);

Nothing in this subsection shall preclude the Director from making any other adjustment otherwise allowed under Section 404 of this Act for any tax year beginning after the effective date of this amendment provided such adjustment is made pursuant to regulation adopted by the Department and such regulations provide methods and standards by which the Department will utilize its authority under Section 404 of this Act;

(D-19) For taxable years ending on or after December 31, 2008, an amount equal to the amount of insurance premium expenses and costs otherwise allowed as a deduction in computing base income, and that were paid, accrued, or incurred, directly or indirectly, to a person who would be a member of the same unitary business group but for the fact that the person is prohibited under Section 1501(a)(27) from being included in the unitary business group because he or she is ordinarily required to apportion business income under different subsections of Section 304. The addition modification required by this subparagraph shall be reduced to the extent that dividends were

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1	included in base income of the unitary group for the
2	same taxable year and received by the taxpayer or by a
3	member of the taxpayer's unitary business group
4	(including amounts included in gross income under
5	Sections 951 through 964 of the Internal Revenue Code
6	and amounts included in gross income under Section 78

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of the Internal Revenue Code) with respect to the stock of the same person to whom the premiums and costs were directly or indirectly paid, incurred, or accrued. The preceding sentence does not apply to the extent that the same dividends caused a reduction to the addition modification required under Section 203(a)(2)(D-17) or Section 203(a)(2)(D-18) of this Act.

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(D-20) For taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2002 and ending on or before December 31, 2006, in the case of a distribution from a qualified tuition program under Section 529 of the Internal Revenue Code, other than (i) a distribution from a College Savings Pool created under Section 16.5 of the State Treasurer Act or (ii) a distribution from the Illinois Prepaid Tuition Trust Fund, an amount equal to the amount excluded from gross income under Section 529(c)(3)(B). For taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2007, in the case of a distribution from a qualified tuition program under Section 529 of the Internal Revenue Code, other than (i) a distribution

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from a College Savings Pool created under Section 16.5 of the State Treasurer Act, (ii) a distribution from the Illinois Prepaid Tuition Trust Fund, or (iii) a distribution from a qualified tuition program under Section 529 of the Internal Revenue Code that (I) adopts and determines that its offering materials comply with the College Savings Plans Network's disclosure principles and (II) has made reasonable efforts to inform in-state residents of the existence of in-state qualified tuition programs by informing Illinois residents directly and, where applicable, to inform financial intermediaries distributing the program to inform in-state residents of the existence of in-state qualified tuition programs at least annually, an amount equal to the amount excluded from gross income under Section 529(c)(3)(B).

For the purposes of this subparagraph (D-20), a

18	qualified tuition program has made reasonable efforts
19	if it makes disclosures (which may use the term
20	"in-state program" or "in-state plan" and need not
21	specifically refer to Illinois or its qualified
22	programs by name) (i) directly to prospective
23	participants in its offering materials or makes a
24	<pre>public disclosure, such as a website posting; and (ii)</pre>
25	where applicable, to intermediaries selling the
26	out-of-state program in the same manner that the

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out-of-state program distributes its offering
materials;

(D-21) For taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2007, in the case of transfer of moneys from a qualified tuition program under Section 529 of the Internal Revenue Code that is administered by the State to an out-of-state program, an amount equal to the amount of moneys previously deducted from base income under subsection (a)(2)(Y) of this Section;

(D-22) For taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2009, in the case of a nonqualified withdrawal or refund of moneys from a qualified tuition program under Section 529 of the Internal Revenue Code administered by the State that is not used for qualified expenses at an eligible education institution, an amount equal to the contribution component of the nonqualified withdrawal or refund that was previously deducted from base income under subsection (a)(2)(y) of this Section, provided that the withdrawal or refund did not result from the beneficiary's death or disability;

(D-23) An amount equal to the credit allowable to the taxpayer under Section 218(a) of this Act, determined without regard to Section 218(c) of this Act;

(D-24) For taxable years beginning on or after

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January 1, 2017, an amount equal to the deduction allowed under Section 199 of the Internal Revenue Code for the taxable year;

and by deducting from the total so obtained the sum of the following amounts:

(E) For taxable years ending before December 31, 2001, any amount included in such total in respect of any compensation (including but not limited to any compensation paid or accrued to a serviceman while a prisoner of war or missing in action) paid to a resident by reason of being on active duty in the Armed Forces of the United States and in respect of any compensation paid or accrued to a resident who as a governmental employee was a prisoner of war or missing in action, and in respect of any compensation paid to a resident in 1971 or thereafter for annual training performed pursuant to Sections 502 and 503, Title 32, United States Code as a member of the Illinois National Guard or, beginning with taxable years ending on or after December 31, 2007, the National Guard of any other state. For taxable years ending on or after December 31, 2001, any amount included in such total in respect of any compensation (including but not limited to any compensation paid or accrued to a serviceman while a prisoner of war or missing in action) paid to a resident by reason of being a member of any component

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of the Armed Forces of the United States and in respect
of any compensation paid or accrued to a resident who
as a governmental employee was a prisoner of war or
missing in action, and in respect of any compensation
paid to a resident in 2001 or thereafter by reason of
being a member of the Illinois National Guard or,
beginning with taxable years ending on or after

December 31, 2007, the National Guard of any other 9 state. The provisions of this subparagraph (E) are 10 exempt from the provisions of Section 250; 11 (F) An amount equal to all amounts included in such 12 total pursuant to the provisions of Sections 402(a), 13 402(c), 403(a), 403(b), 406(a), 407(a), and 408 of the 14 Internal Revenue Code, or included in such total as 15 distributions under the provisions of any retirement 16 or disability plan for employees of any governmental 17 agency or unit, or retirement payments to retired

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(G) The valuation limitation amount;

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(H) An amount equal to the amount of any tax imposed by this Act which was refunded to the taxpayer and included in such total for the taxable year;

partners, which payments are excluded in computing net

Internal Revenue Code and regulations adopted pursuant

earnings from self employment by Section 1402 of the

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(I) An amount equal to all amounts included in such

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thereto:

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total pursuant to the provisions of Section 111 of the
Internal Revenue Code as a recovery of items previously
deducted from adjusted gross income in the computation
of taxable income;

- (J) An amount equal to those dividends included in such total which were paid by a corporation which conducts business operations in a River Edge Redevelopment Zone or zones created under the River Edge Redevelopment Zone Act, and conducts substantially all of its operations in a River Edge Redevelopment Zone or zones. This subparagraph (J) is exempt from the provisions of Section 250;
- (K) An amount equal to those dividends included in such total that were paid by a corporation that conducts business operations in a federally designated Foreign Trade Zone or Sub-Zone and that is designated a High Impact Business located in Illinois; provided that dividends eligible for the deduction provided in

Revenue Code:

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and railroad retirement benefits included in such

total pursuant to Sections 72(r) and 86 of the Internal

(M) With the exception of any amounts subtracted under subparagraph (N), an amount equal to the sum of all amounts disallowed as deductions by (i) Sections 171(a) (2), and 265(2) of the Internal Revenue Code, and all amounts of expenses allocable to interest and disallowed as deductions by Section 265(1) of the Internal Revenue Code; and (ii) for taxable years ending on or after August 13, 1999, Sections 171(a)(2), 265, 280C, and 832(b)(5)(B)(i) of the Internal Revenue Code, plus, for taxable years ending on or after December 31, 2011, Section 45G(e)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code and, for taxable years ending on or after December 31, 2008, any amount included in gross income under Section 87 of the Internal Revenue Code; the provisions of this subparagraph are exempt from the provisions of Section 250;

- (N) An amount equal to all amounts included in such total which are exempt from taxation by this State either by reason of its statutes or Constitution or by reason of the Constitution, treaties or statutes of the United States; provided that, in the case of any statute of this State that exempts income derived from bonds or other obligations from the tax imposed under this Act, the amount exempted shall be the interest net of bond premium amortization;
 - (0) An amount equal to any contribution made to a

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1 job training project established pursuant to the Tax 2 Increment Allocation Redevelopment Act: 3 (P) An amount equal to the amount of the deduction 4 used to compute the federal income tax credit for 5 restoration of substantial amounts held under claim of 6 right for the taxable year pursuant to Section 1341 of 7 the Internal Revenue Code or of any itemized deduction 8 taken from adjusted gross income in the computation of 9 taxable income for restoration of substantial amounts 10 held under claim of right for the taxable year: 11 (Q) An amount equal to any amounts included in such 12 total, received by the taxpayer as an acceleration in 13 the payment of life, endowment or annuity benefits in 14 advance of the time they would otherwise be payable as 15 an indemnity for a terminal illness; 16 (R) An amount equal to the amount of any federal or 17 State bonus paid to veterans of the Persian Gulf War; 18 (S) An amount, to the extent included in adjusted 19 gross income, equal to the amount of a contribution 20 made in the taxable year on behalf of the taxpayer to a 21 medical care savings account established under the 22 Medical Care Savings Account Act or the Medical Care 23 Savings Account Act of 2000 to the extent the 24 contribution is accepted by the account administrator 25 as provided in that Act; 26 (T) An amount, to the extent included in adjusted SB0009 - 65 -1 2

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gross income, equal to the amount of interest earned in the taxable year on a medical care savings account established under the Medical Care Savings Account Act or the Medical Care Savings Account Act of 2000 on behalf of the taxpayer, other than interest added pursuant to item (D-5) of this paragraph (2); (U) For one taxable year beginning on or after January 1, 1994, an amount equal to the total amount of tax imposed and paid under subsections (a) and (b) of

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10 Section 201 of this Act on grant amounts received by 11 the taxpayer under the Nursing Home Grant Assistance 12 Act during the taxpayer's taxable years 1992 and 1993; 13 (V) Beginning with tax years ending on or after 14 December 31, 1995 and ending with tax years ending on 15 or before December 31, 2004, an amount equal to the 16 amount paid by a taxpayer who is a self-employed 17 taxpayer, a partner of a partnership, or a shareholder 18 in a Subchapter S corporation for health insurance or

> taxpayer's spouse or dependents, to the extent that the amount paid for that health insurance or long-term care

long-term care insurance for that taxpayer or that

21 22 insurance may be deducted under Section 213 of the

23 Internal Revenue Code, has not been deducted on the

federal income tax return of the taxpayer, and does not

25 exceed the taxable income attributable to that

taxpaver's income, self-employment income, or

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> Subchapter S corporation income; except that no deduction shall be allowed under this item (V) if the taxpayer is eligible to participate in any health insurance or long-term care insurance plan of an employer of the taxpayer or the taxpayer's spouse. The amount of the health insurance and long-term care insurance subtracted under this item (V) shall be determined by multiplying total health insurance and long-term care insurance premiums paid by the taxpayer times a number that represents the fractional percentage of eligible medical expenses under Section 213 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 not actually deducted on the taxpayer's federal income tax return;

- (W) For taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 1998, all amounts included in the taxpayer's federal gross income in the taxable year from amounts converted from a regular IRA to a Roth IRA. This paragraph is exempt from the provisions of Section 250;
- (X) For taxable year 1999 and thereafter, an amount equal to the amount of any (i) distributions, to the

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extent includible in gross income for federal income
tax purposes, made to the taxpayer because of his or
her status as a victim of persecution for racial or
religious reasons by Nazi Germany or any other Axis
regime or as an heir of the victim and (ii) items of
income, to the extent includible in gross income for

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federal income tax purposes, attributable to, derived from or in any way related to assets stolen from, hidden from, or otherwise lost to a victim of persecution for racial or religious reasons by Nazi Germany or any other Axis regime immediately prior to, during, and immediately after World War II, including, but not limited to, interest on the proceeds receivable as insurance under policies issued to a victim of persecution for racial or religious reasons by Nazi Germany or any other Axis regime by European insurance companies immediately prior to and during World War II; provided, however, this subtraction from federal adjusted gross income does not apply to assets acquired with such assets or with the proceeds from the sale of such assets; provided, further, this paragraph shall only apply to a taxpayer who was the first recipient of such assets after their recovery and who is a victim of persecution for racial or religious reasons by Nazi Germany or any other Axis regime or as an heir of the victim. The amount of and the eligibility for any public assistance, benefit, or similar entitlement is not affected by the inclusion of items (i) and (ii) of this paragraph in gross income for federal income tax purposes. This paragraph is exempt from the provisions of Section 250; (Y) For taxable years beginning on or after January

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1, 2002 and ending on or before December 31, 2004, moneys contributed in the taxable year to a College Savings Pool account under Section 16.5 of the State Treasurer Act, except that amounts excluded from gross income under Section 529(c)(3)(C)(i) of the Internal Revenue Code shall not be considered moneys contributed under this subparagraph (Y). For taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2005, a maximum of \$10,000 contributed in the taxable year to (i) a College Savings Pool account under Section 16.5 of the State Treasurer Act or (ii) the Illinois Prepaid Tuition Trust Fund, except that amounts excluded from gross income under Section 529(c)(3)(C)(i) of the Internal Revenue Code shall not be considered moneys contributed under this subparagraph (Y). For purposes of this subparagraph, contributions made by an employer on behalf of an employee, or matching contributions made by an employee, shall be treated as made by the employee. This subparagraph (Y) is exempt from the provisions of Section 250;

(Z) For taxable years 2001 and thereafter, for the taxable year in which the bonus depreciation deduction is taken on the taxpayer's federal income tax return under subsection (k) of Section 168 of the Internal Revenue Code and for each applicable taxable year thereafter, an amount equal to "x", where:

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1	(1) "y" equals the amount of the depreciation
2	deduction taken for the taxable year on the
3	taxpayer's federal income tax return on property
4	for which the bonus depreciation deduction was
5	taken in any year under subsection (k) of Section
6	168 of the Internal Revenue Code, but not including
7	the bonus depreciation deduction;
8	(2) for taxable years ending on or before
9	December 31, 2005, "x" equals "y" multiplied by 30
10	and then divided by 70 (or "y" multiplied by
11	0.429); and

subparagraph in all taxable years for any one piece of

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taxpayer's federal income tax return under subsection (k) of Section 168 of the Internal Revenue Code. This subparagraph (Z) is exempt from the provisions of Section 250;

(AA) If the taxpayer sells, transfers, abandons, or otherwise disposes of property for which the taxpayer was required in any taxable year to make an addition modification under subparagraph (D-15), then an amount equal to that addition modification.

If the taxpayer continues to own property through the last day of the last tax year for which the taxpayer may claim a depreciation deduction for federal income tax purposes and for which the taxpayer was required in any taxable year to make an addition modification under subparagraph (D-15), then an amount equal to that addition modification.

The taxpayer is allowed to take the deduction under this subparagraph only once with respect to any one piece of property.

This subparagraph (AA) is exempt from the provisions of Section 250;

(BB) Any amount included in adjusted gross income,

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23	other than salary, received by a driver in a
24	ridesharing arrangement using a motor vehicle;
25	(CC) The amount of (i) any interest income (net of
26	the deductions allocable thereto) taken into account

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1	for the taxable year with respect to a transaction with
2	a taxpayer that is required to make an addition
3	modification with respect to such transaction under
4	Section 203(a)(2)(D-17), 203(b)(2)(E-12),
5	203(c)(2)(G-12), or $203(d)(2)(D-7)$, but not to exceed
6	the amount of that addition modification, and (ii) any
7	income from intangible property (net of the deductions
8	allocable thereto) taken into account for the taxable
9	year with respect to a transaction with a taxpayer that
10	is required to make an addition modification with
11	respect to such transaction under Section
12	203(a)(2)(D-18), 203(b)(2)(E-13), 203(c)(2)(G-13), or
13	203(d)(2)(D-8), but not to exceed the amount of that
14	addition modification. This subparagraph (CC) is
15	exempt from the provisions of Section 250;
16	(DD) An amount equal to the interest income taken
17	into account for the taxable year (net of the
18	deductions allocable thereto) with respect to
19	transactions with (i) a foreign person who would be a
20	member of the taxpayer's unitary business group but for
21	the fact that the foreign person's business activity
22	outside the United States is 80% or more of that
23	person's total business activity and (ii) for taxable
24	years ending on or after December 31, 2008, to a person
25	who would be a member of the same unitary business
26	group but for the fact that the person is prohibited

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under Section 1501(a)(27) from being included in the
unitary business group because he or she is ordinarily

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required to apportion business income under different subsections of Section 304, but not to exceed the addition modification required to be made for the same taxable year under Section 203(a)(2)(D-17) for interest paid, accrued, or incurred, directly or indirectly, to the same person. This subparagraph (DD) is exempt from the provisions of Section 250;

9 10 (EE) An amount equal to the income from intangible 11 property taken into account for the taxable year (net 12 of the deductions allocable thereto) with respect to 13 transactions with (i) a foreign person who would be a 14 member of the taxpayer's unitary business group but for 15 the fact that the foreign person's business activity 16 outside the United States is 80% or more of that 17 person's total business activity and (ii) for taxable 18 years ending on or after December 31, 2008, to a person 19 who would be a member of the same unitary business 20 group but for the fact that the person is prohibited 21 under Section 1501(a)(27) from being included in the 22 unitary business group because he or she is ordinarily 23 required to apportion business income under different 24 subsections of Section 304, but not to exceed the 25 addition modification required to be made for the same 26 taxable year under Section 203(a)(2)(D-18) for

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intangible expenses and costs paid, accrued, or incurred, directly or indirectly, to the same foreign person. This subparagraph (EE) is exempt from the provisions of Section 250;

(FF) An amount equal to any amount awarded to the taxpayer during the taxable year by the Court of Claims under subsection (c) of Section 8 of the Court of Claims Act for time unjustly served in a State prison. This subparagraph (FF) is exempt from the provisions of Section 250; and

(GG) For taxable years ending on or after December 31, 2011, in the case of a taxpayer who was required to add back any insurance premiums under Section

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14 203(a)(2)(D-19), such taxpayer may elect to subtract 15 that part of a reimbursement received from the 16 insurance company equal to the amount of the expense or 17 loss (including expenses incurred by the insurance 18 company) that would have been taken into account as a 19 deduction for federal income tax purposes if the 20 expense or loss had been uninsured. If a taxpayer makes 21 the election provided for by this subparagraph (GG), 22 the insurer to which the premiums were paid must add 23 back to income the amount subtracted by the taxpayer 24 pursuant to this subparagraph (GG). This subparagraph 25 (GG) is exempt from the provisions of Section 250.

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(b) Corporations.

- (1) In general. In the case of a corporation, base income means an amount equal to the taxpayer's taxable income for the taxable year as modified by paragraph (2).
- (2) Modifications. The taxable income referred to in paragraph (1) shall be modified by adding thereto the sum of the following amounts:
 - (A) An amount equal to all amounts paid or accrued to the taxpayer as interest and all distributions received from regulated investment companies during the taxable year to the extent excluded from gross income in the computation of taxable income;
 - (B) An amount equal to the amount of tax imposed by this Act to the extent deducted from gross income in the computation of taxable income for the taxable year;
 - (C) In the case of a regulated investment company, an amount equal to the excess of (i) the net long-term capital gain for the taxable year, over (ii) the amount of the capital gain dividends designated as such in accordance with Section 852(b)(3)(C) of the Internal Revenue Code and any amount designated under Section 852(b)(3)(D) of the Internal Revenue Code, attributable to the taxable year (this amendatory Act of 1995 (Public Act 89-89) is declarative of existing

law and is not a new enactment);

(D) The amount of any net operating loss deduction

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1 taken in arriving at taxable income, other than a net 2 operating loss carried forward from a taxable year 3 ending prior to December 31, 1986; 4 (E) For taxable years in which a net operating loss 5 carryback or carryforward from a taxable year ending 6 prior to December 31, 1986 is an element of taxable 7 income under paragraph (1) of subsection (e) or 8 subparagraph (E) of paragraph (2) of subsection (e), 9 the amount by which addition modifications other than 10 those provided by this subparagraph (E) exceeded 11 subtraction modifications in such earlier taxable 12 year, with the following limitations applied in the 13 order that they are listed: 14 (i) the addition modification relating to the 15 net operating loss carried back or forward to the 16 taxable year from any taxable year ending prior to 17 December 31, 1986 shall be reduced by the amount of 18 addition modification under this subparagraph (E) 19 which related to that net operating loss and which 20 was taken into account in calculating the base 21 income of an earlier taxable year, and 22 (ii) the addition modification relating to the 23 net operating loss carried back or forward to the 24 taxable year from any taxable year ending prior to 25 December 31, 1986 shall not exceed the amount of 26

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such carryback or carryforward;

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1	For taxable years in which there is a net operating
2	loss carryback or carryforward from more than one other
3	taxable year ending prior to December 31, 1986, the
4	addition modification provided in this subparagraph
5	(E) shall be the sum of the amounts computed

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independently under the preceding provisions of this subparagraph (E) for each such taxable year;

(E-5) For taxable years ending after December 31, 1997, an amount equal to any eligible remediation costs that the corporation deducted in computing adjusted gross income and for which the corporation claims a credit under subsection (1) of Section 201;

(E-10) For taxable years 2001 and thereafter, an amount equal to the bonus depreciation deduction taken on the taxpayer's federal income tax return for the taxable year under subsection (k) of Section 168 of the Internal Revenue Code;

(E-11) If the taxpaver sells, transfers, abandons, or otherwise disposes of property for which the taxpayer was required in any taxable year to make an addition modification under subparagraph (E-10), then an amount equal to the aggregate amount of the deductions taken in all taxable years under subparagraph (T) with respect to that property.

If the taxpayer continues to own property through the last day of the last tax year for which the

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taxpayer may claim a depreciation deduction for federal income tax purposes and for which the taxpayer was allowed in any taxable year to make a subtraction modification under subparagraph (T), then an amount equal to that subtraction modification.

