# 101ST GENERAL ASSEMBLY State of Illinois 2019 and 2020 

HB3571
by Rep. Keith R. Wheeler

## SYNOPSIS AS INTRODUCED:

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35 ILCS 5/229 new
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35 ILCS 735/3-3 from Ch. 120, par. 2603-3


#### Abstract

Amends the Illinois Income Tax Act. Creates an income tax credit in an amount equal to $1 \%$ of the expenses claimed by the taxpayer as a federal income tax deduction pursuant to Section 179 of the Internal Revenue Code for the tax year. Provides that the taxpayer may sell, assign, or transfer the credit. Provides that the maximum aggregate amount of credits awarded for those purposes may not exceed $\$ 45,000,000$ in any calendar year. Amends the Uniform Penalty and Interest Act to provide that, if the amount of the credit is reduced because the claims for credit exceed the maximum aggregate amount of the credit, then no underpayment penalty or interest shall accrue on the additional tax so long as the additional tax is paid within 60 days after the notice of reduction. Effective immediately.


LRB101 07572 HLH 52617 b

FISCAL NOTE ACT
MAY APPLY

## A BILL FOR

AN ACT concerning revenue.

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

Section 5. The Illinois Income Tax Act is amended by adding Section 229 as follows:
(35 ILCS 5/229 new)
Sec. 229. Small business bonus investment credit.
(a) For tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2019, subject to the limitations of subsection (e), a taxpayer is entitled to a credit against the taxes imposed under subsections (a) and (b) of Section 201 of this Act in an amount equal to $1 \%$ of the expenses claimed by the taxpayer as a federal income tax deduction pursuant to Section 179 of the Internal Revenue Code for the tax year.
(b) If the taxpayer is a partnership or Subchapter $S$ corporation, the credit is allowed to the partners or shareholders 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.
(c) If the amount of the credit exceeds the tax liability for the year, then the excess credit 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 tax liability. If there are credits from more than one tax year that are available to offset a liability, the earlier credit shall be applied first. In no event shall a credit under this Section reduce the taxpayer's liability to less than zero.
(d) A sale, assignment, or transfer of this credit may be made by the taxpayer in accordance with rules adopted by the Department. In the event the Department audits the taxpayer and establishes a final liability that reduces the amount of $a$ credit that has been sold, assigned, or transferred, the taxpayer remains liable to the Department and the Department may not attempt to recoup the credit from a purchaser, assignee, or transferee.
(e) The maximum aggregate amount of credits awarded under this Section may not exceed $\$ 45,000,000$ in any calendar year. No credit may be awarded if claimed on a return that is filed after the original due date plus any automatic extension. The Department shall determine the total amount of credits claimed for a calendar year by March 1 of the next calendar year. If the timely claims for the credit exceed $\$ 45,000,000$ in any calendar year, the Department shall reduce the amount of the credit pro rata and provide written notice of the reduction to each taxpayer. The notice of reduction is a Notice and Demand under Section 902 of this Act and shall not be a protestable notice under Section 903 of this Act. In no event shall any purchaser, assignee, or transferee be responsible for such
additional tax. Each taxpayer shall report and repay additional taxes required by the reduction of the credit within 60 days after the notice of the reduction. No underpayment penalty or interest shall accrue pursuant to the Uniform Penalty and Interest Act on such additional tax so long as the additional tax is paid within 60 days after the notice of reduction. Nothing in this subsection shall preclude the Department from reducing the amount of credit granted to any taxpayer as a result of an audit.
(f) The Department shall adopt rules to enforce and administer provisions of this Section on or before January 1 , 2020.
(g) This Section is exempt from the provisions of Section 250.