The taxpayer is required to make the addition modification under this subparagraph only once with respect to any one piece of property;

(E-12) An amount equal to the amount otherwise allowed as a deduction in computing base income for interest paid, accrued, or incurred, directly or indirectly, (i) for taxable years ending on or after December 31, 2004, to a foreign person who would be a member of the same unitary business group but for the fact the foreign person's business activity outside

the United States is 80% or more of the foreign 17 person's total business activity and (ii) for taxable 18 years ending on or after December 31, 2008, to a person 19 who would be a member of the same unitary business 20 group but for the fact that the person is prohibited 21 under Section 1501(a)(27) from being included in the 22 unitary business group because he or she is ordinarily 23 required to apportion business income under different 24 subsections of Section 304. The addition modification 25 required by this subparagraph shall be reduced to the 26 extent that dividends were included in base income of

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the unitary group for the same taxable year and received by the taxpayer or by a member of the taxpayer's unitary business group (including amounts included in gross income pursuant to Sections 951 through 964 of the Internal Revenue Code and amounts included in gross income under Section 78 of the Internal Revenue Code) with respect to the stock of the same person to whom the interest was paid, accrued, or incurred.

This paragraph shall not apply to the following:

- (i) an item of interest paid, accrued, or incurred, directly or indirectly, to a person who is subject in a foreign country or state, other than a state which requires mandatory unitary reporting, to a tax on or measured by net income with respect to such interest; or
- (ii) an item of interest paid, accrued, or incurred, directly or indirectly, to a person if the taxpayer can establish, based on a preponderance of the evidence, both of the following:
 - (a) the person, during the same taxable year, paid, accrued, or incurred, the interest to a person that is not a related member, and
 - (b) the transaction giving rise to the interest expense between the taxpayer and the

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person did not have as a principal purpose the avoidance of Illinois income tax, and is paid pursuant to a contract or agreement that reflects an arm's-length interest rate and terms; or

(iii) the taxpayer can establish, based on clear and convincing evidence, that the interest paid, accrued, or incurred relates to a contract or agreement entered into at arm's-length rates and terms and the principal purpose for the payment is not federal or Illinois tax avoidance; or

(iv) an item of interest paid, accrued, or incurred, directly or indirectly, to a person if the taxpayer establishes by clear and convincing evidence that the adjustments are unreasonable; or if the taxpayer and the Director agree in writing to the application or use of an alternative method of apportionment under Section 304(f).

Nothing in this subsection shall preclude the Director from making any other adjustment otherwise allowed under Section 404 of this Act for any tax year beginning after the effective date of this amendment provided such adjustment is made pursuant to regulation adopted by the Department and such regulations provide methods and standards by which the Department will utilize its authority

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1	under Section 404 of this Act;
2	(E-13) An amount equal to the amount of intangible
3	expenses and costs otherwise allowed as a deduction in
4	computing base income, and that were paid, accrued, or
5	incurred, directly or indirectly, (i) for taxable
6	years ending on or after December 31, 2004, to a

foreign person who would be a member of the same 8 unitary business group but for the fact that the 9 foreign person's business activity outside the United 10 States is 80% or more of that person's total business 11 activity and (ii) for taxable years ending on or after 12 December 31, 2008, to a person who would be a member of 13 the same unitary business group but for the fact that 14 the person is prohibited under Section 1501(a)(27) 15 from being included in the unitary business group 16 because he or she is ordinarily required to apportion 17 business income under different subsections of Section 18 304. The addition modification required by this 19 subparagraph shall be reduced to the extent that 20 dividends were included in base income of the unitary 21 group for the same taxable year and received by the 22 taxpayer or by a member of the taxpayer's unitary 23 business group (including amounts included in gross 24 income pursuant to Sections 951 through 964 of the 25 Internal Revenue Code and amounts included in gross 26 income under Section 78 of the Internal Revenue Code)

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1 with respect to the stock of the same person to whom 2 the intangible expenses and costs were directly or 3 indirectly paid, incurred, or accrued. The preceding 4 sentence shall not apply to the extent that the same 5 dividends caused a reduction to the addition 6 modification required under Section 203(b)(2)(E-12) of 7 this Act. As used in this subparagraph, the term 8 "intangible expenses and costs" includes (1) expenses, 9 losses, and costs for, or related to, the direct or 10 indirect acquisition, use, maintenance or management, 11 ownership, sale, exchange, or any other disposition of 12 intangible property; (2) losses incurred, directly or 13 indirectly, from factoring transactions or discounting 14 transactions; (3) royalty, patent, technical, and 15 copyright fees; (4) licensing fees; and (5) other 16 similar expenses and costs. For purposes of this

subparagraph, "intangible property" includes patents, 18 patent applications, trade names, trademarks, service 19 marks, copyrights, mask works, trade secrets, and 20 similar types of intangible assets. 21 This paragraph shall not apply to the following: 22 (i) any item of intangible expenses or costs 23 paid, accrued, or incurred, directly or 24 indirectly, from a transaction with a person who is 25 subject in a foreign country or state, other than a 26 state which requires mandatory unitary reporting,

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1 to a tax on or measured by net income with respect 2 to such item; or 3 (ii) any item of intangible expense or cost 4 paid, accrued, or incurred, directly or 5 indirectly, if the taxpayer can establish, based 6 on a preponderance of the evidence, both of the 7 following: 8 (a) the person during the same taxable 9 year paid, accrued, or incurred, the 10 intangible expense or cost to a person that is 11 not a related member, and 12 (b) the transaction giving rise to the 13 intangible expense or cost between the 14 taxpayer and the person did not have as a 15 principal purpose the avoidance of Illinois 16 income tax, and is paid pursuant to a contract 17 or agreement that reflects arm's-length terms; 18 or 19 (iii) any item of intangible expense or cost 20 paid, accrued, or incurred, directly or 21 indirectly, from a transaction with a person if the 22 taxpayer establishes by clear and convincing 23 evidence, that the adjustments are unreasonable; 24 or if the taxpayer and the Director agree in 25 writing to the application or use of an alternative 26

method of apportionment under Section 304(f);

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1 Nothing in this subsection shall preclude the 2 Director from making any other adjustment 3 otherwise allowed under Section 404 of this Act for 4 any tax year beginning after the effective date of 5 this amendment provided such adjustment is made 6 pursuant to regulation adopted by the Department 7 and such regulations provide methods and standards 8 by which the Department will utilize its authority 9 under Section 404 of this Act:

> (E-14) For taxable years ending on or after December 31, 2008, an amount equal to the amount of insurance premium expenses and costs otherwise allowed as a deduction in computing base income, and that were paid, accrued, or incurred, directly or indirectly, to a person who would be a member of the same unitary business group but for the fact that the person is prohibited under Section 1501(a)(27) from being included in the unitary business group because he or she is ordinarily required to apportion business income under different subsections of Section 304. The addition modification required by this subparagraph shall be reduced to the extent that dividends were included in base income of the unitary group for the same taxable year and received by the taxpayer or by a member of the taxpayer's unitary business group (including amounts included in gross income under

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Sections 951 through 964 of the Internal Revenue Code
and amounts included in gross income under Section 78
of the Internal Revenue Code) with respect to the stock
of the same person to whom the premiums and costs were
directly or indirectly paid, incurred, or accrued. The
preceding sentence does not apply to the extent that
the same dividends caused a reduction to the addition

modification required under Section 203(b)(2)(E-12) or Section 203(b)(2)(E-13) of this Act;

(E-15) For taxable years beginning after December

(E-16) An amount equal to the credit allowable to

31, 2008, any deduction for dividends paid by a captive

real estate investment trust that is allowed to a real

estate investment trust under Section 857(b)(2)(B) of

the Internal Revenue Code for dividends paid;

the taxpayer under Section 218(a) of this Act,

determined without regard to Section 218(c) of this

January 1, 2017, an amount equal to the deduction

(E-17) For taxable years beginning on or after

allowed under Section 199 of the Internal Revenue Code

(E-18) For taxable years beginning on or after

January 1, 2017, any deduction allowed to the taxpayer

under Sections 243 through 246A of the Internal Revenue

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Act;

Code;

for the taxable year;

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and by deducting from the total so obtained the sum of the following amounts:

- (F) An amount equal to the amount of any tax imposed by this Act which was refunded to the taxpayer and included in such total for the taxable year;
- (G) An amount equal to any amount included in such total under Section 78 of the Internal Revenue Code;
- (H) In the case of a regulated investment company, an amount equal to the amount of exempt interest dividends as defined in subsection (b) (5) of Section 852 of the Internal Revenue Code, paid to shareholders for the taxable year;
- (I) With the exception of any amounts subtracted under subparagraph (J), an amount equal to the sum of all amounts disallowed as deductions by (i) Sections 171(a) (2), and 265(a) (2) and amounts disallowed as interest expense by Section 291(a)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code, and all amounts of expenses allocable to

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19	interest and disallowed as deductions by Section
20	265(a)(1) of the Internal Revenue Code; and (ii) for
21	taxable years ending on or after August 13, 1999,
22	Sections 171(a)(2), 265, 280C, 291(a)(3), and
23	832(b)(5)(B)(i) of the Internal Revenue Code, plus,
24	for tax years ending on or after December 31, 2011,
25	amounts disallowed as deductions by Section 45G(e)(3)
26	of the Internal Revenue Code and, for taxable years

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ending on or after December 31, 2008, any amount included in gross income under Section 87 of the Internal Revenue Code and the policyholders' share of tax-exempt interest of a life insurance company under Section 807(a)(2)(B) of the Internal Revenue Code (in the case of a life insurance company with gross income from a decrease in reserves for the tax year) or Section 807(b)(1)(B) of the Internal Revenue Code (in the case of a life insurance company allowed a deduction for an increase in reserves for the tax year); the provisions of this subparagraph are exempt from the provisions of Section 250;

- (J) An amount equal to all amounts included in such total which are exempt from taxation by this State either by reason of its statutes or Constitution or by reason of the Constitution, treaties or statutes of the United States; provided that, in the case of any statute of this State that exempts income derived from bonds or other obligations from the tax imposed under this Act, the amount exempted shall be the interest net of bond premium amortization;
- (K) An amount equal to those dividends included in such total which were paid by a corporation which conducts business operations in a River Edge Redevelopment Zone or zones created under the River Edge Redevelopment Zone Act and conducts substantially

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all of its operations in a River Edge Redevelopment Zone or zones. This subparagraph (K) is exempt from the provisions of Section 250;

- (L) An amount equal to those dividends included in such total that were paid by a corporation that conducts business operations in a federally designated Foreign Trade Zone or Sub-Zone and that is designated a High Impact Business located in Illinois; provided that dividends eligible for the deduction provided in subparagraph (K) of paragraph 2 of this subsection shall not be eligible for the deduction provided under this subparagraph (L);
- (M) For any taxpayer that is a financial organization within the meaning of Section 304(c) of this Act, an amount included in such total as interest income from a loan or loans made by such taxpayer to a borrower, to the extent that such a loan is secured by property which is eligible for the River Edge Redevelopment Zone Investment Credit. To determine the portion of a loan or loans that is secured by property eligible for a Section 201(f) investment credit to the borrower, the entire principal amount of the loan or loans between the taxpayer and the borrower should be divided into the basis of the Section 201(f) investment credit property which secures the loan or loans, using for this purpose the original basis of such property on

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the date that it was placed in service in the River Edge Redevelopment Zone. The subtraction modification available to taxpayer in any year under this subsection shall be that portion of the total interest paid by the borrower with respect to such loan attributable to the eligible property as calculated under the previous sentence. This subparagraph (M) is exempt from the provisions of Section 250;

(M-1) For any taxpayer that is a financial

organization within the meaning of Section 304(c) of this Act, an amount included in such total as interest income from a loan or loans made by such taxpayer to a borrower, to the extent that such a loan is secured by property which is eligible for the High Impact Business Investment Credit. To determine the portion of a loan or loans that is secured by property eligible for a Section 201(h) investment credit to the borrower, the entire principal amount of the loan or loans between the taxpayer and the borrower should be divided into the basis of the Section 201(h) investment credit property which secures the loan or loans, using for this purpose the original basis of such property on the date that it was placed in service in a federally designated Foreign Trade Zone or Sub-Zone located in Illinois. No taxpayer that is eligible for the deduction provided in subparagraph (M) of paragraph

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- (2) of this subsection shall be eligible for the deduction provided under this subparagraph (M-1). The subtraction modification available to taxpayers in any year under this subsection shall be that portion of the total interest paid by the borrower with respect to such loan attributable to the eligible property as calculated under the previous sentence;
- (N) Two times any contribution made during the taxable year to a designated zone organization to the extent that the contribution (i) qualifies as a charitable contribution under subsection (c) of Section 170 of the Internal Revenue Code and (ii) must, by its terms, be used for a project approved by the Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity under Section 11 of the Illinois Enterprise Zone Act or under Section 10-10 of the River Edge Redevelopment Zone Act. This subparagraph (N) is exempt from the provisions of Section 250;
- (0) An amount equal to: (i) 85% for taxable years ending on or before December 31, 1992, or, a percentage

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equal to the percentage allowable under Section

243(a)(1) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 for

taxable years ending after December 31, 1992, of the

amount by which dividends included in taxable income

and received from a corporation that is not created or

organized under the laws of the United States or any

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state or political subdivision thereof, including, for taxable years ending on or after December 31, 1988, dividends received or deemed received or paid or deemed paid under Sections 951 through 965 of the Internal Revenue Code, exceed the amount of the modification provided under subparagraph (G) of paragraph (2) of this subsection (b) which is related to such dividends, and including, for taxable years ending on or after December 31, 2008, dividends received from a captive real estate investment trust; plus (ii) 100% of the amount by which dividends, included in taxable income and received, including, for taxable years ending on or after December 31, 1988, dividends received or deemed received or paid or deemed paid under Sections 951 through 964 of the Internal Revenue Code and including, for taxable years ending on or after December 31, 2008, dividends received from a captive real estate investment trust, from any such corporation specified in clause (i) that would but for the provisions of Section 1504 (b) (3) of the Internal Revenue Code be treated as a member of the affiliated group which includes the dividend recipient, exceed the amount of the modification provided under subparagraph (G) of paragraph (2) of this subsection (b) which is related to such dividends. This subparagraph (0) shall not apply to taxable years beginning on or after January 1,

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- 2017 is exempt from the provisions of Section 250 of this Act;
- (P) An amount equal to any contribution made to a job training project established pursuant to the Tax Increment Allocation Redevelopment Act:
- (0) An amount equal to the amount of the deduction used to compute the federal income tax credit for restoration of substantial amounts held under claim of right for the taxable year pursuant to Section 1341 of the Internal Revenue Code:
- (R) On and after July 20, 1999, in the case of an attorney-in-fact with respect to whom an interinsurer or a reciprocal insurer has made the election under Section 835 of the Internal Revenue Code, 26 U.S.C. 835, an amount equal to the excess, if any, of the amounts paid or incurred by that interinsurer or reciprocal insurer in the taxable year to the attorney-in-fact over the deduction allowed to that interinsurer or reciprocal insurer with respect to the attorney-in-fact under Section 835(b) of the Internal Revenue Code for the taxable year; the provisions of this subparagraph are exempt from the provisions of Section 250;
- (S) For taxable years ending on or after December 31, 1997, in the case of a Subchapter S corporation, an amount equal to all amounts of income allocable to a

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shareholder subject to the Personal Property Tax Replacement Income Tax imposed by subsections (c) and (d) of Section 201 of this Act, including amounts allocable to organizations exempt from federal income tax by reason of Section 501(a) of the Internal Revenue Code. This subparagraph (S) is exempt from the provisions of Section 250;

(T) For taxable years 2001 and thereafter, for the taxable year in which the bonus depreciation deduction is taken on the taxpayer's federal income tax return under subsection (k) of Section 168 of the Internal

Revenue Code and for each applicable taxable year thereafter, an amount equal to "x", where: (1) "v" equals the amount of the depreciation deduction taken for the taxable year on the taxpayer's federal income tax return on property for which the bonus depreciation deduction was taken in any year under subsection (k) of Section 168 of the Internal Revenue Code, but not including the bonus depreciation deduction; (2) for taxable years ending on or before December 31, 2005, "x" equals "y" multiplied by 30 and then divided by 70 (or "y" multiplied by 0.429); and (3) for taxable years ending after December 31, 2005:

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- (i) for property on which a bonus depreciation deduction of 30% of the adjusted basis was taken, "x" equals "y" multiplied by 30 and then divided by 70 (or "y" multiplied by 0.429); and
- (ii) for property on which a bonus depreciation deduction of 50% of the adjusted basis was taken, "x" equals "y" multiplied by 1.0.

The aggregate amount deducted under this subparagraph in all taxable years for any one piece of property may not exceed the amount of the bonus depreciation deduction taken on that property on the taxpayer's federal income tax return under subsection (k) of Section 168 of the Internal Revenue Code. This subparagraph (T) is exempt from the provisions of Section 250;

(U) If the taxpayer sells, transfers, abandons, or otherwise disposes of property for which the taxpayer was required in any taxable year to make an addition modification under subparagraph (E-10), then an amount equal to that addition modification.

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23 If the taxpayer continues to own property through
24 the last day of the last tax year for which the
25 taxpayer may claim a depreciation deduction for
26 federal income tax purposes and for which the taxpayer

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was required in any taxable year to make an addition modification under subparagraph (E-10), then an amount equal to that addition modification.

The taxpayer is allowed to take the deduction under this subparagraph only once with respect to any one piece of property.

This subparagraph (U) is exempt from the provisions of Section 250;

(V) The amount of: (i) any interest income (net of the deductions allocable thereto) taken into account for the taxable year with respect to a transaction with a taxpayer that is required to make an addition modification with respect to such transaction under Section 203(a)(2)(D-17), 203(b)(2)(E-12), 203(c)(2)(G-12), or 203(d)(2)(D-7), but not to exceed the amount of such addition modification, (ii) any income from intangible property (net of the deductions allocable thereto) taken into account for the taxable year with respect to a transaction with a taxpayer that is required to make an addition modification with respect to such transaction under Section 203(a)(2)(D-18), 203(b)(2)(E-13), 203(c)(2)(G-13), or 203(d)(2)(D-8), but not to exceed the amount of such addition modification, and (iii) any insurance premium income (net of deductions allocable thereto) taken into account for the taxable year with respect to a

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transaction with a taxpayer that is required to make an addition modification with respect to such transaction

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under Section 203(a)(2)(D-19), Section

203(b)(2)(E-14), Section 203(c)(2)(G-14), or Section

203(d)(2)(D-9), but not to exceed the amount of that

addition modification. This subparagraph (V) is exempt

from the provisions of Section 250:

(W) An amount equal to the interest income taken into account for the taxable year (net of the deductions allocable thereto) with respect to transactions with (i) a foreign person who would be a member of the taxpayer's unitary business group but for the fact that the foreign person's business activity outside the United States is 80% or more of that person's total business activity and (ii) for taxable years ending on or after December 31, 2008, to a person who would be a member of the same unitary business group but for the fact that the person is prohibited under Section 1501(a)(27) from being included in the unitary business group because he or she is ordinarily required to apportion business income under different subsections of Section 304, but not to exceed the addition modification required to be made for the same taxable year under Section 203(b)(2)(E-12) for interest paid, accrued, or incurred, directly or indirectly, to the same person. This subparagraph (W)

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is exempt from the provisions of Section 250;

(X) An amount equal to the income from intangible property taken into account for the taxable year (net of the deductions allocable thereto) with respect to transactions with (i) a foreign person who would be a member of the taxpayer's unitary business group but for the fact that the foreign person's business activity outside the United States is 80% or more of that person's total business activity and (ii) for taxable years ending on or after December 31, 2008, to a person who would be a member of the same unitary business group but for the fact that the person is prohibited under Section 1501(a)(27) from being included in the

unitary business group because he or she is ordinarily required to apportion business income under different subsections of Section 304, but not to exceed the addition modification required to be made for the same taxable year under Section 203(b)(2)(E-13) for intangible expenses and costs paid, accrued, or incurred, directly or indirectly, to the same foreign person. This subparagraph (X) is exempt from the provisions of Section 250;

(Y) For taxable years ending on or after December 31, 2011, in the case of a taxpayer who was required to add back any insurance premiums under Section 203(b)(2)(E-14), such taxpayer may elect to subtract

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that part of a reimbursement received from the insurance company equal to the amount of the expense or loss (including expenses incurred by the insurance company) that would have been taken into account as a deduction for federal income tax purposes if the expense or loss had been uninsured. If a taxpayer makes the election provided for by this subparagraph (Y), the insurer to which the premiums were paid must add back to income the amount subtracted by the taxpayer pursuant to this subparagraph (Y). This subparagraph (Y) is exempt from the provisions of Section 250; and

- (Z) The difference between the nondeductible controlled foreign corporation dividends under Section 965(e)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code over the taxable income of the taxpayer, computed without regard to Section 965(e)(2)(A) of the Internal Revenue Code, and without regard to any net operating loss deduction. This subparagraph (Z) is exempt from the provisions of Section 250.
- (3) Special rule. For purposes of paragraph (2) (A), "gross income" in the case of a life insurance company, for tax years ending on and after December 31, 1994, and prior to December 31, 2011, shall mean the gross investment

24	income for the t	axable year and	, for tax years	s ending on or
25	after December 3	31, 2011, shall	mean all amount	ts included in
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life insurance gross income under Section 803(a)(3) of the

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- (c) Trusts and estates.
- (1) In general. In the case of a trust or estate, base income means an amount equal to the taxpayer's taxable income for the taxable year as modified by paragraph (2).
- (2) Modifications. Subject to the provisions of paragraph (3), the taxable income referred to in paragraph(1) shall be modified by adding thereto the sum of the following amounts:
 - (A) An amount equal to all amounts paid or accrued to the taxpayer as interest or dividends during the taxable year to the extent excluded from gross income in the computation of taxable income;
 - (B) In the case of (i) an estate, \$600; (ii) a trust which, under its governing instrument, is required to distribute all of its income currently, \$300; and (iii) any other trust, \$100, but in each such case, only to the extent such amount was deducted in the computation of taxable income;
 - (C) An amount equal to the amount of tax imposed by this Act to the extent deducted from gross income in the computation of taxable income for the taxable year;
 - (D) The amount of any net operating loss deduction taken in arriving at taxable income, other than a net operating loss carried forward from a taxable year

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- ending prior to December 31, 1986;
- 2 (E) For taxable years in which a net operating loss 3 carryback or carryforward from a taxable year ending 4 prior to December 31, 1986 is an element of taxable

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income under paragraph (1) of subsection (e) or subparagraph (E) of paragraph (2) of subsection (e), the amount by which addition modifications other than those provided by this subparagraph (E) exceeded subtraction modifications in such taxable year, with the following limitations applied in the order that they are listed:

- (i) the addition modification relating to the net operating loss carried back or forward to the taxable year from any taxable year ending prior to December 31, 1986 shall be reduced by the amount of addition modification under this subparagraph (E) which related to that net operating loss and which was taken into account in calculating the base income of an earlier taxable year, and
- (ii) the addition modification relating to the net operating loss carried back or forward to the taxable year from any taxable year ending prior to December 31, 1986 shall not exceed the amount of such carryback or carryforward;

For taxable years in which there is a net operating loss carryback or carryforward from more than one other

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- taxable year ending prior to December 31, 1986, the addition modification provided in this subparagraph (E) shall be the sum of the amounts computed independently under the preceding provisions of this subparagraph (E) for each such taxable year;
- (F) For taxable years ending on or after January 1, 1989, an amount equal to the tax deducted pursuant to Section 164 of the Internal Revenue Code if the trust or estate is claiming the same tax for purposes of the Illinois foreign tax credit under Section 601 of this Act;
- (G) An amount equal to the amount of the capital gain deduction allowable under the Internal Revenue Code, to the extent deducted from gross income in the computation of taxable income;

(G-5) For taxable years ending after December 31, 1997, an amount equal to any eligible remediation costs that the trust or estate deducted in computing adjusted gross income and for which the trust or estate claims a credit under subsection (1) of Section 201: (G-10) For taxable years 2001 and thereafter, an amount equal to the bonus depreciation deduction taken on the taxpayer's federal income tax return for the taxable year under subsection (k) of Section 168 of the Internal Revenue Code; and (G-11) If the taxpaver sells, transfers, abandons,

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or otherwise disposes of property for which the taxpayer was required in any taxable year to make an addition modification under subparagraph (G-10), then an amount equal to the aggregate amount of the deductions taken in all taxable years under subparagraph (R) with respect to that property.

If the taxpayer continues to own property through the last day of the last tax year for which the taxpayer may claim a depreciation deduction for federal income tax purposes and for which the taxpayer was allowed in any taxable year to make a subtraction modification under subparagraph (R), then an amount equal to that subtraction modification.

The taxpayer is required to make the addition modification under this subparagraph only once with respect to any one piece of property;

(G-12) An amount equal to the amount otherwise allowed as a deduction in computing base income for interest paid, accrued, or incurred, directly or indirectly, (i) for taxable years ending on or after December 31, 2004, to a foreign person who would be a member of the same unitary business group but for the fact that the foreign person's business activity outside the United States is 80% or more of the foreign person's total business activity and (ii) for taxable years ending on or after December 31, 2008, to a person

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1 who would be a member of the same unitary business 2 group but for the fact that the person is prohibited 3 under Section 1501(a)(27) from being included in the 4 unitary business group because he or she is ordinarily 5 required to apportion business income under different 6 subsections of Section 304. The addition modification 7 required by this subparagraph shall be reduced to the 8 extent that dividends were included in base income of 9 the unitary group for the same taxable year and 10 received by the taxpayer or by a member of the 11 taxpayer's unitary business group (including amounts 12 included in gross income pursuant to Sections 951 13 through 964 of the Internal Revenue Code and amounts 14 included in gross income under Section 78 of the 15 Internal Revenue Code) with respect to the stock of the 16 same person to whom the interest was paid, accrued, or 17 incurred. 18 This paragraph shall not apply to the following: 19 (i) an item of interest paid, accrued, or 20 incurred, directly or indirectly, to a person who 21 is subject in a foreign country or state, other

- incurred, directly or indirectly, to a person who is subject in a foreign country or state, other than a state which requires mandatory unitary reporting, to a tax on or measured by net income with respect to such interest; or
- (ii) an item of interest paid, accrued, or incurred, directly or indirectly, to a person if

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the taxpayer can establish, based on a
preponderance of the evidence, both of the
following:

(a) the person, during the same taxable
year, paid, accrued, or incurred, the interest
to a person that is not a related member, and

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(b) the transaction giving rise to the interest expense between the taxpayer and the person did not have as a principal purpose the avoidance of Illinois income tax, and is paid pursuant to a contract or agreement that reflects an arm's-length interest rate and terms; or

(iii) the taxpayer can establish, based on clear and convincing evidence, that the interest paid, accrued, or incurred relates to a contract or agreement entered into at arm's-length rates and terms and the principal purpose for the payment is not federal or Illinois tax avoidance: or

(iv) an item of interest paid, accrued, or incurred, directly or indirectly, to a person if the taxpayer establishes by clear and convincing evidence that the adjustments are unreasonable; or if the taxpayer and the Director agree in writing to the application or use of an alternative method of apportionment under Section 304(f).

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Nothing in this subsection shall preclude the Director from making any other adjustment otherwise allowed under Section 404 of this Act for any tax year beginning after the effective date of this amendment provided such adjustment is made pursuant to regulation adopted by the Department and such regulations provide methods and standards by which the Department will utilize its authority under Section 404 of this Act:

(G-13) An amount equal to the amount of intangible expenses and costs otherwise allowed as a deduction in computing base income, and that were paid, accrued, or incurred, directly or indirectly, (i) for taxable years ending on or after December 31, 2004, to a foreign person who would be a member of the same unitary business group but for the fact that the foreign person's business activity outside the United

18	States is 80% or more of that person's total business
19	activity and (ii) for taxable years ending on or after
20	December 31, 2008, to a person who would be a member of
21	the same unitary business group but for the fact that
22	the person is prohibited under Section 1501(a)(27)
23	from being included in the unitary business group
24	because he or she is ordinarily required to apportion
25	business income under different subsections of Section
26	304. The addition modification required by this

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1 subparagraph shall be reduced to the extent that 2 dividends were included in base income of the unitary 3 group for the same taxable year and received by the 4 taxpayer or by a member of the taxpayer's unitary 5 business group (including amounts included in gross 6 income pursuant to Sections 951 through 964 of the 7 Internal Revenue Code and amounts included in gross 8 income under Section 78 of the Internal Revenue Code) 9 with respect to the stock of the same person to whom 10 the intangible expenses and costs were directly or 11 indirectly paid, incurred, or accrued. The preceding 12 sentence shall not apply to the extent that the same 13 dividends caused a reduction to the addition 14 modification required under Section 203(c)(2)(G-12) of 15 this Act. As used in this subparagraph, the term 16 "intangible expenses and costs" includes: (1) 17 expenses, losses, and costs for or related to the 18 direct or indirect acquisition, use, maintenance or 19 management, ownership, sale, exchange, or any other 20 disposition of intangible property; (2) losses 21 incurred, directly or indirectly, from factoring 22 transactions or discounting transactions; (3) royalty, 23 patent, technical, and copyright fees; (4) licensing 24 fees; and (5) other similar expenses and costs. For 25 purposes of this subparagraph, "intangible property" 26 includes patents, patent applications, trade names,

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1		trademarks, service marks, copyrights, mask works,
2		trade secrets, and similar types of intangible assets.
3		This paragraph shall not apply to the following:
4		(i) any item of intangible expenses or costs
5		paid, accrued, or incurred, directly or
6		indirectly, from a transaction with a person who is
7		subject in a foreign country or state, other than a
8		state which requires mandatory unitary reporting,
9		to a tax on or measured by net income with respect
10		to such item; or
11		(ii) any item of intangible expense or cost
12		paid, accrued, or incurred, directly or
13		indirectly, if the taxpayer can establish, based
14		on a preponderance of the evidence, both of the
15		following:
16		(a) the person during the same taxable
17		year paid, accrued, or incurred, the
18		intangible expense or cost to a person that is
19		not a related member, and
20		(b) the transaction giving rise to the
21		intangible expense or cost between the
22		taxpayer and the person did not have as a
23		principal purpose the avoidance of Illinois
24		income tax, and is paid pursuant to a contract
25		or agreement that reflects arm's-length terms;
26		or
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1		(222)

(iii) any item of intangible expense or cost
paid, accrued, or incurred, directly or
indirectly, from a transaction with a person if the
taxpayer establishes by clear and convincing
evidence, that the adjustments are unreasonable;
or if the taxpayer and the Director agree in
writing to the application or use of an alternative
method of apportionment under Section 304(f);

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Nothing in this subsection shall preclude the Director from making any other adjustment otherwise allowed under Section 404 of this Act for any tax year beginning after the effective date of this amendment provided such adjustment is made pursuant to regulation adopted by the Department and such regulations provide methods and standards by which the Department will utilize its authority under Section 404 of this Act;

(G-14) For taxable years ending on or after December 31, 2008, an amount equal to the amount of insurance premium expenses and costs otherwise allowed as a deduction in computing base income, and that were paid, accrued, or incurred, directly or indirectly, to a person who would be a member of the same unitary business group but for the fact that the person is prohibited under Section 1501(a)(27) from being included in the unitary business group because he or

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1 she is ordinarily required to apportion business 2 income under different subsections of Section 304. The 3 addition modification required by this subparagraph 4 shall be reduced to the extent that dividends were 5 included in base income of the unitary group for the 6 same taxable year and received by the taxpayer or by a 7 member of the taxpayer's unitary business group 8 (including amounts included in gross income under 9 Sections 951 through 964 of the Internal Revenue Code 10 and amounts included in gross income under Section 78 11 of the Internal Revenue Code) with respect to the stock 12 of the same person to whom the premiums and costs were 13 directly or indirectly paid, incurred, or accrued. The 14 preceding sentence does not apply to the extent that 15 the same dividends caused a reduction to the addition 16 modification required under Section 203(c)(2)(G-12) or 17 Section 203(c)(2)(G-13) of this Act; 18 (G-15) An amount equal to the credit allowable to

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the taxpayer under Section 218(a) of this Act,
determined without regard to Section 218(c) of this
Act;

(G-16) For taxable years beginning on or after
January 1, 2017, an amount equal to the deduction
allowed under Section 199 of the Internal Revenue Code
for the taxable year;

and by deducting from the total so obtained the sum of the

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following amounts:

- (H) An amount equal to all amounts included in such total pursuant to the provisions of Sections 402(a), 402(c), 403(a), 403(b), 406(a), 407(a) and 408 of the Internal Revenue Code or included in such total as distributions under the provisions of any retirement or disability plan for employees of any governmental agency or unit, or retirement payments to retired partners, which payments are excluded in computing net earnings from self employment by Section 1402 of the Internal Revenue Code and regulations adopted pursuant thereto:
 - (I) The valuation limitation amount;
- (J) An amount equal to the amount of any tax imposed by this Act which was refunded to the taxpayer and included in such total for the taxable year;
- (K) An amount equal to all amounts included in taxable income as modified by subparagraphs (A), (B), (C), (D), (E), (F) and (G) which are exempt from taxation by this State either by reason of its statutes or Constitution or by reason of the Constitution, treaties or statutes of the United States; provided that, in the case of any statute of this State that exempts income derived from bonds or other obligations from the tax imposed under this Act, the amount exempted shall be the interest net of bond premium

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amortization;

(L) With the exception of any amounts subtracted under subparagraph (K), an amount equal to the sum of all amounts disallowed as deductions by (i) Sections 171(a) (2) and 265(a)(2) of the Internal Revenue Code, and all amounts of expenses allocable to interest and disallowed as deductions by Section 265(1) of the Internal Revenue Code; and (ii) for taxable years ending on or after August 13, 1999, Sections 171(a)(2), 265, 280C, and 832(b)(5)(B)(i) of the Internal Revenue Code, plus, (iii) for taxable years ending on or after December 31, 2011, Section 45G(e)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code and, for taxable years ending on or after December 31, 2008, any amount included in gross income under Section 87 of the Internal Revenue Code; the provisions of this subparagraph are exempt from the provisions of Section 250;

- (M) An amount equal to those dividends included in such total which were paid by a corporation which conducts business operations in a River Edge Redevelopment Zone or zones created under the River Edge Redevelopment Zone Act and conducts substantially all of its operations in a River Edge Redevelopment Zone or zones. This subparagraph (M) is exempt from the provisions of Section 250;
 - (N) An amount equal to any contribution made to a

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job training project established pursuant to the Tax
Increment Allocation Redevelopment Act;

(0) An amount equal to those dividends included in such total that were paid by a corporation that conducts business operations in a federally designated Foreign Trade Zone or Sub-Zone and that is designated a High Impact Business located in Illinois; provided that dividends eligible for the deduction provided in subparagraph (M) of paragraph (2) of this subsection

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shall not be eligible for the deduction provided under this subparagraph (0);

- (P) An amount equal to the amount of the deduction used to compute the federal income tax credit for restoration of substantial amounts held under claim of right for the taxable year pursuant to Section 1341 of the Internal Revenue Code;
- (Q) For taxable year 1999 and thereafter, an amount equal to the amount of any (i) distributions, to the extent includible in gross income for federal income tax purposes, made to the taxpayer because of his or her status as a victim of persecution for racial or religious reasons by Nazi Germany or any other Axis regime or as an heir of the victim and (ii) items of income, to the extent includible in gross income for federal income tax purposes, attributable to, derived from or in any way related to assets stolen from,

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1 hidden from, or otherwise lost to a victim of 2 persecution for racial or religious reasons by Nazi 3 Germany or any other Axis regime immediately prior to, 4 during, and immediately after World War II, including, 5 but not limited to, interest on the proceeds receivable 6 as insurance under policies issued to a victim of 7 persecution for racial or religious reasons by Nazi 8 Germany or any other Axis regime by European insurance 9 companies immediately prior to and during World War II; 10 provided, however, this subtraction from federal 11 adjusted gross income does not apply to assets acquired 12 with such assets or with the proceeds from the sale of 13 such assets; provided, further, this paragraph shall 14 only apply to a taxpayer who was the first recipient of 15 such assets after their recovery and who is a victim of 16 persecution for racial or religious reasons by Nazi 17 Germany or any other Axis regime or as an heir of the 18 victim. The amount of and the eligibility for any 19 public assistance, benefit, or similar entitlement is 20 not affected by the inclusion of items (i) and (ii) of

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21	this paragraph in gross income for federal income tax
22	purposes. This paragraph is exempt from the provisions
23	of Section 250;
24	(R) For taxable years 2001 and thereafter, for the
25	taxable year in which the bonus depreciation deduction
26	is taken on the taxpayer's federal income tax return
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1	under subsection (k) of Section 168 of the Internal

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1	under subsection (k) of Section 168 of the Internal
2	Revenue Code and for each applicable taxable year
3	thereafter, an amount equal to "x", where:
4	(1) "y" equals the amount of the depreciation
5	deduction taken for the taxable year on the
6	taxpayer's federal income tax return on property
7	for which the bonus depreciation deduction was
8	taken in any year under subsection (k) of Section
9	168 of the Internal Revenue Code, but not including
10	the bonus depreciation deduction;
11	(2) for taxable years ending on or before
12	December 31, 2005, "x" equals "y" multiplied by 30
13	and then divided by 70 (or "y" multiplied by
14	0.429); and
15	(3) for taxable years ending after December
16	31, 2005:
17	(i) for property on which a bonus
18	depreciation deduction of 30% of the adjusted
19	basis was taken, "x" equals "y" multiplied by
20	30 and then divided by 70 (or "y" multiplied by
21	0.429); and
22	(ii) for property on which a bonus
23	depreciation deduction of 50% of the adjusted
24	basis was taken, "x" equals "y" multiplied by
25	1.0.
26	The aggregate amount deducted under this

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subparagraph in all taxable years for any one piece of property may not exceed the amount of the bonus depreciation deduction taken on that property on the taxpayer's federal income tax return under subsection (k) of Section 168 of the Internal Revenue Code. This subparagraph (R) is exempt from the provisions of Section 250;

(S) If the taxpayer sells, transfers, abandons, or

(S) If the taxpayer sells, transfers, abandons, or otherwise disposes of property for which the taxpayer was required in any taxable year to make an addition modification under subparagraph (G-10), then an amount equal to that addition modification.

If the taxpayer continues to own property through the last day of the last tax year for which the taxpayer may claim a depreciation deduction for federal income tax purposes and for which the taxpayer was required in any taxable year to make an addition modification under subparagraph (G-10), then an amount equal to that addition modification.

The taxpayer is allowed to take the deduction under this subparagraph only once with respect to any one piece of property.

This subparagraph (S) is exempt from the provisions of Section 250;

(T) The amount of (i) any interest income (net of the deductions allocable thereto) taken into account

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1 for the taxable year with respect to a transaction with 2 a taxpayer that is required to make an addition 3 modification with respect to such transaction under 4 Section 203(a)(2)(D-17), 203(b)(2)(E-12), 5 203(c)(2)(G-12), or 203(d)(2)(D-7), but not to exceed 6 the amount of such addition modification and (ii) any 7 income from intangible property (net of the deductions 8 allocable thereto) taken into account for the taxable 9 year with respect to a transaction with a taxpayer that 10 is required to make an addition modification with 11 respect to such transaction under Section

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12	203(a)(2)(D-18), 203(b)(2)(E-13), 203(c)(2)(G-13), or
13	203(d)(2)(D-8), but not to exceed the amount of such
14	addition modification. This subparagraph (T) is exempt
15	from the provisions of Section 250;
16	(U) An amount equal to the interest income taken
17	into account for the taxable year (net of the
18	deductions allocable thereto) with respect to
19	transactions with (i) a foreign person who would be a
20	member of the taxpayer's unitary business group but for
21	the fact the foreign person's business activity

outside the United States is 80% or more of that

who would be a member of the same unitary business

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group but for the fact that the person is prohibited

person's total business activity and (ii) for taxable

years ending on or after December 31, 2008, to a person

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under Section 1501(a)(27) from being included in the unitary business group because he or she is ordinarily required to apportion business income under different subsections of Section 304, but not to exceed the addition modification required to be made for the same taxable year under Section 203(c)(2)(G-12) for interest paid, accrued, or incurred, directly or indirectly, to the same person. This subparagraph (U) is exempt from the provisions of Section 250;

(V) An amount equal to the income from intangible property taken into account for the taxable year (net of the deductions allocable thereto) with respect to transactions with (i) a foreign person who would be a member of the taxpayer's unitary business group but for the fact that the foreign person's business activity outside the United States is 80% or more of that person's total business activity and (ii) for taxable years ending on or after December 31, 2008, to a person who would be a member of the same unitary business group but for the fact that the person is prohibited under Section 1501(a)(27) from being included in the

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unitary business group because he or she is ordinarily required to apportion business income under different subsections of Section 304, but not to exceed the addition modification required to be made for the same taxable year under Section 203(c)(2)(G-13) for

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1 intangible expenses and costs paid, accrued, or 2 incurred, directly or indirectly, to the same foreign 3 person. This subparagraph (V) is exempt from the 4 provisions of Section 250; 5 (W) in the case of an estate, an amount equal to 6 all amounts included in such total pursuant to the 7 provisions of Section 111 of the Internal Revenue Code 8 as a recovery of items previously deducted by the 9 decedent from adjusted gross income in the computation 10 of taxable income. This subparagraph (W) is exempt from 11 Section 250; 12 (X) an amount equal to the refund included in such 13 total of any tax deducted for federal income tax 14 purposes, to the extent that deduction was added back 15 under subparagraph (F). This subparagraph (X) is 16 exempt from the provisions of Section 250; and 17 (Y) For taxable years ending on or after December 18 31, 2011, in the case of a taxpayer who was required to 19 add back any insurance premiums under Section 20 203(c)(2)(G-14), such taxpayer may elect to subtract 21 that part of a reimbursement received from the 22 insurance company equal to the amount of the expense or 23 loss (including expenses incurred by the insurance 24 company) that would have been taken into account as a 25 deduction for federal income tax purposes if the 26

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expense or loss had been uninsured. If a taxpayer makes

1 the election provided for by this subparagraph (Y), the

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insurer to which the premiums were paid must add back to income the amount subtracted by the taxpayer pursuant to this subparagraph (Y). This subparagraph

- (Y) is exempt from the provisions of Section 250.
- (3) Limitation. The amount of any modification otherwise required under this subsection shall, under regulations prescribed by the Department, be adjusted by any amounts included therein which were properly paid, credited, or required to be distributed, or permanently set aside for charitable purposes pursuant to Internal Revenue Code Section 642(c) during the taxable year.

(d) Partnerships.

- (1) In general. In the case of a partnership, base income means an amount equal to the taxpayer's taxable income for the taxable year as modified by paragraph (2).
- (2) Modifications. The taxable income referred to in paragraph (1) shall be modified by adding thereto the sum of the following amounts:
 - (A) An amount equal to all amounts paid or accrued to the taxpayer as interest or dividends during the taxable year to the extent excluded from gross income in the computation of taxable income;
 - (B) An amount equal to the amount of tax imposed by this Act to the extent deducted from gross income for

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the taxable year;

- (C) The amount of deductions allowed to the partnership pursuant to Section 707 (c) of the Internal Revenue Code in calculating its taxable income;
- (D) An amount equal to the amount of the capital gain deduction allowable under the Internal Revenue Code, to the extent deducted from gross income in the computation of taxable income;
- (D-5) For taxable years 2001 and thereafter, an amount equal to the bonus depreciation deduction taken on the taxpayer's federal income tax return for the taxable year under subsection (k) of Section 168 of the

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Internal Revenue Code;

(D-6) If the taxpayer sells, transfers, abandons, or otherwise disposes of property for which the taxpayer was required in any taxable year to make an addition modification under subparagraph (D-5), then an amount equal to the aggregate amount of the deductions taken in all taxable years under subparagraph (O) with respect to that property.

If the taxpayer continues to own property through the last day of the last tax year for which the taxpayer may claim a depreciation deduction for federal income tax purposes and for which the taxpayer was allowed in any taxable year to make a subtraction modification under subparagraph (0), then an amount

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equal to that subtraction modification.