Section 10. The Uniform Penalty and Interest Act is amended by changing Section 3-3 as follows:
(35 ILCS 735/3-3) (from Ch. 120, par. 2603-3)
Sec. 3-3. Penalty for failure to file or pay.
(a) This subsection (a) is applicable before January 1, 1996. A penalty of $5 \%$ of the tax required to be shown due on a return shall be imposed for failure to file the tax return on or before the due date prescribed for filing determined with regard for any extension of time for filing (penalty for late filing or nonfiling). If any unprocessable return is corrected
and filed within 21 days after notice by the Department, the late filing or nonfiling penalty shall not apply. If a penalty for late filing or nonfiling is imposed in addition to a penalty for late payment, the total penalty due shall be the sum of the late filing penalty and the applicable late payment penalty. Beginning on the effective date of this amendatory Act of 1995, in the case of any type of tax return required to be filed more frequently than annually, when the failure to file the tax return on or before the date prescribed for filing (including any extensions) is shown to be nonfraudulent and has not occurred in the 2 years immediately preceding the failure to file on the prescribed due date, the penalty imposed by Section 3-3(a) shall be abated.
(a-5) This subsection (a-5) is applicable to returns due on and after January 1, 1996 and on or before December 31, 2000. A penalty equal to $2 \%$ of the tax required to be shown due on a return, up to a maximum amount of $\$ 250$, determined without regard to any part of the tax that is paid on time or by any credit that was properly allowable on the date the return was required to be filed, shall be imposed for failure to file the tax return on or before the due date prescribed for filing determined with regard for any extension of time for filing. However, if any return is not filed within 30 days after notice of nonfiling mailed by the Department to the last known address of the taxpayer contained in Department records, an additional penalty amount shall be imposed equal to the greater of $\$ 250$ or
$2 \%$ of the tax shown on the return. However, the additional penalty amount may not exceed $\$ 5,000$ and is determined without regard to any part of the tax that is paid on time or by any credit that was properly allowable on the date the return was required to be filed (penalty for late filing or nonfiling). If any unprocessable return is corrected and filed within 30 days after notice by the Department, the late filing or nonfiling penalty shall not apply. If a penalty for late filing or nonfiling is imposed in addition to a penalty for late payment, the total penalty due shall be the sum of the late filing penalty and the applicable late payment penalty. In the case of any type of tax return required to be filed more frequently than annually, when the failure to file the tax return on or before the date prescribed for filing (including any extensions) is shown to be nonfraudulent and has not occurred in the 2 years immediately preceding the failure to file on the prescribed due date, the penalty imposed by Section 3-3(a-5) shall be abated.
(a-10) This subsection (a-10) is applicable to returns due on and after January 1, 2001. A penalty equal to $2 \%$ of the tax required to be shown due on a return, up to a maximum amount of $\$ 250$, reduced by any tax that is paid on time or by any credit that was properly allowable on the date the return was required to be filed, shall be imposed for failure to file the tax return on or before the due date prescribed for filing determined with regard for any extension of time for filing.