The taxpayer is required to make the addition modification under this subparagraph only once with respect to any one piece of property;

(D-7) An amount equal to the amount otherwise allowed as a deduction in computing base income for interest paid, accrued, or incurred, directly or indirectly, (i) for taxable years ending on or after December 31, 2004, to a foreign person who would be a member of the same unitary business group but for the fact the foreign person's business activity outside the United States is 80% or more of the foreign person's total business activity and (ii) for taxable years ending on or after December 31, 2008, to a person who would be a member of the same unitary business group but for the fact that the person is prohibited under Section 1501(a)(27) from being included in the unitary business group because he or she is ordinarily required to apportion business income under different subsections of Section 304. The addition modification required by this subparagraph shall be reduced to the extent that dividends were included in base income of the unitary group for the same taxable year and

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received by the taxpayer or by a member of the
taxpayer's unitary business group (including amounts
included in gross income pursuant to Sections 951

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through 964 of the Internal Revenue Code and amounts included in gross income under Section 78 of the Internal Revenue Code) with respect to the stock of the same person to whom the interest was paid, accrued, or incurred.

This paragraph shall not apply to the following:

- (i) an item of interest paid, accrued, or incurred, directly or indirectly, to a person who is subject in a foreign country or state, other than a state which requires mandatory unitary reporting, to a tax on or measured by net income with respect to such interest; or
- (ii) an item of interest paid, accrued, or incurred, directly or indirectly, to a person if the taxpayer can establish, based on a preponderance of the evidence, both of the following:
 - (a) the person, during the same taxable year, paid, accrued, or incurred, the interest to a person that is not a related member, and
 - (b) the transaction giving rise to the interest expense between the taxpayer and the person did not have as a principal purpose the avoidance of Illinois income tax, and is paid pursuant to a contract or agreement that reflects an arm's-length interest rate and

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1 terms; or

(iii) the taxpayer can establish, based on
 clear and convincing evidence, that the interest

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paid, accrued, or incurred relates to a contract or agreement entered into at arm's-length rates and terms and the principal purpose for the payment is not federal or Illinois tax avoidance; or

(iv) an item of interest paid, accrued, or incurred, directly or indirectly, to a person if the taxpayer establishes by clear and convincing evidence that the adjustments are unreasonable; or if the taxpayer and the Director agree in writing to the application or use of an alternative method of apportionment under Section 304(f).

Nothing in this subsection shall preclude the Director from making any other adjustment otherwise allowed under Section 404 of this Act for any tax year beginning after the effective date of this amendment provided such adjustment is made pursuant to regulation adopted by the Department and such regulations provide methods and standards by which the Department will utilize its authority under Section 404 of this Act; and

(D-8) An amount equal to the amount of intangible expenses and costs otherwise allowed as a deduction in computing base income, and that were paid, accrued, or

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1 incurred, directly or indirectly, (i) for taxable 2 years ending on or after December 31, 2004, to a 3 foreign person who would be a member of the same 4 unitary business group but for the fact that the 5 foreign person's business activity outside the United 6 States is 80% or more of that person's total business 7 activity and (ii) for taxable years ending on or after 8 December 31, 2008, to a person who would be a member of 9 the same unitary business group but for the fact that 10 the person is prohibited under Section 1501(a)(27) 11 from being included in the unitary business group 12 because he or she is ordinarily required to apportion 13 business income under different subsections of Section 304. The addition modification required by this

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15 subparagraph shall be reduced to the extent that 16 dividends were included in base income of the unitary 17 group for the same taxable year and received by the 18 taxpayer or by a member of the taxpayer's unitary 19 business group (including amounts included in gross 20 income pursuant to Sections 951 through 964 of the 21 Internal Revenue Code and amounts included in gross 22 income under Section 78 of the Internal Revenue Code) 23 with respect to the stock of the same person to whom 24 the intangible expenses and costs were directly or 25 indirectly paid, incurred or accrued. The preceding 26 sentence shall not apply to the extent that the same

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dividends caused a reduction to the addition modification required under Section 203(d)(2)(D-7) of this Act. As used in this subparagraph, the term "intangible expenses and costs" includes (1) expenses, losses, and costs for, or related to, the direct or indirect acquisition, use, maintenance or management, ownership, sale, exchange, or any other disposition of intangible property; (2) losses incurred, directly or indirectly, from factoring transactions or discounting transactions; (3) royalty, patent, technical, and copyright fees; (4) licensing fees; and (5) other similar expenses and costs. For purposes of this subparagraph, "intangible property" includes patents, patent applications, trade names, trademarks, service marks, copyrights, mask works, trade secrets, and similar types of intangible assets;

This paragraph shall not apply to the following:

(i) any item of intangible expenses or costs paid, accrued, or incurred, directly or indirectly, from a transaction with a person who is subject in a foreign country or state, other than a state which requires mandatory unitary reporting, to a tax on or measured by net income with respect to such item; or

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(ii) any item of intangible expense or cost paid, accrued, or incurred, directly or

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1 indirectly, if the taxpayer can establish, based 2 on a preponderance of the evidence, both of the 3 following: 4 (a) the person during the same taxable 5 year paid, accrued, or incurred, the 6 intangible expense or cost to a person that is 7 not a related member, and 8 (b) the transaction giving rise to the 9 intangible expense or cost between the 10 taxpayer and the person did not have as a 11 principal purpose the avoidance of Illinois 12 income tax, and is paid pursuant to a contract 13 or agreement that reflects arm's-length terms; 14 or 15 (iii) any item of intangible expense or cost 16 paid, accrued, or incurred, directly or 17 indirectly, from a transaction with a person if the 18 taxpayer establishes by clear and convincing 19 evidence, that the adjustments are unreasonable; 20 or if the taxpayer and the Director agree in 21 writing to the application or use of an alternative 22 method of apportionment under Section 304(f);

> Nothing in this subsection shall preclude the Director from making any other adjustment otherwise allowed under Section 404 of this Act for any tax year beginning after the effective date of

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1 this amendment provided such adjustment is made 2 pursuant to regulation adopted by the Department 3 and such regulations provide methods and standards 4 by which the Department will utilize its authority under Section 404 of this Act:

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(D-9) For taxable years ending on or after December 31, 2008, an amount equal to the amount of insurance premium expenses and costs otherwise allowed as a deduction in computing base income, and that were paid, accrued, or incurred, directly or indirectly, to a person who would be a member of the same unitary business group but for the fact that the person is prohibited under Section 1501(a)(27) from being included in the unitary business group because he or she is ordinarily required to apportion business income under different subsections of Section 304. The addition modification required by this subparagraph shall be reduced to the extent that dividends were included in base income of the unitary group for the same taxable year and received by the taxpayer or by a member of the taxpayer's unitary business group (including amounts included in gross income under Sections 951 through 964 of the Internal Revenue Code and amounts included in gross income under Section 78 of the Internal Revenue Code) with respect to the stock of the same person to whom the premiums and costs were

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directly or indirectly paid, incurred, or accrued. The preceding sentence does not apply to the extent that the same dividends caused a reduction to the addition modification required under Section 203(d)(2)(D-7) or Section 203(d)(2)(D-8) of this Act;

(D-10) An amount equal to the credit allowable to the taxpayer under Section 218(a) of this Act, determined without regard to Section 218(c) of this Act;

(D-11) For taxable years beginning on or after

January 1, 2017, an amount equal to the deduction

allowed under Section 199 of the Internal Revenue Code

for the taxable year;

and by deducting from the total so obtained the following amounts:

- (E) The valuation limitation amount;
- (F) An amount equal to the amount of any tax imposed by this Act which was refunded to the taxpayer and included in such total for the taxable year;
- (G) An amount equal to all amounts included in taxable income as modified by subparagraphs (A), (B),(C) and (D) which are exempt from taxation by thisState either by reason of its statutes or Constitution or by reason of the Constitution, treaties or statutes of the United States; provided that, in the case of any statute of this State that exempts income derived from

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bonds or other obligations from the tax imposed under this Act, the amount exempted shall be the interest net of bond premium amortization;

- (H) Any income of the partnership which constitutes personal service income as defined in Section 1348 (b) (1) of the Internal Revenue Code (as in effect December 31, 1981) or a reasonable allowance for compensation paid or accrued for services rendered by partners to the partnership, whichever is greater; this subparagraph (H) is exempt from the provisions of Section 250;
- (I) An amount equal to all amounts of income distributable to an entity subject to the Personal Property Tax Replacement Income Tax imposed by subsections (c) and (d) of Section 201 of this Act including amounts distributable to organizations exempt from federal income tax by reason of Section 501(a) of the Internal Revenue Code; this subparagraph (I) is exempt from the provisions of Section 250;
- (J) With the exception of any amounts subtracted under subparagraph (G), an amount equal to the sum of all amounts disallowed as deductions by (i) Sections 171(a) (2), and 265(2) of the Internal Revenue Code, and all amounts of expenses allocable to interest and disallowed as deductions by Section 265(1) of the Internal Revenue Code; and (ii) for taxable years

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ending on or after August 13, 1999, Sections 171(a)(2), 265, 280C, and 832(b)(5)(B)(i) of the Internal Revenue Code, plus, (iii) for taxable years ending on or after December 31, 2011, Section 45G(e)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code and, for taxable years ending on or after December 31, 2008, any amount included in gross income under Section 87 of the Internal Revenue Code; the provisions of this subparagraph are exempt from the provisions of Section 250;

- (K) An amount equal to those dividends included in such total which were paid by a corporation which conducts business operations in a River Edge Redevelopment Zone or zones created under the River Edge Redevelopment Zone Act and conducts substantially all of its operations from a River Edge Redevelopment Zone or zones. This subparagraph (K) is exempt from the provisions of Section 250;
- (L) An amount equal to any contribution made to a job training project established pursuant to the Real Property Tax Increment Allocation Redevelopment Act;
- (M) An amount equal to those dividends included in such total that were paid by a corporation that conducts business operations in a federally designated Foreign Trade Zone or Sub-Zone and that is designated a High Impact Business located in Illinois; provided that dividends eligible for the deduction provided in

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subparagraph (K) of paragraph (2) of this subsection shall not be eligible for the deduction provided under this subparagraph (M);

> (N) An amount equal to the amount of the deduction used to compute the federal income tax credit for restoration of substantial amounts held under claim of

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right for the taxable year pursuant to Section 1341 of the Internal Revenue Code;

- (0) For taxable years 2001 and thereafter, for the taxable year in which the bonus depreciation deduction is taken on the taxpayer's federal income tax return under subsection (k) of Section 168 of the Internal Revenue Code and for each applicable taxable year thereafter, an amount equal to "x", where:
 - (1) "y" equals the amount of the depreciation deduction taken for the taxable year on the taxpayer's federal income tax return on property for which the bonus depreciation deduction was taken in any year under subsection (k) of Section 168 of the Internal Revenue Code, but not including the bonus depreciation deduction;
 - (2) for taxable years ending on or before
 December 31, 2005, "x" equals "y" multiplied by 30
 and then divided by 70 (or "y" multiplied by
 0.429); and
 - (3) for taxable years ending after December

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31, 2005:

- (i) for property on which a bonus depreciation deduction of 30% of the adjusted basis was taken, "x" equals "y" multiplied by 30 and then divided by 70 (or "y" multiplied by 0.429); and
 - (ii) for property on which a bonus depreciation deduction of 50% of the adjusted basis was taken, "x" equals "y" multiplied by 1.0.

The aggregate amount deducted under this subparagraph in all taxable years for any one piece of property may not exceed the amount of the bonus depreciation deduction taken on that property on the taxpayer's federal income tax return under subsection (k) of Section 168 of the Internal Revenue Code. This subparagraph (0) is exempt from the provisions of

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18 Section 250; 19 (P) If t

(P) If the taxpayer sells, transfers, abandons, or otherwise disposes of property for which the taxpayer was required in any taxable year to make an addition modification under subparagraph (D-5), then an amount equal to that addition modification.

If the taxpayer continues to own property through the last day of the last tax year for which the taxpayer may claim a depreciation deduction for

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federal income tax purposes and for which the taxpayer was required in any taxable year to make an addition modification under subparagraph (D-5), then an amount equal to that addition modification.

The taxpayer is allowed to take the deduction under this subparagraph only once with respect to any one piece of property.

This subparagraph (P) is exempt from the provisions of Section 250;

(0) The amount of (i) any interest income (net of the deductions allocable thereto) taken into account for the taxable year with respect to a transaction with a taxpayer that is required to make an addition modification with respect to such transaction under Section 203(a)(2)(D-17), 203(b)(2)(E-12), 203(c)(2)(G-12), or 203(d)(2)(D-7), but not to exceed the amount of such addition modification and (ii) any income from intangible property (net of the deductions allocable thereto) taken into account for the taxable year with respect to a transaction with a taxpayer that is required to make an addition modification with respect to such transaction under Section 203(a)(2)(D-18), 203(b)(2)(E-13), 203(c)(2)(G-13), or 203(d)(2)(D-8), but not to exceed the amount of such addition modification. This subparagraph (Q) is exempt from Section 250;

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- (R) An amount equal to the interest income taken into account for the taxable year (net of the deductions allocable thereto) with respect to transactions with (i) a foreign person who would be a member of the taxpayer's unitary business group but for the fact that the foreign person's business activity outside the United States is 80% or more of that person's total business activity and (ii) for taxable years ending on or after December 31, 2008, to a person who would be a member of the same unitary business group but for the fact that the person is prohibited under Section 1501(a)(27) from being included in the unitary business group because he or she is ordinarily required to apportion business income under different subsections of Section 304, but not to exceed the addition modification required to be made for the same taxable year under Section 203(d)(2)(D-7) for interest paid, accrued, or incurred, directly or indirectly, to the same person. This subparagraph (R) is exempt from Section 250;
- (S) An amount equal to the income from intangible property taken into account for the taxable year (net of the deductions allocable thereto) with respect to transactions with (i) a foreign person who would be a member of the taxpayer's unitary business group but for the fact that the foreign person's business activity

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1	outside the United States is 80% or more of that
2	person's total business activity and (ii) for taxable
3	years ending on or after December 31, 2008, to a person
4	who would be a member of the same unitary business
5	group but for the fact that the person is prohibited
6	under Section 1501(a)(27) from being included in the
7	unitary business group because he or she is ordinarily
8	required to apportion business income under different

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subsections of Section 304, but not to exceed the addition modification required to be made for the same taxable year under Section 203(d)(2)(D-8) for intangible expenses and costs paid, accrued, or incurred, directly or indirectly, to the same person. This subparagraph (S) is exempt from Section 250; and

(T) For taxable years ending on or after December 31, 2011, in the case of a taxpayer who was required to add back any insurance premiums under Section 203(d)(2)(D-9), such taxpayer may elect to subtract that part of a reimbursement received from the insurance company equal to the amount of the expense or loss (including expenses incurred by the insurance company) that would have been taken into account as a deduction for federal income tax purposes if the expense or loss had been uninsured. If a taxpayer makes the election provided for by this subparagraph (T), the insurer to which the premiums were paid must add back

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to income the amount subtracted by the taxpayer pursuant to this subparagraph (T). This subparagraph (T) is exempt from the provisions of Section 250.

(e) Gross income; adjusted gross income; taxable income.
(1) In general. Subject to the provisions of paragraph
(2) and subsection (b) (3), for purposes of this Section and Section 803(e), a taxpayer's gross income, adjusted gross income, or taxable income for the taxable year shall mean the amount of gross income, adjusted gross income or taxable income properly reportable for federal income tax purposes for the taxable year under the provisions of the Internal Revenue Code. Taxable income may be less than zero. However, for taxable years ending on or after December 31, 1986, net operating loss carryforwards from taxable years ending prior to December 31, 1986, may not exceed the sum of federal taxable income for the taxable year before net operating loss deduction, plus the excess

of addition modifications over subtraction modifications

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modifications, other than those provided by subparagraph (E) of paragraph (2) of subsection (b) for corporations or subparagraph (E) of paragraph (2) of subsection (c) for trusts and estates, exceed subtraction modifications, an addition modification must be made under those subparagraphs for any other taxable year to which the taxable income less than zero (net operating loss) is applied under Section 172 of the Internal Revenue Code or under subparagraph (E) of paragraph (2) of this subsection (e) applied in conjunction with Section 172 of the Internal Revenue Code.

- (2) Special rule. For purposes of paragraph (1) of this subsection, the taxable income properly reportable for federal income tax purposes shall mean:
 - (A) Certain life insurance companies. In the case of a life insurance company subject to the tax imposed by Section 801 of the Internal Revenue Code, life insurance company taxable income, plus the amount of distribution from pre-1984 policyholder surplus accounts as calculated under Section 815a of the Internal Revenue Code;
 - (B) Certain other insurance companies. In the case of mutual insurance companies subject to the tax imposed by Section 831 of the Internal Revenue Code, insurance company taxable income;
 - (C) Regulated investment companies. In the case of

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a regulated investment company subject to the tax imposed by Section 852 of the Internal Revenue Code, investment company taxable income;

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(D) Real estate investment trusts. In the case of a real estate investment trust subject to the tax imposed by Section 857 of the Internal Revenue Code, real estate investment trust taxable income:

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(E) Consolidated corporations. In the case of a corporation which is a member of an affiliated group of corporations filing a consolidated income tax return for the taxable year for federal income tax purposes, taxable income determined as if such corporation had filed a separate return for federal income tax purposes for the taxable year and each preceding taxable year for which it was a member of an affiliated group. For purposes of this subparagraph, the taxpayer's separate

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taxable income shall be determined as if the election

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Code had been in effect for all such years;

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corporation or association, the taxable income of such organization determined in accordance with the

provided by Section 243(b) (2) of the Internal Revenue

(F) Cooperatives. In the case of a cooperative

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provisions of Section 1381 through 1388 of the Internal

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Revenue Code, but without regard to the prohibition against offsetting losses from patronage activities

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against income from nonpatronage activities; except

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that a cooperative corporation or association may make an election to follow its federal income tax treatment of patronage losses and nonpatronage losses. In the event such election is made, such losses shall be computed and carried over in a manner consistent with subsection (a) of Section 207 of this Act and apportioned by the apportionment factor reported by the cooperative on its Illinois income tax return filed for the taxable year in which the losses are incurred. The election shall be effective for all taxable years

with original returns due on or after the date of the election. In addition, the cooperative may file an amended return or returns, as allowed under this Act, to provide that the election shall be effective for losses incurred or carried forward for taxable years occurring prior to the date of the election. Once made, the election may only be revoked upon approval of the Director. The Department shall adopt rules setting forth requirements for documenting the elections and any resulting Illinois net loss and the standards to be used by the Director in evaluating requests to revoke elections. Public Act 96-932 is declaratory of existing law;

(G) Subchapter S corporations. In the case of: (i) a Subchapter S corporation for which there is in effect an election for the taxable year under Section 1362 of

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the Internal Revenue Code, the taxable income of such corporation determined in accordance with Section 1363(b) of the Internal Revenue Code, except that taxable income shall take into account those items which are required by Section 1363(b)(1) of the Internal Revenue Code to be separately stated; and (ii) a Subchapter S corporation for which there is in effect a federal election to opt out of the provisions of the Subchapter S Revision Act of 1982 and have applied instead the prior federal Subchapter S rules as in effect on July 1, 1982, the taxable income of such corporation determined in accordance with the federal Subchapter S rules as in effect on July 1, 1982; and (H) Partnerships. In the case of a partnership,

- taxable income determined in accordance with Section 703 of the Internal Revenue Code, except that taxable income shall take into account those items which are required by Section 703(a)(1) to be separately stated but which would be taken into account by an individual in calculating his taxable income.
- (3) Recapture of business expenses on disposition of

22	asset or business. Notwithstanding any other law to the
23	contrary, if in prior years income from an asset or
24	business has been classified as business income and in a
25	later year is demonstrated to be non-business income, then
26	all expenses, without limitation, deducted in such later

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year and in the 2 immediately preceding taxable years
related to that asset or business that generated the
non-business income shall be added back and recaptured as
business income in the year of the disposition of the asset
or business. Such amount shall be apportioned to Illinois
using the greater of the apportionment fraction computed
for the business under Section 304 of this Act for the
taxable year or the average of the apportionment fractions
computed for the business under Section 304 of this Act for
the taxable year and for the 2 immediately preceding
taxable years.

- (f) Valuation limitation amount.
- (1) In general. The valuation limitation amount referred to in subsections (a) (2) (G), (c) (1) and (d)(2) (E) is an amount equal to:
 - (A) The sum of the pre-August 1, 1969 appreciation amounts (to the extent consisting of gain reportable under the provisions of Section 1245 or 1250 of the Internal Revenue Code) for all property in respect of which such gain was reported for the taxable year; plus
 - (B) The lesser of (i) the sum of the pre-August 1, 1969 appreciation amounts (to the extent consisting of capital gain) for all property in respect of which such gain was reported for federal income tax purposes for the taxable year, or (ii) the net capital gain for the

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taxable year, reduced in either case by any amount of
such gain included in the amount determined under

(A) If the fair market value of property referred

to in paragraph (1) was readily ascertainable on August

1, 1969, the pre-August 1, 1969 appreciation amount for

(determined under the Internal Revenue Code as in

and reportable for federal income tax purposes in

effect on that date), or (ii) the total gain realized

respect of the sale, exchange or other disposition of

to in paragraph (1) was not readily ascertainable on

August 1, 1969, the pre-August 1, 1969 appreciation

property for federal income tax purposes for the

that part of the taxpayer's holding period for the

property ending July 31, 1969 bears to the number of

full calendar months in the taxpayer's entire holding

amount for such property is that amount which bears the

same ratio to the total gain reported in respect of the

taxable year, as the number of full calendar months in

(B) If the fair market value of property referred

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subsection (a) (2) (F) or (c) (2) (H).

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(2) Pre-August 1, 1969 appreciation amount.

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such property is the lesser of (i) the excess of such fair market value over the taxpayer's basis (for determining gain) for such property on that date

such property.

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1 (C) The Department shall prescribe such 2 regulations as may be necessary to carry out the 3 purposes of this paragraph.

period for the property.