However, if any return is not filed within 30 days after notice of nonfiling mailed by the Department to the last known address of the taxpayer contained in Department records, an additional penalty amount shall be imposed equal to the greater of $\$ 250$ or $2 \%$ of the tax shown on the return. However, the additional penalty amount may not exceed $\$ 5,000$ and is determined without regard to any part of the tax that is paid on time or by any credit that was properly allowable on the date the return was required to be filed (penalty for late filing or nonfiling). If any unprocessable return is corrected and filed within 30 days after notice by the Department, the late filing or nonfiling penalty shall not apply. If a penalty for late filing or nonfiling is imposed in addition to a penalty for late payment, the total penalty due shall be the sum of the late filing penalty and the applicable late payment penalty. In the case of any type of tax return required to be filed more frequently than annually, when the failure to file the tax return on or before the date prescribed for filing (including any extensions) is shown to be nonfraudulent and has not occurred in the 2 years immediately preceding the failure to file on the prescribed due date, the penalty imposed by this subsection (a-10) shall be abated. This subsection (a-10) does not apply to transaction reporting returns required by Section 3 of the Retailers' Occupation Tax Act and Section 9 of the Use Tax Act that would not, when properly prepared and filed, result in the imposition of a tax; however, those returns are subject to the
penalty set forth in subsection (a-15).
(a-15) A penalty of $\$ 100$ shall be imposed for failure to file a transaction reporting return required by Section 3 of the Retailers' Occupation Tax Act and Section 9 of the Use Tax Act on or before the date a return is required to be filed; provided, however, that this penalty shall be imposed only if the return when properly prepared and filed would not result in the imposition of a tax. If such a transaction reporting return would result in the imposition of a tax when properly prepared and filed, then that return is subject to the provisions of subsection (a-10).
(b) This subsection is applicable before January 1, 1998. A penalty of $15 \%$ of the tax shown on the return or the tax required to be shown due on the return shall be imposed for failure to pay:
(1) the tax shown due on the return on or before the due date prescribed for payment of that tax, an amount of underpayment of estimated tax, or an amount that is reported in an amended return other than an amended return timely filed as required by subsection (b) of Section 506 of the Illinois Income Tax Act (penalty for late payment or nonpayment of admitted liability); or
(2) the full amount of any tax required to be shown due on a return and which is not shown (penalty for late payment or nonpayment of additional liability), within 30 days after a notice of arithmetic error, notice and demand,
or a final assessment is issued by the Department. In the case of a final assessment arising following a protest and hearing, the 30 -day period shall not begin until all proceedings in court for review of the final assessment have terminated or the period for obtaining a review has expired without proceedings for a review having been instituted. In the case of a notice of tax liability that becomes a final assessment without a protest and hearing, the penalty provided in this paragraph (2) shall be imposed at the expiration of the period provided for the filing of a protest.
(b-5) This subsection is applicable to returns due on and after January 1, 1998 and on or before December 31, 2000. A penalty of $20 \%$ of the tax shown on the return or the tax required to be shown due on the return shall be imposed for failure to pay:
(1) the tax shown due on the return on or before the due date prescribed for payment of that tax, an amount of underpayment of estimated tax, or an amount that is reported in an amended return other than an amended return timely filed as required by subsection (b) of Section 506 of the Illinois Income Tax Act (penalty for late payment or nonpayment of admitted liability); or
(2) the full amount of any tax required to be shown due on a return and which is not shown (penalty for late payment or nonpayment of additional liability), within 30
days after a notice of arithmetic error, notice and demand, or a final assessment is issued by the Department. In the case of a final assessment arising following a protest and hearing, the 30 -day period shall not begin until all proceedings in court for review of the final assessment have terminated or the period for obtaining a review has expired without proceedings for a review having been instituted. In the case of a notice of tax liability that becomes a final assessment without a protest and hearing, the penalty provided in this paragraph (2) shall be imposed at the expiration of the period provided for the filing of a protest.
(b-10) This subsection ( $b-10$ ) is applicable to returns due on and after January 1, 2001 and on or before December 31, 2003. A penalty shall be imposed for failure to pay:
(1) the tax shown due on a return on or before the due date prescribed for payment of that tax, an amount of underpayment of estimated tax, or an amount that is reported in an amended return other than an amended return timely filed as required by subsection (b) of Section 506 of the Illinois Income Tax Act (penalty for late payment or nonpayment of admitted liability). The amount of penalty imposed under this subsection (b-10)(1) shall be $2 \%$ of any amount that is paid no later than 30 days after the due date, $5 \%$ of any amount that is paid later than 30 days after the due date and not later than 90 days after the due
date, $10 \%$ of any amount that is paid later than 90 days after the due date and not later than 180 days after the due date, and 15\% of any amount that is paid later than 180 days after the due date. If notice and demand is made for the payment of any amount of tax due and if the amount due is paid within 30 days after the date of the notice and demand, then the penalty for late payment or nonpayment of admitted liability under this subsection (b-10)(1) on the amount so paid shall not accrue for the period after the date of the notice and demand.
(2) the full amount of any tax required to be shown due on a return and that is not shown (penalty for late payment or nonpayment of additional liability), within 30 days after a notice of arithmetic error, notice and demand, or a final assessment is issued by the Department. In the case of a final assessment arising following a protest and hearing, the 30 -day period shall not begin until all proceedings in court for review of the final assessment have terminated or the period for obtaining a review has expired without proceedings for a review having been instituted. The amount of penalty imposed under this subsection (b-10) (2) shall be $20 \%$ of any amount that is not paid within the 30 -day period. In the case of a notice of tax liability that becomes a final assessment without a protest and hearing, the penalty provided in this subsection (b-10)(2) shall be imposed at the expiration of
the period provided for the filing of a protest.
(b-15) This subsection (b-15) is applicable to returns due on and after January 1, 2004 and on or before December 31, 2004. A penalty shall be imposed for failure to pay the tax shown due or required to be shown due on a return on or before the due date prescribed for payment of that tax, an amount of underpayment of estimated tax, or an amount that is reported in an amended return other than an amended return timely filed as required by subsection (b) of Section 506 of the Illinois Income Tax Act (penalty for late payment or nonpayment of admitted liability). The amount of penalty imposed under this subsection (b-15) (1) shall be $2 \%$ of any amount that is paid no later than 30 days after the due date, $10 \%$ of any amount that is paid later than 30 days after the due date and not later than 90 days after the due date, $15 \%$ of any amount that is paid later than 90 days after the due date and not later than 180 days after the due date, and $20 \%$ of any amount that is paid later than 180 days after the due date. If notice and demand is made for the payment of any amount of tax due and if the amount due is paid within 30 days after the date of this notice and demand, then the penalty for late payment or nonpayment of admitted liability under this subsection (b-15)(1) on the amount so paid shall not accrue for the period after the date of the notice and demand.
(b-20) This subsection (b-20) is applicable to returns due on and after January 1, 2005.
(1) A penalty shall be imposed for failure to pay, prior to the due date for payment, any amount of tax the payment of which is required to be made prior to the filing of a return or without a return (penalty for late payment or nonpayment of estimated or accelerated tax). The amount of penalty imposed under this paragraph (1) shall be $2 \%$ of any amount that is paid no later than 30 days after the due date and $10 \%$ of any amount that is paid later than 30 days after the due date.
(2) A penalty shall be imposed for failure to pay the tax shown due or required to be shown due on a return on or before the due date prescribed for payment of that tax or an amount that is reported in an amended return other than an amended return timely filed as required by subsection (b) of Section 506 of the Illinois Income Tax Act (penalty for late payment or nonpayment of tax). The amount of penalty imposed under this paragraph (2) shall be $2 \%$ of any amount that is paid no later than 30 days after the due date, $10 \%$ of any amount that is paid later than 30 days after the due date and prior to the date the Department has initiated an audit or investigation of the taxpayer, and 20\% of any amount that is paid after the date the Department has initiated an audit or investigation of the taxpayer; provided that the penalty shall be reduced to 15\% if the entire amount due is paid not later than 30 days after the Department has provided the taxpayer with an
amended return (following completion of an occupation, use, or excise tax audit) or a form for waiver of restrictions on assessment (following completion of an income tax audit); provided further that the reduction to $15 \%$ shall be rescinded if the taxpayer makes any claim for refund or credit of the tax, penalties, or interest determined to be due upon audit, except in the case of a claim filed pursuant to subsection (b) of Section 506 of the Illinois Income Tax Act or to claim a carryover of a loss or credit, the availability of which was not determined in the audit. For purposes of this paragraph (2), any overpayment reported on an original return that has been allowed as a refund or credit to the taxpayer shall be deemed to have not been paid on or before the due date for payment and any amount paid under protest pursuant to the provisions of the State Officers and Employees Money Disposition Act shall be deemed to have been paid after the Department has initiated an audit and more than 30 days after the Department has provided the taxpayer with an amended return (following completion of an occupation, use, or excise tax audit) or a form for waiver of restrictions on assessment (following completion of an income tax audit).
(3) The penalty imposed under this subsection (b-20) shall be deemed assessed at the time the tax upon which the penalty is computed is assessed, except that, if the
reduction of the penalty imposed under paragraph (2) of this subsection (b-20) to $15 \%$ is rescinded because a claim for refund or credit has been filed, the increase in penalty shall be deemed assessed at the time the claim for refund or credit is filed.
( $b-25$ ) If the amount of the credit awarded to a taxpayer under Section 229 of the Illinois Income Tax Act is reduced because the claims for credit exceed the maximum aggregate amount of the credit set forth in that Section, then no underpayment penalty or interest shall accrue pursuant to this Act on the additional tax so long as the additional tax is paid within 60 days after the notice of reduction.
(c) For purposes of the late payment penalties, the basis of the penalty shall be the tax shown or required to be shown on a return, whichever is applicable, reduced by any part of the tax which is paid on time and by any credit which was properly allowable on the date the return was required to be filed.
(d) A penalty shall be applied to the tax required to be shown even if that amount is less than the tax shown on the return.
(e) This subsection (e) is applicable to returns due before January 1, 2001. If both a subsection (b)(1) or (b-5)(1) penalty and $a$ subsection (b) (2) or (b-5) (2) penalty are assessed against the same return, the subsection (b) (2) or (b-5) (2) penalty shall be assessed against only the additional
tax found to be due.
(e-5) This subsection (e-5) is applicable to returns due on and after January 1, 2001. If both a subsection (b-10)(1) penalty and a subsection (b-10) (2) penalty are assessed against the same return, the subsection (b-10)(2) penalty shall be assessed against only the additional tax found to be due.
(f) If the taxpayer has failed to file the return, the Department shall determine the correct tax according to its best judgment and information, which amount shall be prima facie evidence of the correctness of the tax due.
(g) The time within which to file a return or pay an amount of tax due without imposition of a penalty does not extend the time within which to file a protest to a notice of tax liability or a notice of deficiency.
(h) No return shall be determined to be unprocessable because of the omission of any information requested on the return pursuant to Section 2505-575 of the Department of Revenue Law (20 ILCS 2505/2505-575).
(i) If a taxpayer has a tax liability for the taxable period ending after June 30, 1983 and prior to July 1, 2002 that is eligible for amnesty under the Tax Delinquency Amnesty Act and the taxpayer fails to satisfy the tax liability during the amnesty period provided for in that Act for that taxable period, then the penalty imposed by the Department under this Section shall be imposed in an amount that is $200 \%$ of the amount that would otherwise be imposed under this Section.
(j) If a taxpayer has a tax liability for the taxable period ending after June 30, 2002 and prior to July 1, 2009 that is eligible for amnesty under the Tax Delinquency Amnesty Act, except for any tax liability reported pursuant to Section 506(b) of the Illinois Income Tax Act (35 ILCS 5/506(b)) that is not final, and the taxpayer fails to satisfy the tax liability during the amnesty period provided for in that Act for that taxable period, then the penalty imposed by the Department under this Section shall be imposed in an amount that is $200 \%$ of the amount that would otherwise be imposed under this Section. (Source: P.A. 98-425, eff. 8-16-13; 99-335, eff. 8-10-15.)

Section 99. Effective date. This Act takes effect upon becoming law.