- (g) Double deductions. Unless specifically provided otherwise, nothing in this Section shall permit the same item to be deducted more than once.
- (h) Legislative intention. Except as expressly provided by this Section there shall be no modifications or limitations on the amounts of income, gain, loss or deduction taken into account in determining gross income, adjusted gross income or taxable income for federal income tax purposes for the taxable year, or in the amount of such items entering into the
- http://www.ilga.gov/legislation/100/SB/10000SB0009.htm

- computation of base income and net income under this Act for
- such taxable year, whether in respect of property values as of
- August 1, 1969 or otherwise.
- 16 (Source: P.A. 96-45, eff. 7-15-09; 96-120, eff. 8-4-09; 96-198,
- eff. 8-10-09; 96-328, eff. 8-11-09; 96-520, eff. 8-14-09;
- 18 96-835, eff. 12-16-09; 96-932, eff. 1-1-11; 96-935, eff.
- 19 6-21-10; 96-1214, eff. 7-22-10; 97-333, eff. 8-12-11; 97-507,
- eff. 8-23-11; 97-905, eff. 8-7-12.)
- 21 (35 ILCS 5/212)
- Sec. 212. Earned income tax credit.
- 23 (a) With respect to the federal earned income tax credit

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- allowed for the taxable year under Section 32 of the federal
- 2 Internal Revenue Code, 26 U.S.C. 32, each individual taxpayer
- 3 is entitled to a credit against the tax imposed by subsections
- 4 (a) and (b) of Section 201 in an amount equal to (i) 5% of the
- federal tax credit for each taxable year beginning on or after
- January 1, 2000 and ending prior to December 31, 2012, (ii)
- 7 7.5% of the federal tax credit for each taxable year beginning
- on or after January 1, 2012 and ending prior to December 31,
- 9 2013, and (iii) 10% of the federal tax credit for each taxable
- year beginning on or after January 1, 2013 and beginning prior
- to January 1, 2017, and (iv) 15% of the federal tax credit for
- each taxable year beginning on or after January 1, 2017.

For a non-resident or part-year resident, the amount of the credit under this Section shall be in proportion to the amount of income attributable to this State.

- 16 (b) For taxable years beginning before January 1, 2003, in
- no event shall a credit under this Section reduce the
- taxpayer's liability to less than zero. For each taxable year
- beginning on or after January 1, 2003, if the amount of the
- credit exceeds the income tax liability for the applicable tax
- year, then the excess credit shall be refunded to the taxpayer.
- The amount of a refund shall not be included in the taxpayer's
- income or resources for the purposes of determining eligibility
- or benefit level in any means-tested benefit program
- 25 administered by a governmental entity unless required by
- ²⁶ federal law.

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1 (c) This Section is exempt from the provisions of Section 2 250.

- 3 (Source: P.A. 97-652, eff. 6-1-12.)
- 4 (35 ILCS 5/225 new)
- 5 Sec. 225. Credit for instructional materials and supplies.
- 6 For taxable years beginning on and after January 1, 2017, a
- 7 taxpayer shall be allowed a credit in the amount paid by the
- 8 <u>taxpayer during the taxable year for instructional materials</u>
- 9 and supplies with respect to classroom based instruction in a
- qualified school, or \$250, whichever is less, provided that the
- 11 taxpayer is a teacher, instructor, counselor, principal, or
- 12 aide in a qualified school for at least 900 hours during a
- school year.
- The credit may not be carried back and may not reduce the
- taxpayer's liability to less than zero. If the amount of the
- 16 credit exceeds the tax liability for the year, the excess may
- be carried forward and applied to the tax liability of the 5
- taxable years following the excess credit year. The tax credit
- shall be applied to the earliest year for which there is a tax
- 20 <u>liability</u>. If there are credits for more than one year that are
- 21 available to offset a liability, the earlier credit shall be
- 22 applied first.
- For purposes of this Section, the term "materials and
- 24 supplies" means amounts paid for instructional materials or
- supplies that are designated for classroom use in any qualified

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- school. For purposes of this Section, the term "qualified"
- 2 school" has the meaning given to that term in the Invest in
- 3 Kids Act.
- This Section is exempt from the provisions of Section 250.
- 5 (35 ILCS 5/804) (from Ch. 120, par. 8-804)
- 6 Sec. 804. Failure to Pay Estimated Tax.
- 7 (a) In general. In case of any underpayment of estimated

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- 8 tax by a taxpayer, except as provided in subsection (d) or (e), 9 the taxpayer shall be liable to a penalty in an amount 10 determined at the rate prescribed by Section 3-3 of the Uniform 11 Penalty and Interest Act upon the amount of the underpayment 12 (determined under subsection (b)) for each required 13 installment. 14 (b) Amount of underpayment. For purposes of subsection (a), 15 the amount of the underpayment shall be the excess of: 16 (1) the amount of the installment which would be 17 required to be paid under subsection (c), over 18 (2) the amount, if any, of the installment paid on or 19 before the last date prescribed for payment. 20 (c) Amount of Required Installments. 21 (1) Amount. 22 (A) In General. Except as provided in paragraphs 23 (2) and (3), the amount of any required installment 24
 - shall be 25% of the required annual payment.
 - (B) Required Annual Payment. For purposes of

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subparagraph (A), the term "required annual payment" means the lesser of:

- (i) 90% of the tax shown on the return for the taxable year, or if no return is filed, 90% of the tax for such year;
- (ii) for installments due prior to February 1, 2011, and after January 31, 2012, 100% of the tax shown on the return of the taxpayer for the preceding taxable year if a return showing a liability for tax was filed by the taxpayer for the preceding taxable year and such preceding year was a taxable year of 12 months; or
- (iii) for installments due after January 31, 2011, and prior to February 1, 2012, 150% of the tax shown on the return of the taxpayer for the preceding taxable year if a return showing a liability for tax was filed by the taxpayer for the preceding taxable year and such preceding year was a taxable year of 12 months.

7/19/2017	SB0009 100TH GENERAL ASSEMBLY
20	(2) Lower Required Installment where Annualized Income
21	Installment is Less Than Amount Determined Under Paragraph
22	(1).
23	(A) In General. In the case of any required
24	installment if a taxpayer establishes that the
25	annualized income installment is less than the amount
26	determined under paragraph (1),
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1	(i) the amount of such required installment
2	shall be the annualized income installment, and
3	(ii) any reduction in a required installment
4	resulting from the application of this
5	subparagraph shall be recaptured by increasing the
6	amount of the next required installment determined
7	under paragraph (1) by the amount of such
8	reduction, and by increasing subsequent required
9	installments to the extent that the reduction has
10	not previously been recaptured under this clause.
11	(B) Determination of Annualized Income
12	Installment. In the case of any required installment,
13	the annualized income installment is the excess, if
14	any, of:
15	(i) an amount equal to the applicable
16	percentage of the tax for the taxable year computed
17	by placing on an annualized basis the net income
18	for months in the taxable year ending before the
19	due date for the installment, over
20	(ii) the aggregate amount of any prior
21	required installments for the taxable year.
22	(C) Applicable Percentage.
23	In the case of the following The applicable
24	required installments: percentage is:
25	1st 22.5%
26	2nd 45%

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67.5%

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2		4th	90%
3		(D) Annualized Net Income; Individuals. For	
4		individuals, net income shall be placed on an	
5		annualized basis by:	
6		(i) multiplying by 12, or in the case of a	
7		taxable year of less than 12 months, by the number	-
8		of months in the taxable year, the net income	
9		computed without regard to the standard exemption	
10		for the months in the taxable year ending before	
11		the month in which the installment is required to	
12		be paid;	
13		(ii) dividing the resulting amount by the	
14		number of months in the taxable year ending before	:
15		the month in which such installment date falls; an	ıd
16		(iii) deducting from such amount the standard	
17		exemption allowable for the taxable year, such	
18		standard exemption being determined as of the last	• •
19		date prescribed for payment of the installment.	
20		(E) Annualized Net Income; Corporations. For	
21		corporations, net income shall be placed on an	
22		annualized basis by multiplying by 12 the taxable	
23		income	
24		(i) for the first 3 months of the taxable year	,
25		in the case of the installment required to be paid	
26		in the 4th month,	
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1		(ii) for the first 3 months or for the first 5	,
2		months of the taxable year, in the case of the	
3		installment required to be paid in the 6th month,	
4		(iii) for the first 6 months or for the first	8
5		months of the taxable year, in the case of the	
6		installment required to be paid in the 9th month,	
7		and	
8		(iv) for the first 9 months or for the first 1	1

months of the taxable year, in the case of the

installment required to be paid in the 12th month

3rd

of the taxable year,

then dividing the resulting amount by the number of months in the taxable year (3, 5, 6, 8, 9, or 11 as the case may be).

- (3) Notwithstanding any other provision of this subsection (c), in the case of a federally regulated exchange that elects to apportion its income under Section 304(c-1) of this Act, the amount of each required installment due prior to June 30 of the first taxable year to which the election applies shall be 25% of the tax that would have been shown on the return for that taxable year if the taxpayer had not made such election.
- (d) Exceptions. Notwithstanding the provisions of the preceding subsections, the penalty imposed by subsection (a) shall not be imposed if the taxpayer was not required to file an Illinois income tax return for the preceding taxable year,

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or, for individuals, if the taxpayer had no tax liability for the preceding taxable year and such year was a taxable year of 12 months. The penalty imposed by subsection (a) shall also not be imposed on any underpayments of estimated tax due before the effective date of this amendatory Act of 1998 which underpayments are solely attributable to the change in apportionment from subsection (a) to subsection (h) of Section 304. The provisions of this amendatory Act of 1998 apply to tax years ending on or after December 31, 1998.

- (e) The penalty imposed for underpayment of estimated tax by subsection (a) of this Section shall not be imposed to the extent that the Director or his or her designate determines, pursuant to Section 3-8 of the Uniform Penalty and Interest Act that the penalty should not be imposed.
- (f) Definition of tax. For purposes of subsections (b) and (c), the term "tax" means the excess of the tax imposed under Article 2 of this Act, over the amounts credited against such tax under Sections 601(b) (3) and (4).
- (g) Application of Section in case of tax withheld under Article 7. For purposes of applying this Section:
 - (1) tax withheld from compensation for the taxable year

shall be deemed a payment of estimated tax, and an equal
part of such amount shall be deemed paid on each
installment date for such taxable year, unless the taxpayer
establishes the dates on which all amounts were actually
withheld, in which case the amounts so withheld shall be

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deemed payments of estimated tax on the dates on which such amounts were actually withheld;

- (2) amounts timely paid by a partnership, Subchapter S corporation, or trust on behalf of a partner, shareholder, or beneficiary pursuant to subsection (f) of Section 502 or Section 709.5 and claimed as a payment of estimated tax shall be deemed a payment of estimated tax made on the last day of the taxable year of the partnership, Subchapter S corporation, or trust for which the income from the withholding is made was computed; and
- (3) all other amounts pursuant to Article 7 shall be deemed a payment of estimated tax on the date the payment is made to the taxpayer of the amount from which the tax is withheld.
- (g-5) Amounts withheld under the State Salary and Annuity Withholding Act. An individual who has amounts withheld under paragraph (10) of Section 4 of the State Salary and Annuity Withholding Act may elect to have those amounts treated as payments of estimated tax made on the dates on which those amounts are actually withheld.
- (g-10) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, no penalty shall apply with respect to an underpayment of estimated tax for the first, second, or third quarter of any taxable year beginning on or after January 1, 2017 and beginning prior to January 1, 2018 if (i) the underpayment was due to the changes made by this amendatory Act of the 100th

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- General Assembly, (ii) the payment was otherwise timely made,
- and (iii) the balance due is included with the taxpayer's

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estimated tax payment for the fourth quarter.
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(i) Short taxable year. The application of this Section to taxable years of less than 12 months shall be in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Department.

The changes in this Section made by Public Act 84-127 shall apply to taxable years ending on or after January 1, 1986. (Source: P.A. 96-1496, eff. 1-13-11; 97-507, eff. 8-23-11;

10 97-636, eff. 6-1-12.)

11 (35 ILCS 5/901) (from Ch. 120, par. 9-901) 12 Sec. 901. Collection authority.

13 (a) In general.

The Department shall collect the taxes imposed by this Act.

The Department shall collect certified past due child support

amounts under Section 2505-650 of the Department of Revenue Law (20 ILCS 2505/2505-650). Except as provided in subsections (c),

(e), (f), (g), and (h) of this Section, money collected

pursuant to subsections (a) and (b) of Section 201 of this Act

shall be paid into the General Revenue Fund in the State

treasury; money collected pursuant to subsections (c) and (d)

of Section 201 of this Act shall be paid into the Personal

Property Tax Replacement Fund, a special fund in the State

Treasury; and money collected under Section 2505-650 of the

Department of Revenue Law (20 ILCS 2505/2505-650) shall be paid

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into the Child Support Enforcement Trust Fund, a special fund outside the State Treasury, or to the State Disbursement Unit established under Section 10-26 of the Illinois Public Aid Code, as directed by the Department of Healthcare and Family Services.

(b) Local Government Distributive Fund.

Beginning August 1, 1969, and continuing through June 30, 1994, the Treasurer shall transfer each month from the General Revenue Fund to a special fund in the State treasury, to be known as the "Local Government Distributive Fund", an amount equal to 1/12 of the net revenue realized from the tax imposed by subsections (a) and (b) of Section 201 of this Act during the preceding month. Beginning July 1, 1994, and continuing through June 30, 1995, the Treasurer shall transfer each month

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from the General Revenue Fund to the Local Government

- Distributive Fund an amount equal to 1/11 of the net revenue
- realized from the tax imposed by subsections (a) and (b) of
- Section 201 of this Act during the preceding month. Beginning
- July 1, 1995 and continuing through January 31, 2011, the
- Treasurer shall transfer each month from the General Revenue
- 21 Fund to the Local Government Distributive Fund an amount equal
- 22 to the net of (i) 1/10 of the net revenue realized from the tax
- imposed by subsections (a) and (b) of Section 201 of the
- 24 Illinois Income Tax Act during the preceding month (ii) minus,
- 25 beginning July 1, 2003 and ending June 30, 2004, \$6,666,666,
- and beginning July 1, 2004, zero. Beginning February 1, 2011,

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- and continuing through January 31, 2015, the Treasurer shall
- 2 transfer each month from the General Revenue Fund to the Local
- Government Distributive Fund an amount equal to the sum of (i)
- 4 6% (10% of the ratio of the 3% individual income tax rate prior
- to 2011 to the 5% individual income tax rate after 2010) of the
- 6 net revenue realized from the tax imposed by subsections (a)
- 7 and (b) of Section 201 of this Act upon individuals, trusts,
- 8 and estates during the preceding month and (ii) 6.86% (10% of
 - the ratio of the 4.8% corporate income tax rate prior to 2011
- to the 7% corporate income tax rate after 2010) of the net
- 11 revenue realized from the tax imposed by subsections (a) and
- 12 (b) of Section 201 of this Act upon corporations during the
- preceding month. Beginning February 1, 2015 and continuing
- through January 31, 2017 January 31, 2025, the Treasurer shall
- transfer each month from the General Revenue Fund to the Local
- Government Distributive Fund an amount equal to the sum of (i)
- 17 8% (10% of the ratio of the 3% individual income tax rate prior
- to 2011 to the 3.75% individual income tax rate after 2014) of
- the net revenue realized from the tax imposed by subsections
- 20 (a) and (b) of Section 201 of this Act upon individuals,
- 21 trusts, and estates during the preceding month and (ii) 9.14%
- 22 (10% of the ratio of the 4.8% corporate income tax rate prior
- to 2011 to the 5.25% corporate income tax rate after 2014) of
- the net revenue realized from the tax imposed by subsections
- 25 (a) and (b) of Section 201 of this Act upon corporations during
- the preceding month. Beginning February 1, 2017 February 1,

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1 2025, the Treasurer shall transfer each month from the General 2 Revenue Fund to the Local Government Distributive Fund an 3 amount equal to the sum of (i) $6.06\% \frac{9.23\%}{10\%}$ (10% of the ratio of 4 the 3% individual income tax rate prior to 2011 to the 4.95% 5 3.25% individual income tax rate beginning in 2017 after 2024) 6 of the net revenue realized from the tax imposed by subsections 7 (a) and (b) of Section 201 of this Act upon individuals, 8 trusts, and estates during the preceding month and (ii) 6.86% 9 (10% of the ratio of the 4.8% corporate income tax rate prior 10 to 2011 to the 7% corporate income tax rate beginning in 2017) 11 10% of the net revenue realized from the tax imposed by 12 subsections (a) and (b) of Section 201 of this Act upon 13 corporations during the preceding month. Net revenue realized 14 for a month shall be defined as the revenue from the tax 15 imposed by subsections (a) and (b) of Section 201 of this Act 16 which is deposited in the General Revenue Fund, the Education 17 Assistance Fund, the Income Tax Surcharge Local Government 18 Distributive Fund, the Fund for the Advancement of Education, 19 and the Commitment to Human Services Fund during the month 20 minus the amount paid out of the General Revenue Fund in State 21 warrants during that same month as refunds to taxpayers for 22 overpayment of liability under the tax imposed by subsections 23 (a) and (b) of Section 201 of this Act. 24 Beginning on August 26, 2014 (the effective date of Public 25 Act 98-1052), the Comptroller shall perform the transfers 26 required by this subsection (b) no later than 60 days after he

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1 or she receives the certification from the Treasurer as provided in Section 1 of the State Revenue Sharing Act.

- (c) Deposits Into Income Tax Refund Fund.
- (1) Beginning on January 1, 1989 and thereafter, the Department shall deposit a percentage of the amounts collected pursuant to subsections (a) and (b)(1), (2), and (3), of Section 201 of this Act into a fund in the State

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treasury known as the Income Tax Refund Fund. The Department shall deposit 6% of such amounts during the period beginning January 1, 1989 and ending on June 30, 1989. Beginning with State fiscal year 1990 and for each fiscal year thereafter, the percentage deposited into the Income Tax Refund Fund during a fiscal year shall be the Annual Percentage. For fiscal years 1999 through 2001, the Annual Percentage shall be 7.1%. For fiscal year 2003, the Annual Percentage shall be 8%. For fiscal year 2004, the Annual Percentage shall be 11.7%. Upon the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 93rd General Assembly, the Annual Percentage shall be 10% for fiscal year 2005. For fiscal year 2006, the Annual Percentage shall be 9.75%. For fiscal year 2007, the Annual Percentage shall be 9.75%. For fiscal year 2008, the Annual Percentage shall be 7.75%. For fiscal year 2009, the Annual Percentage shall be 9.75%. For fiscal year 2010, the Annual Percentage shall be 9.75%. For fiscal year 2011, the Annual Percentage shall be 8.75%. For fiscal year 2012, the Annual Percentage shall be 8.75%. For

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1 fiscal year 2013, the Annual Percentage shall be 9.75%. For 2 fiscal year 2014, the Annual Percentage shall be 9.5%. For 3 fiscal year 2015, the Annual Percentage shall be 10%. For 4 all other fiscal years, the Annual Percentage shall be 5 calculated as a fraction, the numerator of which shall be 6 the amount of refunds approved for payment by the 7 Department during the preceding fiscal year as a result of 8 overpayment of tax liability under subsections (a) and 9 (b)(1), (2), and (3) of Section 201 of this Act plus the 10 amount of such refunds remaining approved but unpaid at the 11 end of the preceding fiscal year, minus the amounts 12 transferred into the Income Tax Refund Fund from the 13 Tobacco Settlement Recovery Fund, and the denominator of 14 which shall be the amounts which will be collected pursuant 15 to subsections (a) and (b)(1), (2), and (3) of Section 201 16 of this Act during the preceding fiscal year; except that 17 in State fiscal year 2002, the Annual Percentage shall in

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no event exceed 7.6%. The Director of Revenue shall certify the Annual Percentage to the Comptroller on the last business day of the fiscal year immediately preceding the fiscal year for which it is to be effective.

(2) Beginning on January 1, 1989 and thereafter, the Department shall deposit a percentage of the amounts collected pursuant to subsections (a) and (b)(6), (7), and (8), (c) and (d) of Section 201 of this Act into a fund in the State treasury known as the Income Tax Refund Fund. The

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1 Department shall deposit 18% of such amounts during the 2 period beginning January 1, 1989 and ending on June 30, 3 1989. Beginning with State fiscal year 1990 and for each 4 fiscal year thereafter, the percentage deposited into the 5 Income Tax Refund Fund during a fiscal year shall be the 6 Annual Percentage. For fiscal years 1999, 2000, and 2001, 7 the Annual Percentage shall be 19%. For fiscal year 2003, 8 the Annual Percentage shall be 27%. For fiscal year 2004, 9 the Annual Percentage shall be 32%. Upon the effective date 10 of this amendatory Act of the 93rd General Assembly, the 11 Annual Percentage shall be 24% for fiscal year 2005. For 12 fiscal year 2006, the Annual Percentage shall be 20%. For 13 fiscal year 2007, the Annual Percentage shall be 17.5%. For 14 fiscal year 2008, the Annual Percentage shall be 15.5%. For 15 fiscal year 2009, the Annual Percentage shall be 17.5%. For 16 fiscal year 2010, the Annual Percentage shall be 17.5%. For 17 fiscal year 2011, the Annual Percentage shall be 17.5%. For 18 fiscal year 2012, the Annual Percentage shall be 17.5%. For 19 fiscal year 2013, the Annual Percentage shall be 14%. For 20 fiscal year 2014, the Annual Percentage shall be 13.4%. For 21 fiscal year 2015, the Annual Percentage shall be 14%. For 22 all other fiscal years, the Annual Percentage shall be 23 calculated as a fraction, the numerator of which shall be 24 the amount of refunds approved for payment by the 25 Department during the preceding fiscal year as a result of 26 overpayment of tax liability under subsections (a) and

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(b)(6), (7), and (8), (c) and (d) of Section 201 of this Act plus the amount of such refunds remaining approved but unpaid at the end of the preceding fiscal year, and the denominator of which shall be the amounts which will be collected pursuant to subsections (a) and (b)(6), (7), and (8), (c) and (d) of Section 201 of this Act during the preceding fiscal year; except that in State fiscal year 2002, the Annual Percentage shall in no event exceed 23%. The Director of Revenue shall certify the Annual Percentage to the Comptroller on the last business day of the fiscal year immediately preceding the fiscal year for which it is to be effective.

- (3) The Comptroller shall order transferred and the Treasurer shall transfer from the Tobacco Settlement Recovery Fund to the Income Tax Refund Fund (i) \$35,000,000 in January, 2001, (ii) \$35,000,000 in January, 2002, and (iii) \$35,000,000 in January, 2003.
- (d) Expenditures from Income Tax Refund Fund.
- (1) Beginning January 1, 1989, money in the Income Tax Refund Fund shall be expended exclusively for the purpose of paying refunds resulting from overpayment of tax liability under Section 201 of this Act, for paying rebates under Section 208.1 in the event that the amounts in the Homeowners' Tax Relief Fund are insufficient for that purpose, and for making transfers pursuant to this subsection (d).

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(2) The Director shall order payment of refunds resulting from overpayment of tax liability under Section 201 of this Act from the Income Tax Refund Fund only to the extent that amounts collected pursuant to Section 201 of this Act and transfers pursuant to this subsection (d) and item (3) of subsection (c) have been deposited and retained in the Fund.

(3) As soon as possible after the end of each fiscal

year, the Director shall order transferred and the State Treasurer and State Comptroller shall transfer from the Income Tax Refund Fund to the Personal Property Tax Replacement Fund an amount, certified by the Director to the Comptroller, equal to the excess of the amount collected pursuant to subsections (c) and (d) of Section 201 of this Act deposited into the Income Tax Refund Fund during the fiscal year over the amount of refunds resulting from overpayment of tax liability under subsections (c) and (d) of Section 201 of this Act paid from the Income Tax Refund Fund during the fiscal year.

(4) As soon as possible after the end of each fiscal year, the Director shall order transferred and the State Treasurer and State Comptroller shall transfer from the Personal Property Tax Replacement Fund to the Income Tax Refund Fund an amount, certified by the Director to the Comptroller, equal to the excess of the amount of refunds resulting from overpayment of tax liability under

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subsections (c) and (d) of Section 201 of this Act paid from the Income Tax Refund Fund during the fiscal year over the amount collected pursuant to subsections (c) and (d) of Section 201 of this Act deposited into the Income Tax

Refund Fund during the fiscal year.

- (4.5) As soon as possible after the end of fiscal year 1999 and of each fiscal year thereafter, the Director shall order transferred and the State Treasurer and State Comptroller shall transfer from the Income Tax Refund Fund to the General Revenue Fund any surplus remaining in the Income Tax Refund Fund as of the end of such fiscal year; excluding for fiscal years 2000, 2001, and 2002 amounts attributable to transfers under item (3) of subsection (c) less refunds resulting from the earned income tax credit.
- (5) This Act shall constitute an irrevocable and continuing appropriation from the Income Tax Refund Fund for the purpose of paying refunds upon the order of the Director in accordance with the provisions of this Section.

	(e) Deposits into the Education Assistance Fund and the
20	Income Tax Surcharge Local Government Distributive Fund.
21	On July 1, 1991, and thereafter, of the amounts collected
22	pursuant to subsections (a) and (b) of Section 201 of this Act,

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minus deposits into the Income Tax Refund Fund, the Department

24 shall deposit 7.3% into the Education Assistance Fund in the

25 State Treasury. Beginning July 1, 1991, and continuing through

January 31, 1993, of the amounts collected pursuant to

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- 1 subsections (a) and (b) of Section 201 of the Illinois Income
- 2 Tax Act, minus deposits into the Income Tax Refund Fund, the
- 3 Department shall deposit 3.0% into the Income Tax Surcharge
- 4 Local Government Distributive Fund in the State Treasury.
- 5 Beginning February 1, 1993 and continuing through June 30,
- 6 1993, of the amounts collected pursuant to subsections (a) and
- 7 (b) of Section 201 of the Illinois Income Tax Act, minus
- 8 deposits into the Income Tax Refund Fund, the Department shall
- 9 deposit 4.4% into the Income Tax Surcharge Local Government
- 10 Distributive Fund in the State Treasury. Beginning July 1,
- 11 1993, and continuing through June 30, 1994, of the amounts
- 12 collected under subsections (a) and (b) of Section 201 of this
- 13 Act, minus deposits into the Income Tax Refund Fund, the
- 14 Department shall deposit 1.475% into the Income Tax Surcharge
- 15 Local Government Distributive Fund in the State Treasury.
- 16 (f) Deposits into the Fund for the Advancement of 17 Education. Beginning February 1, 2015, the Department shall

18 deposit the following portions of the revenue realized from the

- 19 tax imposed upon individuals, trusts, and estates by
- 20 subsections (a) and (b) of Section 201 of this Act during the
- 21 preceding month, minus deposits into the Income Tax Refund
- 22 Fund, into the Fund for the Advancement of Education:
 - (1) beginning February 1, 2015, and prior to February
- 24 1, 2025, 1/30; and

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- 25 (2) beginning February 1, 2025, 1/26.
- 26 If the rate of tax imposed by subsection (a) and (b) of

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Section 201 is reduced pursuant to Section 201.5 of this Act,
the Department shall not make the deposits required by this
subsection (f) on or after the effective date of the reduction.
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- (g) Deposits into the Commitment to Human Services Fund. Beginning February 1, 2015, the Department shall deposit the following portions of the revenue realized from the tax imposed upon individuals, trusts, and estates by subsections (a) and (b) of Section 201 of this Act during the preceding month, minus deposits into the Income Tax Refund Fund, into the Commitment to Human Services Fund:
 - (1) beginning February 1, 2015, and prior to February 1, 2025, 1/30; and
 - (2) beginning February 1, 2025, 1/26.

If the rate of tax imposed by subsection (a) and (b) of Section 201 is reduced pursuant to Section 201.5 of this Act, the Department shall not make the deposits required by this subsection (q) on or after the effective date of the reduction.

(h) Deposits into the Tax Compliance and Administration Fund. Beginning on the first day of the first calendar month to occur on or after August 26, 2014 (the effective date of Public Act 98-1098), each month the Department shall pay into the Tax Compliance and Administration Fund, to be used, subject to appropriation, to fund additional auditors and compliance personnel at the Department, an amount equal to 1/12 of 5% of the cash receipts collected during the preceding fiscal year by the Audit Bureau of the Department from the tax imposed by

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subsections (a), (b), (c), and (d) of Section 201 of this Act,

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    net of deposits into the Income Tax Refund Fund made from those
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    cash receipts.
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    (Source: P.A. 98-24, eff. 6-19-13; 98-674, eff. 6-30-14;
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    98-1052, eff. 8-26-14; 98-1098, eff. 8-26-14; 99-78, eff.
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        (35 ILCS 5/1501) (from Ch. 120, par. 15-1501)
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8 Sec. 1501. Definitions.

9 (a) In general. When used in this Act, where not otherwise 10 distinctly expressed or manifestly incompatible with the

11 intent thereof:

7-20-15.)

12	(1) Business income. The term "business income" means
13	all income that may be treated as apportionable business
14	income under the Constitution of the United States.
15	Business income is net of the deductions allocable thereto
16	Such term does not include compensation or the deductions
17	allocable thereto. For each taxable year beginning on or
18	after January 1, 2003, a taxpayer may elect to treat all
19	income other than compensation as business income. This
20	election shall be made in accordance with rules adopted by
21	the Department and, once made, shall be irrevocable.
22	(1.5) Captive real estate investment trust:
23	(A) The term "captive real estate investment
24	trust" means a corporation, trust, or association:
25	(i) that is considered a real estate

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1	investment trust for the taxable year under
2	Section 856 of the Internal Revenue Code;
3	(ii) the certificates of beneficial interest
4	or shares of which are not regularly traded on an
5	established securities market; and
6	(iii) of which more than 50% of the voting
7	power or value of the beneficial interest or
8	shares, at any time during the last half of the
9	taxable year, is owned or controlled, directly,
10	indirectly, or constructively, by a single
11	corporation.
12	(B) The term "captive real estate investment
13	trust" does not include:
14	(i) a real estate investment trust of which
15	more than 50% of the voting power or value of the
16	beneficial interest or shares is owned or
17	controlled, directly, indirectly, or
18	constructively, by:
19	(a) a real estate investment trust, other
20	than a captive real estate investment trust;
21	(b) a person who is exempt from taxation
22	under Section 501 of the Internal Revenue Code,
23	and who is not required to treat income

amounts that are distributed to its
beneficial owners or is exempt from
entity-level taxation;

(3) the entity distributes at least

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5	85% of its taxable income (as computed in
6	the jurisdiction in which it is organized)
7	to the holders of its shares or
8	certificates of beneficial interest on an
9	annual basis;
10	(4) either (i) the shares or
11	beneficial interests of the entity are
12	regularly traded on an established
13	securities market or (ii) not more than 10%
14	of the voting power or value in the entity
15	is held, directly, indirectly, or
16	constructively, by a single entity or
17	individual; and
18	(5) the entity is organized in a
19	country that has entered into a tax treaty
20	with the United States; or
21	(ii) during its first taxable year for which it
22	elects to be treated as a real estate investment
23	trust under Section 856(c)(1) of the Internal
24	Revenue Code, a real estate investment trust the
25	certificates of beneficial interest or shares of
26	which are not regularly traded on an established

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1 securities market, but only if the certificates of 2 beneficial interest or shares of the real estate 3 investment trust are regularly traded on an 4 established securities market prior to the earlier 5 of the due date (including extensions) for filing 6 its return under this Act for that first taxable 7 year or the date it actually files that return. 8 (C) For the purposes of this subsection (1.5), the 9 constructive ownership rules prescribed under Section 10 318(a) of the Internal Revenue Code, as modified by 11 Section 856(d)(5) of the Internal Revenue Code, apply 12 in determining the ownership of stock, assets, or net 13 profits of any person. 14 (D) For the purposes of this item (1.5), for 15

taxable years ending on or after August 16, 2007, the 16 voting power or value of the beneficial interest or 17 shares of a real estate investment trust does not 18 include any voting power or value of beneficial 19 interest or shares in a real estate investment trust 20 held directly or indirectly in a segregated asset 21 account by a life insurance company (as described in 22 Section 817 of the Internal Revenue Code) to the extent 23 such voting power or value is for the benefit of 24 entities or persons who are either immune from taxation 25 or exempt from taxation under subtitle A of the 26 Internal Revenue Code.

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- (2) Commercial domicile. The term "commercial domicile" means the principal place from which the trade or business of the taxpayer is directed or managed.
- (3) Compensation. The term "compensation" means wages, salaries, commissions and any other form of remuneration paid to employees for personal services.
- (4) Corporation. The term "corporation" includes associations, joint-stock companies, insurance companies and cooperatives. Any entity, including a limited liability company formed under the Illinois Limited Liability Company Act, shall be treated as a corporation if it is so classified for federal income tax purposes.
- (5) Department. The term "Department" means the Department of Revenue of this State.
- (6) Director. The term "Director" means the Director of Revenue of this State.
- (7) Fiduciary. The term "fiduciary" means a guardian, trustee, executor, administrator, receiver, or any person acting in any fiduciary capacity for any person.
 - (8) Financial organization.
 - (A) The term "financial organization" means any bank, bank holding company, trust company, savings bank, industrial bank, land bank, safe deposit company, private banker, savings and loan association, building and loan association, credit union, currency

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finance company, investment company, or any person which is owned by a bank or bank holding company. For the purpose of this Section a "person" will include only those persons which a bank holding company may acquire and hold an interest in, directly or indirectly, under the provisions of the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956 (12 U.S.C. 1841, et seq.), except where interests in any person must be disposed of within certain required time limits under the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956.

- (B) For purposes of subparagraph (A) of this paragraph, the term "bank" includes (i) any entity that is regulated by the Comptroller of the Currency under the National Bank Act, or by the Federal Reserve Board, or by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation and (ii) any federally or State chartered bank operating as a credit card bank.
- (C) For purposes of subparagraph (A) of this paragraph, the term "sales finance company" has the meaning provided in the following item (i) or (ii):
 - (i) A person primarily engaged in one or more of the following businesses: the business of purchasing customer receivables, the business of making loans upon the security of customer receivables, the business of making loans for the express purpose of funding purchases of tangible

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personal property or services by the borrower, or the business of finance leasing. For purposes of this item (i), "customer receivable" means:

(a) a retail installment contract or retail charge agreement within the meaning of

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the Sales Finance Agency Act, the Retail Installment Sales Act, or the Motor Vehicle Retail Installment Sales Act:

- (b) an installment, charge, credit, or similar contract or agreement arising from the sale of tangible personal property or services in a transaction involving a deferred payment price payable in one or more installments subsequent to the sale; or
- (c) the outstanding balance of a contract or agreement described in provisions (a) or (b) of this item (i).

A customer receivable need not provide for payment of interest on deferred payments. A sales finance company may purchase a customer receivable from, or make a loan secured by a customer receivable to, the seller in the original transaction or to a person who purchased the customer receivable directly or indirectly from that seller.

(ii) A corporation meeting each of the

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following criteria:

- (a) the corporation must be a member of an "affiliated group" within the meaning of Section 1504(a) of the Internal Revenue Code, determined without regard to Section 1504(b) of the Internal Revenue Code;
- (b) more than 50% of the gross income of the corporation for the taxable year must be interest income derived from qualifying loans. A "qualifying loan" is a loan made to a member of the corporation's affiliated group that originates customer receivables (within the meaning of item (i)) or to whom customer receivables originated by a member of the affiliated group have been transferred, to the extent the average outstanding balance of

loans from that corporation to members of its affiliated group during the taxable year do not exceed the limitation amount for that corporation. The "limitation amount" for a corporation is the average outstanding balances during the taxable year of customer receivables (within the meaning of item (i)) originated by all members of the affiliated group. If the average outstanding balances of the loans made by a corporation to members of

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its affiliated group exceed the limitation amount, the interest income of that corporation from qualifying loans shall be equal to its interest income from loans to members of its affiliated groups times a fraction equal to the limitation amount divided by the average outstanding balances of the loans made by that corporation to members of its affiliated group; (c) the total of all shareholder's equity

- (c) the total of all shareholder's equity (including, without limitation, paid-in capital on common and preferred stock and retained earnings) of the corporation plus the total of all of its loans, advances, and other obligations payable or owed to members of its affiliated group may not exceed 20% of the total assets of the corporation at any time during the tax year; and
- (d) more than 50% of all interest-bearing obligations of the affiliated group payable to persons outside the group determined in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles must be obligations of the corporation.

This amendatory Act of the 91st General Assembly is declaratory of existing law.

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(D) Subparagraphs (B) and (C) of this paragraph are declaratory of existing law and apply retroactively, for all tax years beginning on or before December 31, 1996, to all original returns, to all amended returns filed no later than 30 days after the effective date of this amendatory Act of 1996, and to all notices issued on or before the effective date of this amendatory Act of 1996 under subsection (a) of Section 903, subsection (a) of Section 904, subsection (e) of Section 909, or Section 912. A taxpayer that is a "financial organization" that engages in any transaction with an affiliate shall be a "financial organization" for all purposes of this Act.

(E) For all tax years beginning on or before

(E) For all tax years beginning on or before December 31, 1996, a taxpayer that falls within the definition of a "financial organization" under subparagraphs (B) or (C) of this paragraph, but who does not fall within the definition of a "financial organization" under the Proposed Regulations issued by the Department of Revenue on July 19, 1996, may irrevocably elect to apply the Proposed Regulations for all of those years as though the Proposed Regulations had been lawfully promulgated, adopted, and in effect for all of those years. For purposes of applying subparagraphs (B) or (C) of this paragraph to all of those years, the election allowed by this

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subparagraph applies only to the taxpayer making the
election and to those members of the taxpayer's unitary
business group who are ordinarily required to
apportion business income under the same subsection of
Section 304 of this Act as the taxpayer making the
election. No election allowed by this subparagraph
shall be made under a claim filed under subsection (d)

of Section 909 more than 30 days after the effective date of this amendatory Act of 1996.

- (F) Finance Leases. For purposes of this subsection, a finance lease shall be treated as a loan or other extension of credit, rather than as a lease, regardless of how the transaction is characterized for any other purpose, including the purposes of any regulatory agency to which the lessor is subject. A finance lease is any transaction in the form of a lease in which the lessee is treated as the owner of the leased asset entitled to any deduction for depreciation allowed under Section 167 of the Internal Revenue Code.
- (9) Fiscal year. The term "fiscal year" means an accounting period of 12 months ending on the last day of any month other than December.
- (9.5) Fixed place of business. The term "fixed place of business" has the same meaning as that term is given in Section 864 of the Internal Revenue Code and the related

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Treasury regulations.

- (10) Includes and including. The terms "includes" and "including" when used in a definition contained in this Act shall not be deemed to exclude other things otherwise within the meaning of the term defined.
- (11) Internal Revenue Code. The term "Internal Revenue Code" means the United States Internal Revenue Code of 1954 or any successor law or laws relating to federal income taxes in effect for the taxable year.
 - (11.5) Investment partnership.
 - (A) The term "investment partnership" means any entity that is treated as a partnership for federal income tax purposes that meets the following requirements:
 - (i) no less than 90% of the partnership's cost of its total assets consists of qualifying investment securities, deposits at banks or other financial institutions, and office space and

21		(ii) no less than 90% of its gross income
22		consists of interest, dividends, and gains from
23		the sale or exchange of qualifying investment
24		securities; and
25		(iii) the partnership is not a dealer in
26		qualifying investment securities.
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1		(B) For purposes of this paragraph (11.5), the term
2		"qualifying investment securities" includes all of the
3		following:
4		(i) common stock, including preferred or debt
5		securities convertible into common stock, and
6		preferred stock;
7		(ii) bonds, debentures, and other debt
8		securities;
9		(iii) foreign and domestic currency deposits
10		secured by federal, state, or local governmental
11		agencies;
12		(iv) mortgage or asset-backed securities
13		secured by federal, state, or local governmental
14		agencies;
15		(v) repurchase agreements and loan
16		participations;
17		(vi) foreign currency exchange contracts and
18		forward and futures contracts on foreign
19		currencies;
20		(vii) stock and bond index securities and
21		futures contracts and other similar financial
22		securities and futures contracts on those
23		securities;
24		(viii) options for the purchase or sale of any
25		of the securities, currencies, contracts, or
26		financial instruments described in items (i) to

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equipment reasonably necessary to carry on its

activities as an investment partnership;

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1	(vii), inclusive;
2	<pre>(ix) regulated futures contracts;</pre>
3	(x) commodities (not described in Section
4	1221(a)(1) of the Internal Revenue Code) or
5	futures, forwards, and options with respect to
6	such commodities, provided, however, that any item
7	of a physical commodity to which title is actually
8	acquired in the partnership's capacity as a dealer
9	in such commodity shall not be a qualifying
10	investment security;
11	<pre>(xi) derivatives; and</pre>
12	(xii) a partnership interest in another
13	partnership that is an investment partnership.
14	(12) Mathematical error. The term "mathematical error"
15	includes the following types of errors, omissions, or
16	defects in a return filed by a taxpayer which prevents
17	acceptance of the return as filed for processing:
18	(A) arithmetic errors or incorrect computations on
19	the return or supporting schedules;
20	(B) entries on the wrong lines;
21	(C) omission of required supporting forms or
22	schedules or the omission of the information in whole
23	or in part called for thereon; and
24	(D) an attempt to claim, exclude, deduct, or
25	improperly report, in a manner directly contrary to the
26	provisions of the Act and regulations thereunder any

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1 item of income, exemption, deduction, or credit. 2 (13) Nonbusiness income. The term "nonbusiness income" 3 means all income other than business income or 4 compensation. 5 (14) Nonresident. The term "nonresident" means a 6 person who is not a resident. 7 (15) Paid, incurred and accrued. The terms "paid", 8 "incurred" and "accrued" shall be construed according to 9 the method of accounting upon the basis of which the 10

person's base income is computed under this Act.

(16) Partnership and partner. The term "partnership" includes a syndicate, group, pool, joint venture or other unincorporated organization, through or by means of which any business, financial operation, or venture is carried on, and which is not, within the meaning of this Act, a trust or estate or a corporation; and the term "partner" includes a member in such syndicate, group, pool, joint venture or organization.

The term "partnership" includes any entity, including a limited liability company formed under the Illinois Limited Liability Company Act, classified as a partnership for federal income tax purposes.

The term "partnership" does not include a syndicate, group, pool, joint venture, or other unincorporated organization established for the sole purpose of playing the Illinois State Lottery.

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(17) Part-year resident. The term "part-year resident" means an individual who became a resident during the taxable year or ceased to be a resident during the taxable year. Under Section 1501(a)(20)(A)(i) residence commences with presence in this State for other than a temporary or transitory purpose and ceases with absence from this State for other than a temporary or transitory purpose. Under Section 1501(a)(20)(A)(ii) residence commences with the establishment of domicile in this State and ceases with the establishment of domicile in another State.

(18) Person. The term "person" shall be construed to mean and include an individual, a trust, estate, partnership, association, firm, company, corporation, limited liability company, or fiduciary. For purposes of Section 1301 and 1302 of this Act, a "person" means (i) an individual, (ii) a corporation, (iii) an officer, agent, or employee of a corporation, (iv) a member, agent or employee of a partnership, or (v) a member, manager, employee, officer, director, or agent of a limited liability company who in such capacity commits an offense specified in Section 1301 and 1302.

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22	(18A) Records. The term "records" includes all data
23	maintained by the taxpayer, whether on paper, microfilm
24	microfiche, or any type of machine-sensible data
25	compilation.
26	(10) Descriptions. The term Hyperviletional includes

(19) Regulations. The term "regulations" includes

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1 rules promulgated and forms prescribed by the Department.

(20) Resident. The term "resident" means:

- (A) an individual (i) who is in this State for other than a temporary or transitory purpose during the taxable year; or (ii) who is domiciled in this State but is absent from the State for a temporary or transitory purpose during the taxable year;
- (B) The estate of a decedent who at his or her death was domiciled in this State;
- (C) A trust created by a will of a decedent who at his death was domiciled in this State; and
- (D) An irrevocable trust, the grantor of which was domiciled in this State at the time such trust became irrevocable. For purpose of this subparagraph, a trust shall be considered irrevocable to the extent that the grantor is not treated as the owner thereof under Sections 671 through 678 of the Internal Revenue Code.
- (21) Sales. The term "sales" means all gross receipts of the taxpayer not allocated under Sections 301, 302 and 303.
- (22) State. The term "state" when applied to a jurisdiction other than this State means any state of the United States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, any Territory or Possession of the United States, and any foreign country, or any political subdivision of any of the foregoing. For purposes of the

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1 foreign tax credit under Section 601, the term "state" 2 means any state of the United States, the District of

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Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and any territory or possession of the United States, or any political subdivision of any of the foregoing, effective for tax years ending on or after December 31, 1989.

- (23) Taxable year. The term "taxable year" means the calendar year, or the fiscal year ending during such calendar year, upon the basis of which the base income is computed under this Act. "Taxable year" means, in the case of a return made for a fractional part of a year under the provisions of this Act, the period for which such return is made.
- (24) Taxpayer. The term "taxpayer" means any person subject to the tax imposed by this Act.
- (25) International banking facility. The term international banking facility shall have the same meaning as is set forth in the Illinois Banking Act or as is set forth in the laws of the United States or regulations of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System.
 - (26) Income Tax Return Preparer.
 - (A) The term "income tax return preparer" means any person who prepares for compensation, or who employs one or more persons to prepare for compensation, any return of tax imposed by this Act or any claim for refund of tax imposed by this Act. The preparation of a

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1	substantial portion of a return or claim for refund
2	shall be treated as the preparation of that return or
3	claim for refund.
4	(B) A person is not an income tax return preparer
5	if all he or she does is
6	(i) furnish typing, reproducing, or other
7	mechanical assistance;
8	(ii) prepare returns or claims for refunds for
9	the employer by whom he or she is regularly and
10	continuously employed;
11	(iii) prepare as a fiduciary returns or claims
12	for refunds for any person: or

(iv) prepare claims for refunds for a taxpayer

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14 in response to any notice of deficiency issued to 15 that taxpayer or in response to any waiver of 16 restriction after the commencement of an audit of 17 that taxpayer or of another taxpayer if a 18 determination in the audit of the other taxpayer 19 directly or indirectly affects the tax liability 20 of the taxpayer whose claims he or she is 21 preparing. 22 (27) Unitary business group.

(A) The term "unitary business group" means a group of persons related through common ownership whose business activities are integrated with, dependent upon and contribute to each other. The group will not

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1 include those members whose business activity outside 2 the United States is 80% or more of any such member's 3 total business activity; for purposes of this 4 paragraph and clause (a)(3)(B)(ii) of Section 304, 5 business activity within the United States shall be 6 measured by means of the factors ordinarily applicable 7 under subsections (a), (b), (c), (d), or (h) of Section 8 304 except that, in the case of members ordinarily 9 required to apportion business income by means of the 3 10 factor formula of property, payroll and sales 11 specified in subsection (a) of Section 304, including 12 the formula as weighted in subsection (h) of Section 13 304, such members shall not use the sales factor in the 14 computation and the results of the property and payroll 15 factor computations of subsection (a) of Section 304 16 shall be divided by 2 (by one if either the property or 17 payroll factor has a denominator of zero). The 18 computation required by the preceding sentence shall, 19 in each case, involve the division of the member's 20 property, payroll, or revenue miles in the United 21 States, insurance premiums on property or risk in the 22 United States, or financial organization business 23 income from sources within the United States, as the

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case may be, by the respective worldwide figures for

such items. Common ownership in the case of

corporations is the direct or indirect control or

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ownership of more than 50% of the outstanding voting stock of the persons carrying on unitary business activity. Unitary business activity can ordinarily be illustrated where the activities of the members are: (1) in the same general line (such as manufacturing, wholesaling, retailing of tangible personal property, insurance, transportation or finance); or (2) are steps in a vertically structured enterprise or process (such as the steps involved in the production of natural resources, which might include exploration, mining, refining, and marketing); and, in either instance, the members are functionally integrated through the exercise of strong centralized management (where, for example, authority over such matters as purchasing, financing, tax compliance, product line, personnel, marketing and capital investment is not left to each member).

(B) In no event, <u>for taxable years beginning prior</u> to <u>January 1, 2017</u>, shall any unitary business group include members which are ordinarily required to apportion business income under different subsections of Section 304 except that for tax years ending on or after December 31, 1987 this prohibition shall not apply to a holding company that would otherwise be a member of a unitary business group with taxpayers that apportion business income under any of subsections

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(b), (c), (c-1), or (d) of Section 304. If a unitary
 business group would, but for the preceding sentence,
 include members that are ordinarily required to

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apportion business income under different subsections of Section 304, then for each subsection of Section 304 for which there are two or more members, there shall be a separate unitary business group composed of such members. For purposes of the preceding two sentences, a member is "ordinarily required to apportion business income" under a particular subsection of Section 304 if it would be required to use the apportionment method prescribed by such subsection except for the fact that it derives business income solely from Illinois. As used in this paragraph, the phrase "United States" means only the 50 states and the District of Columbia, but does not include any territory or possession of the United States or any area over which the United States has asserted jurisdiction or claimed exclusive rights with respect to the exploration for or exploitation of natural resources.

(C) Holding companies.

(i) For purposes of this subparagraph, a "holding company" is a corporation (other than a corporation that is a financial organization under paragraph (8) of this subsection (a) of Section 1501 because it is a bank holding company under the

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1 provisions of the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956 2 (12 U.S.C. 1841, et seq.) or because it is owned by 3 a bank or a bank holding company) that owns a 4 controlling interest in one or more other 5 taxpayers ("controlled taxpayers"); that, during 6 the period that includes the taxable year and the 2 7 immediately preceding taxable years or, if the 8 corporation was formed during the current or 9 immediately preceding taxable year, the taxable 10 years in which the corporation has been in 11 existence, derived substantially all its gross 12 income from dividends, interest, rents, royalties, 13 fees or other charges received from controlled 14 taxpayers for the provision of services, and gains

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on the sale or other disposition of interests in controlled taxpayers or in property leased or licensed to controlled taxpayers or used by the taxpayer in providing services to controlled taxpayers; and that incurs no substantial expenses other than expenses (including interest and other costs of borrowing) incurred in connection with the acquisition and holding of interests in controlled taxpayers and in the provision of services to controlled taxpayers or in the leasing or licensing of property to controlled taxpayers.

(ii) The income of a holding company which is a

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member of more than one unitary business group shall be included in each unitary business group of which it is a member on a pro rata basis, by including in each unitary business group that portion of the base income of the holding company that bears the same proportion to the total base income of the holding company as the gross receipts of the unitary business group bears to the combined gross receipts of all unitary business groups (in both cases without regard to the holding company) or on any other reasonable basis, consistently applied.

(iii) A holding company shall apportion its business income under the subsection of Section 304 used by the other members of its unitary business group. The apportionment factors of a holding company which would be a member of more than one unitary business group shall be included with the apportionment factors of each unitary business group of which it is a member on a pro rata basis using the same method used in clause (ii).

(iv) The provisions of this subparagraph (C) are intended to clarify existing law.

(D) If including the base income and factors of a holding company in more than one unitary business group

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1 under subparagraph (C) does not fairly reflect the 2 degree of integration between the holding company and 3 one or more of the unitary business groups, the 4 dependence of the holding company and one or more of 5 the unitary business groups upon each other, or the 6 contributions between the holding company and one or 7 more of the unitary business groups, the holding 8 company may petition the Director, under the 9 procedures provided under Section 304(f), for 10 permission to include all base income and factors of 11 the holding company only with members of a unitary 12 business group apportioning their business income 13 under one subsection of subsections (a), (b), (c), or 14 (d) of Section 304. If the petition is granted, the 15 holding company shall be included in a unitary business 16 group only with persons apportioning their business 17 income under the selected subsection of Section 304 18 until the Director grants a petition of the holding 19 company either to be included in more than one unitary 20 business group under subparagraph (C) or to include its 21 base income and factors only with members of a unitary 22 business group apportioning their business income 23 under a different subsection of Section 304. 24 (E) If the unitary business group members' 25 accounting periods differ, the common parent's 26 accounting period or, if there is no common parent, the

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1	accounting period of the member that is expected to
2	have, on a recurring basis, the greatest Illinois
3	income tax liability must be used to determine whether
4	to use the apportionment method provided in subsection

(a) or subsection (h) of Section 304. The prohibition against membership in a unitary business group for taxpayers ordinarily required to apportion income under different subsections of Section 304 does not apply to taxpayers required to apportion income under subsection (a) and subsection (h) of Section 304. The provisions of this amendatory Act of 1998 apply to tax years ending on or after December 31, 1998.

(28) Subchapter S corporation. The term "Subchapter S corporation" means a corporation for which there is in effect an election under Section 1362 of the Internal Revenue Code, or for which there is a federal election to opt out of the provisions of the Subchapter S Revision Act of 1982 and have applied instead the prior federal Subchapter S rules as in effect on July 1, 1982.

(30) Foreign person. The term "foreign person" means any person who is a nonresident alien individual and any nonindividual entity, regardless of where created or organized, whose business activity outside the United

States is 80% or more of the entity's total business

activity.

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(b) Other definitions.

(1) Words denoting number, gender, and so forth, when used in this Act, where not otherwise distinctly expressed or manifestly incompatible with the intent thereof:

(A) Words importing the singular include and apply to several persons, parties or things;

- (B) Words importing the plural include the singular; and
- (C) Words importing the masculine gender include the feminine as well.
- (2) "Company" or "association" as including successors and assigns. The word "company" or "association", when used in reference to a corporation, shall be deemed to embrace the words "successors and assigns of such company or association", and in like manner as if these last-named

- SB0009 100TH GENERAL ASSEMBLY 16 words, or words of similar import, were expressed. 17 (3) Other terms. Any term used in any Section of this 18 Act with respect to the application of, or in connection 19 with, the provisions of any other Section of this Act shall 20 have the same meaning as in such other Section. 21 (Source: P.A. 99-213, eff. 7-31-15.) 22 Section 910. The Film Production Services Tax Credit Act of 23 2008 is amended by changing Section 42 as follows:
- 24 (35 ILCS 16/42)

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- 1 Sec. 42. Sunset of credits. The application of credits 2 awarded pursuant to this Act shall be limited by a reasonable 3 and appropriate sunset date. A taxpayer shall not be entitled 4 to take a credit awarded pursuant to this Act for tax years 5 beginning on or after January 1, 2027 10 years after the 6 effective date of this amendatory Act of the 97th General 7 Assembly. After the initial 10-year sunset, the General 8 Assembly may extend the sunset date by 5-year intervals. 9 (Source: P.A. 97-2, eff. 5-6-11; 97-3, eff. 5-6-11.)
- 10 Section 915. The Illinois Independent Tax Tribunal Act of 11 2012 is amended by changing Section 1-45 as follows:
- 12 (35 ILCS 1010/1-45)
- 13 Sec. 1-45. Jurisdiction of the Tax Tribunal.
- 14 (a) Except as provided by the Constitution of the United 15 States, the Constitution of the State of Illinois, or any
- 16 statutes of this State, including, but not limited to, the
- 17 State Officers and Employees Money Disposition Act, the Tax
- 18 Tribunal shall have original jurisdiction over all
- 19 determinations of the Department reflected on a Notice of
- 20 Deficiency, Notice of Tax Liability, Notice of Claim Denial, or
- 21 Notice of Penalty Liability issued under the Illinois Income
- 22 Tax Act, the Use Tax Act, the Service Use Tax Act, the Service
- 23 Occupation Tax Act, the Retailers' Occupation Tax Act, the
- 24 Cigarette Tax Act, the Cigarette Use Tax Act, the Tobacco

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- 1 Products Tax Act of 1995, the Hotel Operators' Occupation Tax
- Act, the Motor Fuel Tax Law, the Automobile Renting Occupation
- 3 and Use Tax Act, the Coin-Operated Amusement Device and
- 4 Redemption Machine Tax Act, the Gas Revenue Tax Act, the Water
- 5 Company Invested Capital Tax Act, the Telecommunications
- 6 Excise Tax Act, the Telecommunications Infrastructure
- Maintenance Fee Act, the Public Utilities Revenue Act, the
- 8 Electricity Excise Tax Law, the Aircraft Use Tax Law, the
- 9 Watercraft Use Tax Law, the Gas Use Tax Law, or the Uniform
- Penalty and Interest Act, or the <u>Sugar-Sweetened Beverage Tax</u>
- 11 Act. Except with respect to the Sugar-Sweetened Beverage Tax
- 12 Act, jurisdiction Jurisdiction of the Tax Tribunal is limited
- to Notices of Tax Liability, Notices of Deficiency, Notices of
- 14 Claim Denial, and Notices of Penalty Liability where the amount
- at issue in a notice, or the aggregate amount at issue in
- multiple notices issued for the same tax year or audit period,
- exceeds \$15,000, exclusive of penalties and interest. In
- notices solely asserting either an interest or penalty
- assessment, or both, the Tax Tribunal shall have jurisdiction
- over cases where the combined total of all penalties or
- interest assessed exceeds \$15,000.
- (b) Except as otherwise permitted by this Act and by the
- 23 Constitution of the State of Illinois or otherwise by State
- law, including, but not limited to, the State Officers and
- 25 Employees Money Disposition Act, no person shall contest any
- 26 matter within the jurisdiction of the Tax Tribunal in any

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- action, suit, or proceeding in the circuit court or any other
- court of the State. If a person attempts to do so, then such
- 3 action, suit, or proceeding shall be dismissed without
- 4 prejudice. The improper commencement of any action, suit, or
 - proceeding does not extend the time period for commencing a
- 6 proceeding in the Tax Tribunal.

- 7 (c) The Tax Tribunal may require the taxpayer to post a
- bond equal to 25% of the liability at issue (1) upon motion of
- 9 the Department and a showing that (A) the taxpayer's action is
- frivolous or legally insufficient or (B) the taxpayer is acting

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11 primarily for the purpose of delaying the collection of tax or 12 prejudicing the ability ultimately to collect the tax, or (2) 13 if, at any time during the proceedings, it is determined by the 14 Tax Tribunal that the taxpayer is not pursuing the resolution 15 of the case with due diligence. If the Tax Tribunal finds in a 16 particular case that the taxpayer cannot procure and furnish a 17 satisfactory surety or sureties for the kind of bond required 18 herein, the Tax Tribunal may relieve the taxpayer of the 19 obligation of filing such bond, if, upon the timely application 20 for a lien in lieu thereof and accompanying proof therein 21 submitted, the Tax Tribunal is satisfied that any such lien 22 imposed would operate to secure the assessment in the manner 23 and to the degree as would a bond. The Tax Tribunal shall adopt 24 rules for the procedures to be used in securing a bond or lien 25 under this Section.

(d) If, with or after the filing of a timely petition, the

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taxpayer pays all or part of the tax or other amount in issue before the Tax Tribunal has rendered a decision, the Tax Tribunal shall treat the taxpayer's petition as a protest of a denial of claim for refund of the amount so paid upon a written motion filed by the taxpayer.

- (e) The Tax Tribunal shall not have jurisdiction to review:
 - (1) any assessment made under the Property Tax Code;
- (2) any decisions relating to the issuance or denial of an exemption ruling for any entity claiming exemption from any tax imposed under the Property Tax Code or any State tax administered by the Department;
- (3) a notice of proposed tax liability, notice of proposed deficiency, or any other notice of proposed assessment or notice of intent to take some action;
- (4) any action or determination of the Department regarding tax liabilities that have become finalized by law, including but not limited to the issuance of liens, levies, and revocations, suspensions, or denials of licenses or certificates of registration or any other collection activities;
- (5) any proceedings of the Department's informal administrative appeals function; and

23 24	-	-	nistrative subpoena issued
	by the Departm		
25 26		ribunal shall decid of statutes and ru	e questions regarding the les adopted by the
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1 2 3 4 5	power to declare a otherwise invalid constitutionality such challenge to	a statute or rule u on its face. A tax of a statute or ru the Tax Tribunal f	payer challenging the le on its face may present or the sole purpose of
6 7 8 9	Failure to raise a	a constitutional is statute or regulati	linois Appellate Court. sue regarding the ons to the taxpayer shall artment from raising those
10 11		ellate court level. 1129, eff. 8-28-12;	98-463, eff. 8-16-13.)
12 13 14		ng Sections 13.70,	ation Act of 1983 is 14.30, 15.35, 15.65, 15.97,
15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24	Sec. 13.70. Tr (a) No foreign State without authority action in an obtains that authority any court of the corporation on any transaction of bus	n corporation trans nority to do so is ny court of this St prity. Nor shall a nis State by any su y right, claim or d siness by the corpo	, par. 13.70) without authority. acting business in this permitted to maintain a ate, until the corporation civil action be maintained ccessor or assignee of the emand arising out of the ration in this State, until is State is obtained by the
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- corporation or by a corporation that has acquired all or substantially all of its assets.
- (b) The failure of a foreign corporation to obtain
 authority to transact business in this State does not impair

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the validity of any contract or act of the corporation, and does not prevent the corporation from defending any action in any court of this State.

8 (c) A foreign corporation that transacts business in this 9 State without authority is liable to this State, for the years 10 or parts thereof during which it transacted business in this 11 State without authority, in an amount equal to all fees, 12 franchise taxes, penalties and other charges that would have 13 been imposed by this Act upon the corporation had it duly 14 applied for and received authority to transact business in this 15 State as required by this Act, but failed to pay the franchise 16 taxes that would have been computed thereon, and thereafter 17 filed all reports required by this Act; and, if a corporation 18 fails to file an application for authority within 60 days after 19 it commences business in this State, in addition thereto it is 20 liable for a penalty of either 10% of the filing fee, license 21 fee and franchise taxes or \$500 \$200 plus \$25 \$5.00 for each 22 month or fraction thereof in which it has continued to transact 23 business in this State without authority therefor, whichever 24 penalty is greater. The Attorney General shall bring 25 proceedings to recover all amounts due this State under this 26 Section.

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1 (d) The Attorney General shall bring an action to restrain 2 a foreign corporation from transacting business in this State, 3 if the authority of the foreign corporation to transact 4 business has been revoked under subsection (m) of Section 13.50 5 of this Act.

6 (Source: P.A. 95-515, eff. 8-28-07.)

7 (805 ILCS 5/14.30) (from Ch. 32, par. 14.30) 8 Sec. 14.30 (umulative report of changes in it

Sec. 14.30. Cumulative report of changes in issued shares or paid-in capital.

(a) Each domestic corporation and each foreign corporation authorized to transact business in this State that effects any change in the number of issued shares or the amount of paid-in capital <u>prior to July 1, 2017</u> that has not theretofore been reported in any report other than an annual report, interim annual report, or final transition annual

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report, shall execute and file, in accordance with Section 1.10 of this Act, a report with respect to the changes in its issued shares or paid-in capital:

- (1) that have occurred subsequent to the last day of the third month preceding its anniversary month in the preceding year and prior to the first day of the second month immediately preceding its anniversary month in the current year; or
- (2) in the case of a corporation that has established an extended filing month, that have occurred during its

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fiscal year; or

- (3) in the case of a statutory merger or consolidation or an amendment to the corporation's articles of incorporation that affects the number of issued shares or the amount of paid-in capital, that have occurred between the last day of the third month immediately preceding its anniversary month and the date of the merger, consolidation, or amendment or, in the case of a corporation that has established an extended filing month, that have occurred between the first day of its fiscal year and the date of the merger, consolidation, or amendment; or
- (4) in the case of a statutory merger or consolidation or an amendment to the corporation's articles of incorporation that affects the number of issued shares or the amount of paid-in capital, that have occurred between the date of the merger, consolidation, or amendment (but not including the merger, consolidation, or amendment) and the first day of the second month immediately preceding its anniversary month in the current year, or in the case of a corporation that has established an extended filing month, that have occurred between the date of the merger, consolidation or amendment (but not including the merger, consolidation or amendment) and the last day of its fiscal year.
- (b) The corporation shall file the report required under subsection (a) not later than (i) the time its annual report is

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required to be filed in 1992 and in each subsequent year and (ii) not later than the time of filing the articles of merger, consolidation, or amendment to the articles of incorporation that affects the number of issued shares or the amount of paid-in capital of a domestic corporation or the certified copy of merger of a foreign corporation.

- (c) The report shall net decreases against increases that occur during the same taxable period. The report shall set forth:
 - (1) The name of the corporation and the state or country under the laws of which it is organized.
 - (2) A statement of the aggregate number of shares which the corporation has authority to issue, itemized by classes and series, if any, within a class.
 - (3) A statement of the aggregate number of issued shares as last reported to the Secretary of State in any document required or permitted by this Act to be filed, other than an annual report, interim annual report or final transition annual report, itemized by classes and series, if any, within a class.
 - (4) A statement, expressed in dollars, of the amount of paid-in capital of the corporation as last reported to the Secretary of State in any document required or permitted by this Act to be filed, other than an annual report, interim annual report or final transition annual report.
 - (5) A statement, if applicable, of the aggregate number

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1 of shares issued by the corporation not theretofore 2 reported to the Secretary of State as having been issued, 3 and a statement, expressed in dollars, of the value of the 4 entire consideration received, less expenses, including 5 commissions, paid or incurred in connection with the 6 issuance, for, or on account of, the issuance of the 7 shares, itemized by classes, and series, if any, within a 8 class; and in the case of shares issued as a share

http://www.ilga.gov/legislation/100/SB/10000SB0009.htm

dividend, the amount added or transferred to the paid-in capital of the corporation for, or on account of, the issuance of the shares; provided, however, that the report shall also include the date of each issuance made prior to the current reporting period, and the number of issued shares and consideration received in each case.

(6) A statement, if applicable, expressed in dollars, of the amount added or transferred to paid-in capital of the corporation without the issuance of shares; provided, however, that the report shall also include the date of each increase made prior to the current reporting period, and the consideration received in each case.

(7) In case of an exchange or reclassification of issued shares resulting in an increase in the amount of paid-in capital, a statement of the manner in which it was effected, and a statement, expressed in dollars, of the amount added or transferred to the paid-in capital of the corporation as a result thereof, except any portion thereof

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reported under any other subsection of this Section as a part of the consideration received by the corporation for, or on account of, its issued shares; provided, however, that the report shall also include the date of each exchange or reclassification made prior to the current reporting period and the consideration received in each case.

(8) If the consideration received for the issuance of any shares not theretofore reported as having been issued consists of labor or services performed or of property, other than cash, then a statement, expressed in dollars, of the value of that consideration as fixed by the board of directors.

(9) In the case of a cancellation of shares or a reduction in paid-in capital made pursuant to Section 9.20, the aggregate reduction in paid-in capital; provided, however, that the report shall also include the date of each reduction made prior to the current reporting period.

(10) A statement of the aggregate number of issued

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- shares itemized by classes and series, if any, within a class, after giving effect to the changes reported.

 (11) A statement, expressed in dollars, of the amount of paid-in capital of the corporation after giving effect
 - to the changes reported.

 (d) No additional license fees or franchise taxes shall be payable upon the filing of the report to the extent that

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license fees or franchise taxes shall have been previously paid by the corporation in respect of shares previously issued which are being exchanged for the shares the issuance of which is being reported, provided those facts are shown in the report.

- (e) The report shall be made on forms prescribed and furnished by the Secretary of State.
- 7 (f) Until the report under this Section or a report under 8 Section 14.25 shall have been filed in the Office of the 9 Secretary of State showing a reduction in paid-in capital, the 10 basis of the annual franchise tax payable by the corporation 11 shall not be reduced, provided, however, in no event shall the 12 annual franchise tax for any taxable year be reduced if the 13 report is not filed prior to the first day of the anniversary 14 month or, in the case of a corporation which has established an 15 extended filing month, the extended filing month of the 16 corporation of that taxable year and before payment of its 17 annual franchise tax.
- 18 (Source: P.A. 90-421, eff. 1-1-98.)
- 19 (805 ILCS 5/15.35) (from Ch. 32, par. 15.35)
- Sec. 15.35. Franchise taxes payable by domestic
- corporations. For the privilege of exercising its franchises in
- this State, each domestic corporation shall pay to the
- Secretary of State the following franchise taxes, computed on
- the basis, at the rates and for the periods prescribed in this
- ²⁵ Act:

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1 (a) An initial franchise tax at the time of filing its

first report of issuance of shares.

(b) An additional franchise tax at the time of filing (1) a report of the issuance of additional shares, or (2) a report of an increase in paid-in capital without the issuance of shares, or (3) an amendment to the articles of incorporation or a report of cumulative changes in paid-in capital, whenever any amendment or such report discloses an increase in its paid-in capital over the amount thereof last reported in any document, other than an annual report, interim annual report or final transition annual report required by this Act to be filed in the office of the Secretary of State.

(c) An additional franchise tax at the time of filing a report of paid-in capital following a statutory merger or consolidation, which discloses that the paid-in capital of the surviving or new corporation immediately after the merger or consolidation is greater than the sum of the paid-in capital of all of the merged or consolidated corporations as last reported by them in any documents, other than annual reports, required by this Act to be filed in the office of the Secretary of State; and in addition, the surviving or new corporation shall be liable for a further additional franchise tax on the paid-in capital of each of the merged or consolidated corporations as last reported by them in any document, other than an annual report, required by this Act to be filed with the Secretary of State from their taxable year end to the next succeeding

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anniversary month or, in the case of a corporation which has established an extended filing month, the extended filing month of the surviving or new corporation; however if the taxable year ends within the 2 month period immediately preceding the anniversary month or, in the case of a corporation which has established an extended filing month, the extended filing month of the surviving or new corporation the tax will be computed to the anniversary month or, in the case of a corporation which has established an extended filing month, the extended filing month of the surviving or new corporation in the next succeeding calendar year.

(d) An annual franchise tax payable each year with the annual report which the corporation is required by this Act to

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15 (e) The provisions of this Section shall not apply to 16 require the payment of any franchise tax that would otherwise 17 have been due and payable on or after July 1, 2017. There shall 18 be no refunds or proration of franchise tax for any taxes due 19 and payable prior to July 1, 2017 on the basis that a portion 20 of the corporation's taxable year extends beyond July 1, 2017. 21 This amendatory Act of the 100th General Assembly shall not 22 affect any right accrued or established, or any liability or

23 penalty incurred prior to July 1, 2017.

24 (Source: P.A. 86-985.)

25 (805 ILCS 5/15.65) (from Ch. 32, par. 15.65)

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Sec. 15.65. Franchise taxes payable by foreign corporations. For the privilege of exercising its authority to transact such business in this State as set out in its application therefor or any amendment thereto, each foreign corporation shall pay to the Secretary of State the following franchise taxes, computed on the basis, at the rates and for the periods prescribed in this Act:

- (a) An initial franchise tax at the time of filing its application for authority to transact business in this State.
- (b) An additional franchise tax at the time of filing (1) a report of the issuance of additional shares, or (2) a report of an increase in paid-in capital without the issuance of shares, or (3) a report of cumulative changes in paid-in capital or a report of an exchange or reclassification of shares, whenever any such report discloses an increase in its paid-in capital over the amount thereof last reported in any document, other than an annual report, interim annual report or final transition annual report, required by this Act to be filed in the office of the Secretary of State.
- (c) Whenever the corporation shall be a party to a statutory merger and shall be the surviving corporation, an additional franchise tax at the time of filing its report following merger, if such report discloses that the amount represented in this State of its paid-in capital immediately after the merger is greater than the aggregate of the amounts

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1 merged corporations as were authorized to transact business in 2 this State at the time of the merger, as last reported by them 3 in any documents, other than annual reports, required by this 4 Act to be filed in the office of the Secretary of State; and in 5 addition, the surviving corporation shall be liable for a 6 further additional franchise tax on the paid-in capital of each 7 of the merged corporations as last reported by them in any 8 document, other than an annual report, required by this Act to 9 be filed with the Secretary of State, from their taxable year 10 end to the next succeeding anniversary month or, in the case of 11 a corporation which has established an extended filing month, 12 the extended filing month of the surviving corporation; however 13 if the taxable year ends within the 2 month period immediately 14 preceding the anniversary month or the extended filing month of 15 the surviving corporation, the tax will be computed to the 16 anniversary or, extended filing month of the surviving 17 corporation in the next succeeding calendar year.

- (d) An annual franchise tax payable each year with any annual report which the corporation is required by this Act to file.
- 21 (e) The provisions of this Section shall not apply to
 22 require the payment of any franchise tax that would otherwise
 23 have been due and payable on or after July 1, 2017. There shall
 24 be no refunds or proration of franchise tax for any taxes due
 25 and payable prior to July 1, 2017 on the basis that a portion
 26 of the corporation's taxable year extends beyond July 1, 2017.

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- This amendatory Act of the 100th General Assembly shall not
- 2 affect any right accrued or established, or any liability or
- penalty incurred prior to July 1, 2017.
- 4 (Source: P.A. 92-33, eff. 7-1-01.)
- 5 (805 ILCS 5/15.97) (from Ch. 32, par. 15.97)
- 6 Sec. 15.97. Corporate Franchise Tax Refund Fund.

(a) Beginning July 1, 1993, a percentage of the amounts collected under Sections 15.35, 15.45, 15.65, and 15.75 of this Act shall be deposited into the Corporate Franchise Tax Refund Fund, a special Fund hereby created in the State treasury. From July 1, 1993, until December 31, 1994, there shall be deposited into the Fund 3% of the amounts received under those Sections. Beginning January 1, 1995, and for each fiscal year beginning thereafter, 2% of the amounts collected under those Sections during the preceding fiscal year shall be deposited into the Fund.

(b) Beginning July 1, 1993, moneys in the Fund shall be expended exclusively for the purpose of paying refunds payable because of overpayment of franchise taxes, penalties, or interest under Sections 13.70, 15.35, 15.45, 15.65, 15.75, and 16.05 of this Act and making transfers authorized under this Section. Refunds in accordance with the provisions of subsections (f) and (g) of Section 1.15 and Section 1.17 of this Act may be made from the Fund only to the extent that amounts collected under Sections 15.35, 15.45, 15.65, and 15.75

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of this Act have been deposited in the Fund and remain available. On or before August 31 of each year, the balance in the Fund in excess of \$100,000 shall be transferred to the General Revenue Fund. Notwithstanding the above, for the period commencing on the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 100th General Assembly and continuing through December 31, 2019, amounts in the fund shall not be transferred to the General Revenue Fund and shall be used to pay refunds in accordance with the provisions of this Act. Within a reasonable time after January 1, 2020, the Secretary of State shall direct and the Comptroller shall order transferred to the General Revenue Fund all amounts remaining in the fund.

(c) This Act shall constitute an irrevocable and continuing appropriation from the Corporate Franchise Tax Refund Fund for the purpose of paying refunds upon the order of the Secretary of State in accordance with the provisions of this Section.

17 (Source: P.A. 99-620, eff. 1-1-17.)

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18 (805 ILCS 5/16.05) (from Ch. 32, par. 16.05)
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Sec. 16.05. Penalties and interest imposed upon corporations.

- (a) Each corporation, domestic or foreign, that fails or
 refuses to file any annual report or report of cumulative
- changes in paid-in capital and pay any franchise tax due
- pursuant to the report prior to the first day of its
- anniversary month or, in the case of a corporation which has

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- established an extended filing month, the extended filing month
- of the corporation shall pay a penalty of 10% of the amount of
- any delinquent franchise tax due for the report. From February
- 4 1, 2008 through March 15, 2008, no penalty shall be imposed
- ⁵ with respect to any amount of delinquent franchise tax paid
- 6 pursuant to the Franchise Tax and License Fee Amnesty Act of
- 7 2007. Notwithstanding the above, commencing on July 1, 2017,
- 8 <u>each corporation, domestic or foreign, that fails or refuses to</u>
- 9 file any annual report prior to the first day of its
- anniversary month, or in the case of a corporation which has
- established an extended filing month, the extended filing month
- of the corporation, shall, for each report, pay a one-time
- penalty of \$50, plus an additional penalty of \$10 for each
- 14 <u>calendar month or part of the month that the report is</u>
- delinquent.
- 16 (b) Each corporation, domestic or foreign, that fails or
- refuses to file a report of issuance of shares or increase in
- paid-in capital within the time prescribed by this Act is
- subject to a penalty on any obligation occurring prior to
- January 1, 1991, and interest on those obligations on or after
- January 1, 1991, for each calendar month or part of month that
- 22 it is delinquent in the amount of 2% of the amount of license
- fees and franchise taxes provided by this Act to be paid on
- account of the issuance of shares or increase in paid-in
- capital. From February 1, 2008 through March 15, 2008, no
- penalty shall be imposed, or interest charged, with respect to

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any amount of delinquent license fees and franchise taxes paid

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pursuant to the Franchise Tax and License Fee Amnesty Act of 2007.

(c) Each corporation, domestic or foreign, that fails or refuses to file a report of cumulative changes in paid-in capital or report following merger within the time prescribed by this Act is subject to interest on or after January 1, 1992, for each calendar month or part of month that it is delinguent, in the amount of 2% of the amount of franchise taxes provided by this Act to be paid on account of the issuance of shares or increase in paid-in capital disclosed on the report of cumulative changes in paid-in capital or report following merger, or \$1, whichever is greater. From February 1, 2008 through March 15, 2008, no interest shall be charged with respect to any amount of delinquent franchise tax paid pursuant to the Franchise Tax and License Fee Amnesty Act of 2007. Notwithstanding the above, commencing on July 1, 2017, each corporation, domestic or foreign, that fails or refuses to file any report following merger within the time prescribed by this Act, shall, for each report, pay a one-time penalty of \$50, plus an additional penalty of \$10 for each calendar month or part of the month that the report is delinguent.

(d) If the annual franchise tax, or the supplemental annual franchise tax for any 12-month period commencing July 1, 1968, or July 1 of any subsequent year through June 30, 1983, assessed in accordance with this Act, is not paid by July 31,

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it is delinquent, and there is added a penalty prior to January 1, 1991, and interest on and after January 1, 1991, of 2% for each month or part of month that it is delinquent commencing with the month of August, or \$1, whichever is greater. From February 1, 2008 through March 15, 2008, no penalty shall be imposed, or interest charged, with respect to any amount of delinquent franchise taxes paid pursuant to the Franchise Tax and License Fee Amnesty Act of 2007.

(e) If the supplemental annual franchise tax assessed in accordance with the provisions of this Act for the 12-month period commencing July 1, 1967, is not paid by September 30, 1967, it is delinquent, and there is added a penalty prior to January 1, 1991, and interest on and after January 1, 1991, of

- 2% for each month or part of month that it is delinquent commencing with the month of October, 1967. From February 1, 2008 through March 15, 2008, no penalty shall be imposed, or interest charged, with respect to any amount of delinquent franchise taxes paid pursuant to the Franchise Tax and License Fee Amnesty Act of 2007.
 - (f) If any annual franchise tax for any period beginning on or after July 1, 1983, is not paid by the time period herein prescribed, it is delinquent and there is added a penalty prior to January 1, 1991, and interest on and after January 1, 1991, of 2% for each month or part of a month that it is delinquent commencing with the anniversary month or in the case of a corporation that has established an extended filing month, the

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- extended filing month, or \$1, whichever is greater. From
 February 1, 2008 through March 15, 2008, no penalty shall be
 imposed, or interest charged, with respect to any amount of
 delinquent franchise taxes paid pursuant to the Franchise Tax
 and License Fee Amnesty Act of 2007.
 - (g) Any corporation, domestic or foreign, failing to pay the prescribed fee for assumed corporate name renewal when due and payable shall be given notice of nonpayment by the Secretary of State by regular mail; and if the fee together with a penalty fee of \$5 is not paid within 90 days after the notice is mailed, the right to use the assumed name shall cease.
 - (h) Any corporation which (i) puts forth any sign or advertisement, assuming any name other than that by which it is incorporated or otherwise authorized by law to act or (ii) violates Section 3.25, shall be guilty of a Class C misdemeanor and shall be deemed guilty of an additional offense for each day it shall continue to so offend.
 - (i) Each corporation, domestic or foreign, that fails or refuses (1) to answer truthfully and fully within the time prescribed by this Act interrogatories propounded by the Secretary of State in accordance with this Act or (2) to perform any other act required by this Act to be performed by the corporation, is guilty of a Class C misdemeanor.
 - (j) Each corporation that fails or refuses to file articles

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26 of revocation of dissolution within the time prescribed by this

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- Act is subject to a penalty for each calendar month or part of
- the month that it is delinquent in the amount of \$50.
- 3 (Source: P.A. 95-233, eff. 8-16-07; 95-707, eff. 1-11-08;
- 4 96-1121, eff. 1-1-11.)
- 5 Section 925. The Limited Liability Company Act is amended
- 6 by changing Section 50-10 as follows:
- 7 (805 ILCS 180/50-10)
- 8 (Text of Section before amendment by P.A. 99-637)
- 9 Sec. 50-10. Fees.
- 10 (a) The Secretary of State shall charge and collect in
- accordance with the provisions of this Act and rules

 promulgated under its authority all of the following
- promulgated under its authority all of the following:
 - Fees for filing documents.
- 14 (2) Miscellaneous charges.
- 15 (3) Fees for the sale of lists of filings and for
- copies of any documents.
- 17 (b) The Secretary of State shall charge and collect for all
- of the following:
- 19 (1) Filing articles of organization (domestic),
- application for admission (foreign), and restated articles
- of organization (domestic), \$39 \$500. Notwithstanding the
- foregoing, the fee for filing articles of organization
- 23 (domestic), application for admission (foreign), and
- restated articles of organization (domestic) in connection

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- with a limited liability company with ability to establish series pursuant to Section 37-40 of this Act is \$59 \$750.
 - (2) Filing articles of amendment or an amended application for admission, \$150.
- 5 (3) Filing articles of dissolution or application for withdrawal, \$100.
- 7 (4) Filing an application to reserve a name, \$300.

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- (5) Filing a notice of cancellation of a reserved name, \$100.
- (6) Filing a notice of a transfer of a reserved name, \$100.
 - (7) Registration of a name, \$300.
 - (8) Renewal of registration of a name, \$100.
- (9) Filing an application for use of an assumed name under Section 1-20 of this Act, \$150 for each year or part thereof ending in 0 or 5, \$120 for each year or part thereof ending in 1 or 6, \$90 for each year or part thereof ending in 2 or 7, \$60 for each year or part thereof ending in 3 or 8, \$30 for each year or part thereof ending in 4 or 9, and a renewal for each assumed name, \$150.
- (10) Filing an application for change or cancellation of an assumed name, \$100.
- (11) Filing an annual report of a limited liability company or foreign limited liability company, \$250, if filed as required by this Act, plus a penalty if delinguent. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the fee for

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filing an annual report of a limited liability company or foreign limited liability company with ability to establish series is \$250 plus \$50 for each series for which a certificate of designation has been filed pursuant to Section 37-40 of this Act and active on the last day of the third month preceding the company's anniversary month, plus a penalty if delinguent.

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(12) Filing an application for reinstatement of a limited liability company or foreign limited liability company \$500.

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(13) Filing Articles of Merger, \$100 plus \$50 for each party to the merger in excess of the first 2 parties.

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(14) Filing an Agreement of Conversion or Statement of Conversion, \$100.

- (15) Filing a statement of change of address of registered office or change of registered agent, or both, or filing a statement of correction, \$25.
- 17 18
- (16) Filing a petition for refund, \$15.

19	(17) Filing any other document, \$100.			
20	(18) Filing a certificate of designation of a limited			
21	liability company with the ability to establish series			
22	pursuant to Section 37-40 of this Act, \$50.			
23	(c) The Secretary of State shall charge and collect all of			
24	the following:			
25	(1) For furnishing a copy or certified copy of any			
26	document, instrument, or paper relating to a limited			
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1	liability company or foreign limited liability company, or			
2	for a certificate, \$25.			
3	(2) For the transfer of information by computer process			
4	media to any purchaser, fees established by rule.			
5	(Source: P.A. 97-839, eff. 7-20-12.)			
6	(Text of Section after amendment by P.A. 99-637)			
7	Sec. 50-10. Fees.			
8	(a) The Secretary of State shall charge and collect in			
9	accordance with the provisions of this Act and rules			
10	promulgated under its authority all of the following:			
11	(1) Fees for filing documents.			
12	(2) Miscellaneous charges.			
13	(3) Fees for the sale of lists of filings and for			
14	copies of any documents.			
15	(b) The Secretary of State shall charge and collect for all			
16	of the following:			
17	 Filing articles of organization (domestic), 			
18	application for admission (foreign), and restated articles			
19	of organization (domestic), $ frac{\$39}{\$500}$. Notwithstanding the			
20	foregoing, the fee for filing articles of organization			
21	(domestic), application for admission (foreign), and			
22	restated articles of organization (domestic) in connection			
23	with a limited liability company with a series or the			
24	ability to establish a series pursuant to Section 37-40 of			
25	this Act is <u>\$59</u> \$750 .			

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1 (2) Filing amendments (domestic or foreign), \$150. 2 (3) Filing a statement of termination or application 3 for withdrawal, \$25. 4 (4) Filing an application to reserve a name, \$300. 5 (5) Filing a notice of cancellation of a reserved name, 6 \$100. 7 (6) Filing a notice of a transfer of a reserved name, 8 \$100. 9 (7) Registration of a name, \$300. 10 (8) Renewal of registration of a name, \$100. 11 (9) Filing an application for use of an assumed name 12 under Section 1-20 of this Act, \$150 for each year or part 13 thereof ending in 0 or 5, \$120 for each year or part 14 thereof ending in 1 or 6, \$90 for each year or part thereof 15 ending in 2 or 7, \$60 for each year or part thereof ending 16 in 3 or 8, \$30 for each year or part thereof ending in 4 or 17 9, and a renewal for each assumed name, \$150. 18 (10) Filing an application for change or cancellation 19 of an assumed name, \$100. 20 (11) Filing an annual report of a limited liability 21 company or foreign limited liability company, \$250, if 22 filed as required by this Act, plus a penalty if 23 delinquent. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the fee for 24 filing an annual report of a limited liability company or 25

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foreign limited liability company is \$250 plus \$50 for each

series for which a certificate of designation has been

1 filed pursuant to Section 37-40 of this Act and is in 2 effect on the last day of the third month preceding the 3 company's anniversary month, plus a penalty if delinquent.

- (12) Filing an application for reinstatement of a limited liability company or foreign limited liability company \$500.
- (13) Filing articles of merger, \$100 plus \$50 for each party to the merger in excess of the first 2 parties.
 - (14) Filing articles of conversion, \$100.
- 10 (15) Filing a statement of change of address of

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(1) For furnishing a copy or certified copy of any

document, instrument, or paper relating to a limited

- liability company or foreign limited liability company, or
 for a certificate, \$25.
- (2) For the transfer of information by computer process
 media to any purchaser, fees established by rule.
- ⁵ (Source: P.A. 99-637, eff. 7-1-17.)

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- Section 995. No acceleration or delay. Where this Act makes 7 changes in a statute that is represented in this Act by text 8 that is not yet or no longer in effect (for example, a Section 9 represented by multiple versions), the use of that text does 10 not accelerate or delay the taking effect of (i) the changes 11 made by this Act or (ii) provisions derived from any other 12 Public Act.
- Section 999. Effective date. This Act takes effect upon 14 becoming law, but this Act does not take effect at all unless 15 Senate Bills 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, and 13 of the 16 100th General Assembly become law.

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2	Statutes amended in order of appearance
3	New Act
4	35 ILCS 5/201 from Ch. 120, par. 2-201
5	35 ILCS 5/203 from Ch. 120, par. 2-203
6	35 ILCS 5/212
7	35 ILCS 5/225 new
8	35 ILCS 5/804 from Ch. 120, par. 8-804
9	35 ILCS 5/901 from Ch. 120, par. 9-901
10	35 ILCS 5/1501 from Ch. 120, par. 15-1501
11	35 ILCS 16/42
12	35 ILCS 1010/1-45
13	805 ILCS 5/13.70 from Ch. 32, par. 13.70
14	805 ILCS 5/14.30 from Ch. 32, par. 14.30
15	805 ILCS 5/15.35 from Ch. 32, par. 15.35
16	805 ILCS 5/15.65 from Ch. 32, par. 15.65
17	805 ILCS 5/15.97 from Ch. 32, par. 15.97
18	805 ILCS 5/16.05 from Ch. 32, par. 16.05
19	805 ILCS 180/50-10